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THE TIMES

Dangers of treating unhappiness with pills, page 20

Leyland's new chief offered job before Dobson resignation

Mr Michael Edwardes, whose appointment as British Leyland's full-time chairman was announced yesterday, was offered the post three weeks ago, before the resignation of Sir Richard Dobson, his part-time predecessor. The National Enterprise Board had decided that the motor group needed a full-time leader. Mr Edwardes was chairman and chief executive of the Chloride Group until yesterday.

NEB takes more direct control

Edward Townsend

Mr Michael Edwardes, chairman of the Chloride battery and electric-vehicle group, who will be the new full-time chairman of British Leyland, was offered the job three weeks ago, it was disclosed yesterday.

It also appears that Sir Richard Dobson knew of Mr Edwardes's appointment when he resigned as Leyland's part-time non-executive chairman on Friday. Sir Richard left the company after the publication of controversial remarks he made at a private dinner.

The apparent speed of Mr Edwardes's appointment surprised Leyland executives, but it is now known that Mr Leslie Murphy, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, which controls the company, decided some time ago that the motor group needed a full-time chairman.

Mr Edwardes, who is 47, has been a member of the NEB since its formation. Although he has resigned that post his new appointment clearly reflects the Board's determination to exert more direct control over the group. That determination stems in the wake of the recent decision to allow the troubled company to use as working capital half the £100m of government aid that had been decided for investment.

The new head of the company, who will become the first full-time Leyland chairman since Lord Stokes, will take over as chief executive from Mr Harry Park, who is appointed an executive vice-chairman and is effectively demoted to second in command.

The chairman's salary has yet to be agreed, but it is expected to be more than the £52,000 a year paid to Mr Edwardes as chairman and chief executive of Chloride. Mr Park's salary is £47,500.

Mr Edwardes is being seconded by the group for at least three years. He will maintain close contact as non-executive deputy chairman of the board.

He is to be replaced as chief executive of Chloride by Mr John Ray, who is 43 and was previously in charge of the group's European operations. Mr Geoffrey Hawkins, a non-executive director of Chloride and chairman of Stone-Platt Industries, is to become non-executive chairman of the battery group. He is 63.

Mr Edwardes's appointment was announced by British Leyland, but it was clearly an NEB decision. Mr Murphy, who is thought to have told Sir Richard of the planned change some weeks ago without saying who had been offered the job, told the Prime Minister on Monday.

The new chairman's proved record as an executive, his contacts with the motor industry as head of an important component supplier and his close association with the workings of the NEB and the Department of Industry are seen as important assets.

He will take over at Leyland just as the board of directors is due to complete its latest review of the company's future. It will be submitted to the NEB, whose recommendations to Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, will determine the group's future operational and management structure.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Edwardes said his decision to join Leyland had the support of the Chloride board, which had been consulted over the past fortnight.

British Leyland's future was uncertain, he said, and it continued to constitute an unrelenting drain on public funds. Apart from being one of the country's biggest employers and the largest exporter it was also a prime customer of many component suppliers.

"If British Leyland fails it will have the most dire effect on job and investment prospects, not to mention the reputation of Britain and British goods overseas", he said.

His task was enormous, some might say impossible, "but I am going to try because I believe that British Leyland does have a future. It is a company that has talent at all levels, talent that can and must be fully used.

"Given the right support from all in the company and Government—and that might mean facing some tough decisions in the future—it is still possible to restore its growth and realize its full potential."

The appointment was welcomed by Mr Michael Grylls, vice-chairman of the Conservatives' industry committee.

"I believe this is a step in the right direction and will strengthen the Leyland management structure," he said. I hope Mr Edwardes can come to grips with the real problems of Leyland, and he has the experience and calibre to do that."

Man in the news, page 2

Michael Edwardes arriving at the Chloride headquarters in London yesterday shortly before the announcement that he is to be the new chairman of British Leyland.

Post mortem shows Steve Biko died of brain damage

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Oct 25

The final post mortem report on the death of the South African Black Consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, has revealed that he died as a result of brain damage, according to informed medical sources. The damage occurred over a period of eight days before Mr Biko's death and was not all suffered at the same time.

Mr Biko died on September 12 while in police custody. A statement released soon after his death by Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice, gave the impression that Mr Biko had died as a result of a hunger strike. Last weekend Mr Kruger said in an interview there was no evidence that Mr Biko had died as a result of police assault.

The report on the post mortem examination, which was held nearly six weeks ago, was submitted to Mr Kruger yesterday but has not yet been published. The report of a police investigation into Mr Biko's death was also given to the minister yesterday.

The post mortem report has now been submitted to Mr J. E. Nothling, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, to decide whether a judicial post mortem is necessary. The Attorney-General has stated that an inquest into his death will not be held if there is to be a criminal prosecution.

According to the report, a copy of which was shown to foreign journalists today, Mr Biko's death was caused by "extensive brain damage". This had resulted in a reduction of circulation to other organs which was complicated by "intravascular coagulation". There was also acute renal failure and uraemia.

The report stated that Mr Biko sustained at least a dozen other abrasions and bruises, including rib injuries. It added that the injuries had been incurred over a period of between eight days and 12 hours of his death.

The post mortem report was signed by the chief state pathologist, Dr Johan Loubser, and a pathologist appointed by the Biko family, Dr Jonathan Gluckman. Its findings about his death were unanimous.

Mrs Biko told *The Times* tonight that she had still not seen a copy of the post mortem report, nor had her lawyer, Mr Shun Chetty. She was still waiting to be notified of its contents by the state. However, she said that at this stage she still intended to press ahead with her civil action against Mr Kruger. "I hope the truth about his death will out now", she said.

The post mortem findings appear to support reports that have already appeared in the South African press that Mr Biko died as a result of head injuries and that he had suffered multiple wounds on other parts of his body. Two reports, in the *Rand Daily Mail* and the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* also questioned whether Mr Biko had in fact been on hunger strike because, they claimed, he was overweight when he died and was seen to take a drink of water four days before his death.

Mr Biko was the twenty-first person known to have died while in police custody during the past 18 months. The unusual circumstances of his death, combined with his reputation as one of the most prominent of South Africa's black leaders, provoked an international storm of protest.

Observers here believe that the strong reaction, which his death caused both overseas and among black South Africans, was one of the reasons behind last week's clamp down on black leaders, organizations and newspapers. Mr Biko's name was synonymous with a number of the organizations which were banned—among them the Black People's Convention, the South Africa Students' Organization and black community programmes.

Mr Biko lived for most of the past four years as a banned person in King William's Town in the eastern Cape. Last year, after the township unrest, he spent 100 days in detention. He was detained again three weeks before his death and held in a prison in Port Elizabeth. He was transferred from there to Pretoria just before he died.

UN debate, page 7

EEC ministers choose Culham for JET

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, Oct 25

After nearly two years of dispute, EEC energy and research ministers agreed in Luxembourg today to site the Joint European Torus (JET), the Community's thermonuclear fusion project, at Culham, Oxfordshire.

Hailing the decision as "tremendous for Britain", Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, said that it "opens up a new and virtually inexhaustible source of energy for the twenty-first century".

At a meeting presided over by Mr Henri Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister and current EEC President, five delegates, including Mr Benn, voted in favour of Britain's Atomic Energy Authority laboratory at Culham, while the Luxembourg and the German delegates supported the rival site at Garching, near Munich. The Belgian and Italian ministers abstained.

It is estimated that it will take at least five years to construct the JET, a giant test rig designed to simulate the reactor conditions required for thermonuclear fusion.

Once built, the device will be used for experiments for anything up to 10 years. If the results are successful, a pilot reactor could then be built, and from this a range of commercial reactors eventually developed for the generation of electric power.

Before the vote, the ministers agreed that whichever site was chosen it would be automatically excluded as a candidate for any follow-up project.

It was also clearly understood that the host country could not provide the head of the team of 320 scientists who will work on the JET. The choice of the project's head is one of the matters still to be decided.

The 40 or so European scientists already based at Culham, who drew up the design blueprint for the project between 1973 and 1975, will be incorporated in the new team, but it is not certain that Professor Paul Rebut, the French physicist who led the design group, will remain in charge. The assumption here, however, is that whoever is given the job will be a Frenchman.

The cost of the project is estimated at at least £120m, with about 25 per cent of this falling to Britain and the rest to other member states.

Mr Benn explained: "We shall be paying our contribution as a member country and something as host country. But people will come to Culham from other countries and there is construction work to be done, so some of the cost will be coming back in economic benefit to the United Kingdom."

For Britain, Mr Benn said, fusion opened "a new option" for the time "when we would otherwise be deciding whether to go for a large programme of (fission-based) fast breeders or not". It did not have a bearing on the decision that would have to be taken soon on the development of a prototype fast-breeder reactor, but it did offer an "extra option for the twenty-first century".

This means that if fusion

Continued on page 7, col 1

Unemployment down 11,600 to mid-October

By David Blake

Unemployment in Great Britain fell by 11,600 in the month to mid-October to reach a seasonally adjusted level of 1,377,100 (6 per cent of the workforce) among the adult population. Unfilled vacancies for adults, which are often regarded as a good prediction of the way employment is moving, rose by 8,500 to reach 151,400 after allowing for seasonal variations.

The improvement comes after four months of steady deterioration but there is a strong probability that it indicates more an increasing volatility of the unemployment figures than heralding a new trend downwards

Industrial output has remained stagnant and the overall flatness of the economy has been the main driving force behind the Chancellor's decision to announce measures today expected to stimulate the economy through tax reductions.

Nonetheless, the improvement is obviously welcome to the Government which hopes that unemployment may flatten in the coming months. Politically, one of the most encouraging signs for them in yesterday's figures was that the number of school leavers out of work fell.

Combined with the improvement in the adult unemployment figures this brought about an overall reduction in unemployment for the whole of the United Kingdom to 1,518,375, a drop of more than 90,000 which is the biggest crude fall since the war.

School-leavers are finding work at about the same rate as last year, and an estimated 86 per cent of the total who left school this year have now found employment.

The high numbers of school leavers in 1977 may have caused a distortion, making the summer figures seem worse than they actually were and now suggesting an improvement greater than is, in fact, the case.

The improvement in jobs is heavily concentrated in two regions of traditionally low unemployment, the industrial West Midlands and the South-East of England. The regions of traditional heavy industry have shown no improvement.

This varied pattern could give some hint of an upturn, since the West Midlands and the South-east usually do best when exports or demand for consumer goods are rising, or are expected to rise.

One factor which remains of great importance in keeping the total unemployment level down is the plethora of special measures paid for by Government which cover 315,000 people at present.

Since the measures were introduced in April, 1975, a total of 790,000 people have been covered at a gross cost of £900m from then to the expected termination dates of the programmes.

It is likely that some of the measures, of which the Temporary Employment Subsidy is the most important, will be extended.

Tables, page 23
A doleful life, page 25

Saif Bin Ghobash: The bullets were meant for another.

Airport gunman kills minister

From Ann Fyfe
Abu Dhabi, Oct 25

A United Arab Emirates minister was shot and killed today by a gunman who tried to assassinate Mr Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister.

Mr Saif Bin Ghobash, UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, had gone to Abu Dhabi airport to see off Mr Khaddam, who was returning to Damascus after a one-day visit.

As the two men were saying goodbye, the gunman pulled a submachine gun from under his robes and fired 15 shots at Mr Khaddam, missing him. Mr Bin Ghobash was hit and died later in hospital.

The killer is reported to have held a number of hostages captive in a Czechoslovak cargo aircraft for a short time before surrendering.

According to diplomatic sources in Abu Dhabi, the gunman was a Palestinian carrying an Iraqi passport.

Children return: Mr Jonathan Aitken, MP for Thanet East, who was a friend of Mr Bin Ghobash, flew to the Middle East last night with two children of the murdered minister.

Obituary, page 21

Economy may get £1,000m boost today

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is expected to speak for 30 minutes when he outlines his economic measures in the Commons today.

The Opposition will be keenly aware that Mr Healey's decision to hurry forward his announcement of income tax reliefs and other concessions marks the beginning of the Government's campaign to win back its wavering supporters for the general election contest.

Just as the Queen's Speech on November 3, at the opening of the new session (probably the last before the election) will contain the promise of measures that will knock away some planks from the Conservative election platform, so today the Chancellor is likely to announce concessions and changes directly in line with the Shadow Cabinet's thinking.

Some easement of direct taxation through increased personal allowances, concessions to help small businesses and a boost to the building industry through a lightening of controls on capital projects are confidently expected, but the Labour left wing may be disappointed by the limited increase in public spending at this stage.

Mr Healey's theme will be: "Something now, but more later if wage increases can be held near to the overall 10 per cent."

In a letter to Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Conservative spokesman on Treasury affairs, Mr Healey acknowledged yesterday that the cost of increasing personal tax allowances to compensate for the inflation that has occurred since April, 1973, would be about £2,630m.

Obviously he has nothing like so much at his disposal; indeed, he and the Prime Minister have said that workers must not expect to catch up on two years' loss in living standards.

The stimulus to the economy may be about £1,000m, and there will be a lot of extra work for the Inland Revenue in adjusting the tax demands.

The Commons will meet at 2.30 pm for an hour of questions before the Chancellor begins his speech.

In both Houses there will be half an hour of questions on the Chancellor's statement. Then the Commons will be summoned to the Lords (at about 5 pm) for the signification of the Royal Assent to the Contract Terms Bill and the final prorogation ceremony.

Ceaucescu visit

President Ceaucescu of Romania is to pay a state visit to Britain from June 13-16 next year, it was announced yesterday. He is the first Communist head of state to make a state visit.

Blackouts as power men work to rule

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Short power cuts took place yesterday because of an unofficial work-to-rule and overtime ban by several thousand electricity workers.

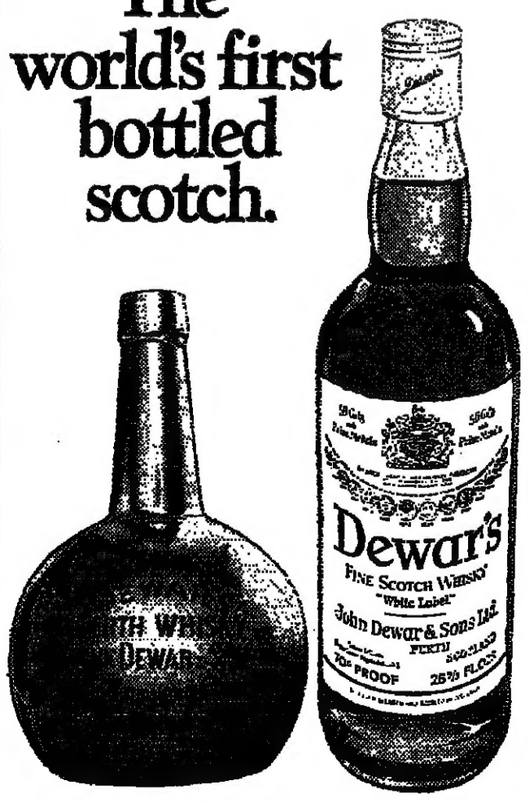
The Central Electricity Generating Board was forced to order 5 per cent disconnexions of supply in each local board area of England and Wales because of the unexpectedly marked effect of the industrial action.

The cuts, lasting from 11 to 23 minutes started about 5.30 pm, during the peak demand period known in the industry as the "darkness hour".

The action, in support of a claim for improved shift and travel allowances and free electricity by analogy with concessionary coal, has been condemned by union leaders. The shift and travel claims have been taken up by the official union negotiating body for the industry, which is to meet the Electricity Council next week.

The board said further cuts might occur today. It was unable to say how many employees were taking part in the action in the North and Midlands.

The world's first bottled scotch.



Dewar's were the first to sell whisky in branded bottles. Example circa 1865. From the collection of Mr L Martin.

For those with a taste for the original.

...hares code ...r directors

...announced by the Stock Exchange ...company directors from dealing ...es in their own companies for two ...before the announcement of ...and preliminary financial results. ...oposed rules have been formulated ...directors' transactions, rather than ...make "insider dealing" more diffi... ...r Nicholas Goodison, chairman of ...ck Exchange, said Page 23

...ning on mergers

...laghan gave a warning on company ...s, some of which, he said, seemed ...e than a game of corporate musical ... About half the mergers in a ...study showed that they had brought ...icular benefits Page 4

...n plea to miners

...n, Secretary of State for Energy, ...ed in the dispute over the pro... productivity scheme in the coal... with an eve-of-ballot appeal to ... to vote for the scheme, which is ...pposed by left-wing militants Page 6

...ool religion stays

...ernment does not intend to change ... to remove from schools the obliga... teaching religion to all pupils of ... school age, Mrs Williams, ... of State for Education and ...said Page 4

W German call to fight terrorism

President Scheel of West Germany appealed to world leaders to unite against terrorism. Speaking at the funeral of Dr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the West German industrialists' leader who was murdered by terrorists, he said that if terrorism was not quickly overcome "it will spread like a conflagration over the whole world" Page 6

Fewer immigrants

The number of immigrants settling in the United Kingdom appears to be falling, according to Home Office figures. Acceptances for settlement in the second quarter of this year were 17 per cent lower than in the same period last year Page 2

Cold mouse of Metz

A mouse, which built a winter home on the warm engine of a Fiat, got tangled up in the works and cost the owner £750, has been the central figure of a court case in Metz Page 7

Motor cycle victims: A national training scheme to reduce motor cycle casualties will be financed by a levy on each machine sold 6

Cross-Channel: A three-page Special Report on communications between Britain and France 13-15

Concorde passes test

Concorde has come through its trial take-offs and landings at Kennedy airport, New York, without its noise level approaching the permitted limit of 112 decibels. The authorities are not expected to try further to stop the services Page 8

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Thorpe answer tomorrow to 'damaging allegations'

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former leader of the Liberal Party is to make a statement answering what he calls "numerous and damaging allegations" tomorrow afternoon.

His announcement yesterday, asserting that the delay was caused by the need to consider "the daily flow of new speculation", was followed by an informal disclosure that Mr David Steel, the present leader, had urged the Attorney General to ask the police to speed up their investigations into the case.

The Liberal leader had held an unannounced meeting with Mr Thorpe for more than two hours on Monday evening, and yesterday morning called on Mr Sam Silkin, the Attorney General. Mr Steel received assurances that Mr Silkin had been in touch with the Director of Public Prosecutions, and that his investigations were proceeding expeditiously.

It seems that the police have not been able to trace Mr Andrew Newton, who alleged that he was paid £5,000 by a prominent Liberal to shoot Mr Norman Scott, a former acquaintance of Mr Thorpe.

Mr Newton, who made his allegation to a newspaper after serving a prison sentence for a weapons conviction in relation to shooting Mr Scott's dog, is believed to be overseas.

Yesterday's developments re-emphasized Mr Steel's efforts to disengage his party from the imbroglio. It was apparently at his intervention last Thursday that Mr Thorpe agreed to hold his news conference; and because of Mr Steel's anxiety over delay that Mr Thorpe agreed to name the day.

Mr Steel now hopes that it can be left to Mr Thorpe to deal with it as the personal affair he holds it to be, although Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely, is in charge of the news conference arrangements and will be in the chair.

Although Mr Steel expects to be shown Mr Thorpe's statement before he makes it, the Liberal leader up to last night had not, apparently, discussed with Mr Thorpe what he intends to put into the statement.

He has, it seems, received from Mr Thorpe a reiterated denial that he ever had a homosexual relationship with Mr Scott. And he is known to have discussed at length with Mr Thorpe the difficulties he has in dealing with allegations that might cause legal problems.

Talk cancelled: Mr Thorpe last night cancelled a talk he was to have given at Surrey University, Guildford (our Guildford Correspondent writes). He had been invited by the Liberal Society and was expected to speak about southern Africa. A telephone call to the society said he had cancelled all engagements for a few days.

HOME NEWS

Fewer immigrants now settling in Britain, official figures show

By a Staff Reporter

The number of immigrants settling in the United Kingdom appears to be falling, according to figures released by the Home Office yesterday. They show that total acceptances for settlement on arrival in the second quarter of this year, while higher than in the preceding quarter, were 17 per cent lower than a year earlier.

In the first quarter of this year acceptances were 32 per cent down on a year earlier. For the second quarter 17,546 immigrants were accepted, against 21,113 in the second quarter of 1976. Of that figure, 9,900 were accepted on arrival in the United Kingdom and the remaining 7,646 on the removal of the time limit.

The number accepted on arrival from the Commonwealth dropped in the year by 27 per cent from 8,374 to 6,143. The main categories contributing to the drop were United Kingdom passport holders (down by 39 per cent), citizens of India (down by 41 per cent) and citizens of Bangladesh (down by 17 per cent).

The Home Office said such decreases reflected a reduction in the number of entry certificates granted overseas to dependants of sponsors in the United Kingdom. They also reflected a reduction in the number of United Kingdom passport holders arriving under the special voucher scheme.

The only main citizenship group within the Commonwealth for which acceptances for settlement on arrival were higher than a year ago was the relatively small but growing group of citizens of the Old Commonwealth, from countries including Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The figure was up by 40 per cent, to nearly 1,400.

The number of foreign nationals accepted on arrival was 8 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the same period in 1976.

The Home Office said that alceptances for settlement on removal of the time limit were 21 per cent lower for Commonwealth citizens and 14 per cent lower for foreign nationals. A big factor in the reduction was the introduction earlier this year of amended rules whereby men were no longer granted immediate settlement on marriage, but instead generally had their stay extended for a period of up to 12 months.

The number of work permit holders and dependants admitted in the second quarter was also lower than in the same period last year. The Home Office said that 184 illegal immigrants were detected in the second quarter.

Bias denied: Mr George Paine, Registrar General for England and Wales, yesterday described as unfounded allegations made in the diaries of the late Richard Crossman that Mr Paine's predecessor, Mr Michael Reed, and some of his staff wanted to publish statistics relating to immigrants that were distorted by their political bias. He said: "Those who know Michael Reed can have no doubt about his integrity and I would like to affirm my confidence in the complete impartiality of my staff."

West Indians complain about educational slur

By Our Education Correspondent

West Indian teachers in Britain are angry at the assumption, which they consider implicit in recent government reports, that educational failure is the norm for children of West Indian origin. The Caribbean Teachers' Association has complained to the Government.

Mr C. Mungo, a member of the association and editor-designate of its newsletter, has written to *The Times*: "We regret most profoundly the prevalent practice of discussing children of West Indian origin in negative terms, especially in the context of education."

The association saw danger in creating the image that educational failure was the norm for such children. It said continued propagation of that "unfair" assumption damaged black children's self-respect and reinforced British teachers' "destructive" low expectations of them.

"It disturbs us greatly that the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration in their recommendations, and the Department of Education and Science in its consultative document [on teaching West Indian children] seem to subscribe to this prejudice. The whole tenor of their papers seems to assume that children of West Indian origin and under-achievement are synonymous."

The association agreed that children of West Indian origin seemed to be getting less out of the British education system than any other definable group. But the reasons for that, Mr Mungo said, should be sought in the disadvantages and loss of opportunity suffered by those children in some quarters. Children of West Indian origin could and did succeed in schools where conditions were favourable.

'Evil' kidnapper is jailed for 10 years

A sales manager was sentenced at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday to 10 years' imprisonment for kidnapping one of his staff and, it was said, treating him "worse than a dog".

Mr Justice Watkins told Clifford Jones, aged 35, of Colchester Avenue, Cardiff, that he was one of the most evil men he had ever sentenced.

The court had been told that Mr Jones had kidnapped Mr Larry Titmus, aged 26, a salesman, and threatened to torture him to make him confess to stealing gramophone records worth £11,000. At the time Mr Jones had been on remand, charged with their theft.

Mr Titmus was kept prisoner for 70 hours; most of the time he was tied spreadeagled to a bed or locked in a car boot.

Mr Jones, it was alleged, threatened to burn him with an electric iron and dump him in concrete excavations

Mr Jones admitted kidnapping and imprisoning Mr Titmus and attempting to pervert the course of justice by forcing him to write three bogus letters confessing to the theft of records. He was found guilty of stealing the records from Record Merchandisers, of Hayes, west London.

Beer on Monday

The Transport and General Workers' Union has agreed to begin supplying beer to the Fox and Goose public house, Birmingham, on Monday, according to Ansells brewery. Servicing of the dispensing equipment will start on Friday.

N Devon link road plan

Proposals for the 34-mile north Devon link road, from the M5 near Sampford Peverell, Tiverton, to Barnstaple, were published yesterday by the Department of Transport.

The new road is intended to overcome traffic and environmental difficulties along existing routes by providing a more direct route from the M5 into north Devon.

Poison recovered

A chemist at Bexley, London, had enough poison to kill 12,000 people returned to him anonymously during a campaign for disposal of old medicines.

Man in the news: Mr Michael Edwardes, the new chairman of British Leyland

Businessman who has proved his flair, drive and ability

By Peter Hill and Malcolm Brown

Mr Michael Edwardes, who revived the flagging fortunes of one of the world's leading battery manufacturers, faces the unenviable task of performing a similar task for the ailing British Leyland.

His career until his appointment yesterday as full-time chairman of the state motor company, in succession to Sir Richard Dobson, suggests that he will place great emphasis on delegating responsibilities to his senior colleagues and attempt to imbue them with the same sense of enthusiasm and drive that he possesses.

He once said: "Plans, however ambitious, can be achieved, first if they are quantified, second if a timescale is put to their achievement and third if you get your executives chipping away at each detail of that plan so that a part of that plan is one man's particular baby."

Mr Edwardes, who is 47, was born in Britain but spent many years in central and southern Africa and served for 26 years in various jobs within the Chloride Group before being appointed its chief executive five years ago. Just before assuming the top position in the company, which supplies about a tenth of the Western world's demand for batteries, he moved two of the group's operating divisions from loss to profit-making.

Like the actor who spends year in repertory before being "discovered" overnight, Mr Edwardes spent a hard apprenticeship in Chloride outposts to emerge in 1975 as *The Guardian's* Young Businessman of the Year.

Many in the City would say that that award was more than justified. Three months ago, Chloride returned a pretax profit of £26.4m, 37 per cent above the previous year's performance. Six years earlier the group's pretax figure was £4.9m.

Government ministers and the National Enterprise Board, of which he has been a member, clearly hope that he will be able to perform a similar feat at British Leyland. But Mr Edwardes is a man who holds strong views on what is wrong with British industry and what should be done to improve its performance.

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, will find him a plain speaker, a man not afraid to question and challenge government directives and policies.

Seven months after the launching of the Government's industrial strategy directed at bringing about the regeneration of the manufacturing industry base he bluntly told the Government that he was being asked to work on the assumption that the country had a strategy; in his view it had no such thing. There was a national objective and there were guidelines, but no strategy.

He has also been critical of the Government's interventionist powers on prices, arguing that the Price Code effectively ensured that industry would not be able to improve its profitability in line with the upturn in the economy.

He has been equally critical of Britain's personal taxation system, which, in his view, has stifled entrepreneurial flair. Last year he said that if the country continued to lose its best technicians and engineers investment would follow the talent overseas.

It is because of those provocative and controversial views that Mr Edwardes has endeared himself in recent years to producers of television discussions and business documentary films.

His frequent sniping at the Government has not prevented him from becoming involved in the more conventional activities associated with the "business establishment", including the economic development committee for electrical engineering, the Queen's Award Review Committee, and the British Institute of Management.

Apart from his business commitments, which will much increase from the beginning of next month, Mr Edwardes has managed to find time for sailing, water skiing and tennis. He is said to be a fanatical squash player.

He can be expected to take an early and critical look at British Leyland's plans for the future, and will undoubtedly have some trenchant views on what should and must be done to breathe life into the group. He believes that big improvements in industrial productivity, even an increase of three-tenths, are not impossible.

Ministers at odds on education

By Michael Hatfield

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of state for Education and Science, and Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, who are to attend a Cabinet meeting tomorrow to discuss the final contents of the Queen's Speech, have disagreed over an education Bill that Mrs Williams wants to introduce in the next parliamentary session giving parents more choice of schools for their children.

The Department of Education and Science wants a new measure to provide greater flexibility and clear up anomalies arising from the Thamesmead dispute.

Mr Benn, however, has complained that as the draft proposal stands there is danger that it might be construed as reintroducing the concept of grammar schools through the back door. He says the measure might lead to first-class and second-class comprehensive schools in certain areas, particularly where there is a preponderance of middle-class families.

Mrs Williams has replied that Mr Benn misunderstands the intentions and effects of the proposal she has in mind. She is understood to have support from the rest of the Cabinet.

Last night, however, ministers were casting doubts on whether there will be room for the Bill in the Government's legislative timetable, primarily because Commons business will be largely taken up with the two main constitutional Bills on devolution and direct elections to the European Parliament.

Although all Cabinet ministers with departmental responsibilities have sought at least one Bill in the Queen's Speech they realize that many of them will be disappointed. One of the main purposes of the Cabinet meeting will be to agree the order of priorities in the draft Queen's Speech.

Police sergeant demoted

Sergeant Christopher James, aged 31, of West Midlands police, who tried single-handedly to uncover a drug smuggling ring and was arrested but acquitted, has been demoted to constable.

After a chief constable's inquiry he has lost rank for breaches of police procedure.

Professor Geraldine Peppin with two of her piano students at the new Guildhall School. Report, page 21.

Successful women say husbands are not jealous of their earning power

By a Staff Reporter

More than half a sample of 316 women in senior management positions earned as much as or more than their husbands, according to a survey published yesterday. But less than a fifth of the women interviewed thought that their higher salaries caused domestic friction.

Successful career women expect their husbands to change jobs and move home to further their wives' careers, the survey shows. But the divorce rate is high and more than a fifth of the women in the sample were either divorced or separated.

Most of the women were convinced that it was unwise to have sexual relationships with colleagues at work. One commented that a senior woman manager had to be "like Caesar's wife, above reproach". Another advised career women to be "a person first and a woman second".

The report is published by the Alfred Marks employment bureau. Most of the women in the survey said they found no difficulty in combining their working commitments with their domestic and social lives. More single or divorced women than married ones complained that they found it had to do so.

Most felt that their chances of promotion were reduced because they were women. Competing with men had made them abnormally "tough," according to 38 per cent of those interviewed.

Nearly half admitted to resorting to feminine wiles to get their own way at work, on at least one occasion, and two thirds felt that few women had the capacity or the desire to hold senior posts in their companies.

But the advent of the contraceptive pill meant that long-term decisions could be made about planning a family. That enabled women to undertake further education and pursue a career.

There was relatively little support for the aims of women's movements. Only 4 per cent were actively involved, while 34 per cent were positively against the women's liberation movement.

Mr Bernard Marks, chairman of the Alfred Marks Bureau, said yesterday: "It is time we took down the barricades against women in British board rooms. Executive women still have a long way to go to overcome masculine resentment and prejudice, and they still have to be better than men to achieve equivalent status."

The bureau was satisfied that the survey was representative, as the executives came from many different businesses varying from fashion to engineering.

Professor Ivor Mills, Professor of Medicine at Cambridge University, said yesterday that he was not surprised at the findings of the survey. He recently issued a warning that successful career women are susceptible to hormone imbalances and maintained that the price of success for a woman might be thinning hair, aggression and the loss of sex drive.

Professor Mills commented: "It is obvious from some of the cases I have studied that disruption of the family does occur where the wife is successful. In my experience successful wives do not only keep sex out of the office, some keep it out of the home as well." Professor Mills has advised women who show signs of stress to work less and rest more.

Women at the Top (Alfred Marks Bureau Ltd, Statistical Services Division).

Support for man behind Dobson tape

Colleagues of Mr Peter Cooper at the Tottenham Neighbourhood law centre, north London, defended him yesterday in the face of demands for an inquiry about his access to confidential information. Mr Cooper admitted on Tuesday that he tape-recorded Sir Richard Dobson's "wogs" speech at a private dinner.

Sir Richard later resigned as British Leyland chairman.

Mr William Blackburn, nominated by Haringey council as a member of the management committee the Tottenham law centre, accused Mr Cooper of "deplorable hypocrisy".

He said: "If there was any suggestion that he was acting in th esame way in connexion with the centre I would not hesitate to demand his resignation."

But in a later statement the low centre's management committee said it had full confidence in Mr Cooper's integrity

The statement, signed by Mr David Pennock and Mr Peter Lambert, committee joint chairman, said: "His recent activities, in his own time, have no bearing on his day-to-day work or the centre, although we obviously support any stand that may be made against racism.

"Mr Cooper's professional dedication and his respect for confidentiality in his work at the law centre have never been questioned. Any suggestion of any lack of integrity or ability in his work is, in our view, entirely unfounded."

Mr Cooper complained last night that since he admitted tape-recording the Dobson speech "a bitter campaign has been mounted against me". He added: "I wish to protest against the witch-hunting invasion of the privacy of myself and of my family by sections of the popular and local press.

"My decision to reveal the contents of Dobson's speech, as I have stated on numerous occasions, was determined solely by its political content. I revealed nothing personal."

Mr Cooper said he had been dismissed by Southwark council, south London, for "phoney" reasons after taking part in the 1974 Red Lion Square demonstration against the National Front. He said he was arrested for assaulting a policeman during the demonstration and was sentenced to three months in prison, but the sentence was suspended on appeal.

"The charge I denied and continue to deny", he said.

Final plea for a safe nuclear industry

From Pearce Wright
Whitehaven

A programme of research make a safer nuclear ene industry emerged from unlikely source at the W scale public inquiry yester It came in the final address Mr Raymond Kidwell, QC, resenting the Friends of Earth, one of the main ob tors.

Mr Kidwell suggested course of action for the ultim disposal of active waste, work on corrosion characte ties of nuclear fuels that wo overcome some of the diffi ties facing the industry.

The observations came afte request by Friends of the E fear delay of up to 10 y regarding proposals to buil new type of plant to reproc waste nuclear fuel at Windsc Cumbria, which could not tibly harm any nuclear gramme the Government mi wish to undertake.

He suggested to Mr Jus Parker, the inspector, tha recommendation for the plan be deferred would show weakness but moderation.

Friends of the Earth m tains that the proposed plan unnecessary and if liable to l technical and economic fail with severe local and natio repercussions. It would ag vare difficulties in radioac waste management; and separation and distribution plutonium from reprocessing the scale proposed would s rously undermine the inte tional effort to control prolif tion of nuclear weapons.

Mr Kidwell presented eight-point argument to jus those assertions. He arg that the processing of sp oxide fuel was not needed mediately as the best way managing waste. The obj tions were connected with release of radioactive produ into the environment by t process, the lack of a pro method of disposal of lo lived radioactive wastes burial in geological formatio and the hazards of the accum lation of plutonium.

He maintained that in application to build a pla British Nuclear Fuels had pa ted a gloomy picture of el trical shortages if the proje did not go ahead. He did n think that that picture or economics claimed for the pla withstood critical examinatio

Similarly, he rejected a su gestion that the extraction plutonium was essential to ke open an option for developi the next generation of nucle power stations using fa breeder reactors.

Evidence before the inquir he said, showed clearly there was more than ado plutonium for the existi Magnox reprocessing plant Windscale to keep the fa breeder option open. With further inquiry promised in proposals for the first comm cial fast reactor, he said the were issues more suitable f that examination.

The storage of more plu nium might require mo guards, and that as an issue f a fast-reactor inquiry, but plu nium was such a danger to t world that if Britain mov into the so-called "plutoni economy" it would be diffic to argue against all machinery necessary to prev plutonium from going astra

Car crushed

Mr Stephen Clay, aged 20, Swinton, near Mexboro South Yorkshire, his father, Kenneth Clay, aged 41, and son Mark, aged eight mon escaped with slight injur when their car was crushed 12 tons of steel falling off lorry near Rotherham yesterd

Dr O'Brien backs continued direct rule for Ulster

Northern Ireland should remain under the control of the British Government, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, a member of the Irish Senate, said yesterday.

It was the only solution "tolerable to both communities", he told a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

Dr O'Brien, a former minister who lost his seat in the Dail in the general election, was elected to the Senate in August.

He resigned from the republic's Parliamentary Labour Party in September after his controversial assertion that fewer than half the combined population of the republic and Ulster favoured a united Ireland.

He told the meeting yesterday that he favoured direct rule for Ulster "because, while it is not the solution most attractive to either community, it appears to be the only solution tolerable to both communities".

He repeated his support for a tough line to be taken with terrorists.

"The gunmen should not be consulted, reasoned with, made the objects of mediation, flattered or propitiated", he said. "They should be dealt with as law-breakers,

Tribunal refuses request for High Court hearing

Mr C. Gordon Tether, the former *Financial Times* columnist, unsuccessfullly asked an industrial tribunal in London yesterday for a High Court hearing. He says he was unfairly dismissed by the newspaper.

On Monday he was reprimanded by the tribunal on the ground that he had tried to influence a witness, Mr Mark van de Weyer, father (chairman) of the National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) at the newspaper.

Yesterday Mr Tether asked the tribunal either to refer the "charges" it had made to the High Court, so that his case could have a "proper hearing", or to withdraw them. The tribunal had not conducted an adequate investigation of the matter, he said.

Mr Tether said he had made clear that he had never had the slightest intention of getting Mr van de Weyer to change his testimony.

The tribunal refused his request.

Mr M. H. (Freddie) Fisher, editor of the *Financial Times*, said that he knew of no Fleet Street journalists who had the right to have their articles published against the wishes of their editors. It would be impossible to edit if that were the case.

The hearing continues today.

Uproar over attempt to ban steward

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

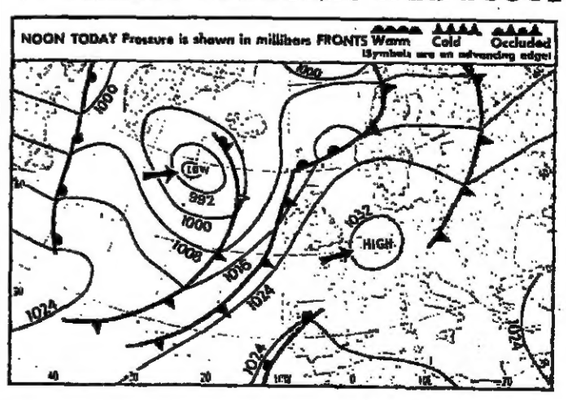
Uproar followed a move yesterday to ban Mr Alan Thornett from a meeting of 200 fellow shop stewards of the Transport and General Workers' Union at Leyland's car assembly plant at Cowley.

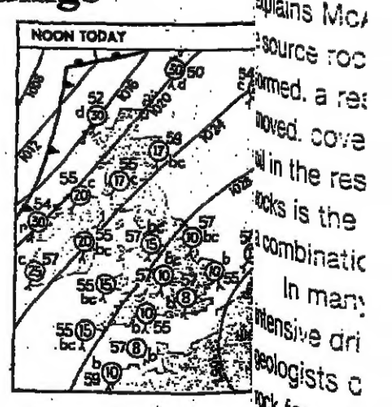
Mr Reginald Parsons, the union convener, sought to ban Mr Thornett, a steward in the factory's transport department, from the meeting, which had been called to discuss the ballot on Leyland's proposed reforms.

The men all stopped work when they heard of the attempted ban and invaded the meeting.

Mr Peter Boyles, a steward, said he was lodging a complaint against Mr Parsons's "unconstitutional conduct". Neither Mr Parsons nor Mr Thornett has yet spoken of the incident.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded, c—cloudy, o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 6.43 am. Sun sets: 4.45 pm.
Moon sets: 3.58 am. Moon rises: 4.43 pm.
Full Moon: 11.35 pm.

Lighting up: 5.15 pm to 6.15 am. High water: London Bridge, 1.9 am, 7.3m (24.1ft); 1.24 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft). Avonmouth, 6.42 am, 13.0m (42.7ft); 7.0 pm, 13.3m (43.5ft). Dover, 10.29 am, 6.6m (21.6ft); 10.52 pm, 6.5m (21.4ft). Hull, 5.19 am, 7.3m (23.8ft); 5.49 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft). Liverpool, 10.42 am, 9.1m (30.0ft); 10.57 pm, 9.3m (30.4ft).

An anticyclone near SE England will move slowly E. A trough of low pressure will move slowly into W Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, East and central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry, mist and fog at first, sunny spells later; wind S, light; max temp 15° or 16°C (59° to 61°F).

Channel Islands, Wales, NW, NE, and SW England: Dry, some fog patches early, sunny intervals; wind S to SW, light or moderate; max temp 14° to 16°C (57° to 61°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man: Dry, bright intervals; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 14° or 15°C (57° to 59°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Dry, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13° to 15°C (55° to 59°F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Mainly dry at first, some rain later; wind SW, fresh; max temp 13° or 14°C (55° to

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Many parts will be dry and warm at first, but cloudy weather with rain in NW will spread SE later.

Sea passage: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind, S to SW light moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel: Wind moderate; sea slight.

Irish Sea: Wind S fresh strong; sea moderate, becomi rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Chicago	c	17	63	Lisbon	s	22	72	Naples	c	21	70
Algiers	c	20	68	Cologne	c	16	61	Locarno	f	17	63	Nice	f	21	70
Amsterdam	f	16	61	Copenhagen	r	13	55	Lo[illegible]	s	16	61	Oslo	s	13	55
Athens	s	22	[illegible]	Dublin	r	13	55	Luxembourg	s	11	52	Paris	c	16	61
Barcelona	f	21	70	Florence	f	20	68	Madrid	c	19	66	Reykjavik	c	6	43
Beirut	s	22	72	Funchal	f	22	72	Majorca	c	23	73	Rome	s	21	70
Belfast	c	11	52	Geneva	c	13	55	Malaga	r	18	64	Stockholm	c	12	54
Berlin	s	17	63	Gibraltar	f	20	68	Malta	s	23	73	Tel Aviv	s	23	73
Biarritz	c	16	61	Guernsey	c	14	57	Manchester	s	12	54	Toronto	c	15	59
Bermuda	f	21	70	Helsinki	d	9	48	Miami	c	25	77	Venice	s	19	66
Brussels	f	15	59	Innsbruck	c	16	61	Montreal	s	16	61	Vienna	c	18	64
Budapest	s	18	64	Jersey	c	14	57	Moscow	c	3	37	Warsaw	fog	10	50
Cardiff	s	15	59	L Palmas	s	23	73	Munich	c	15	59	Zurich	c	15	59

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Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 18°C (64°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 69 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 7.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,029.8 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices

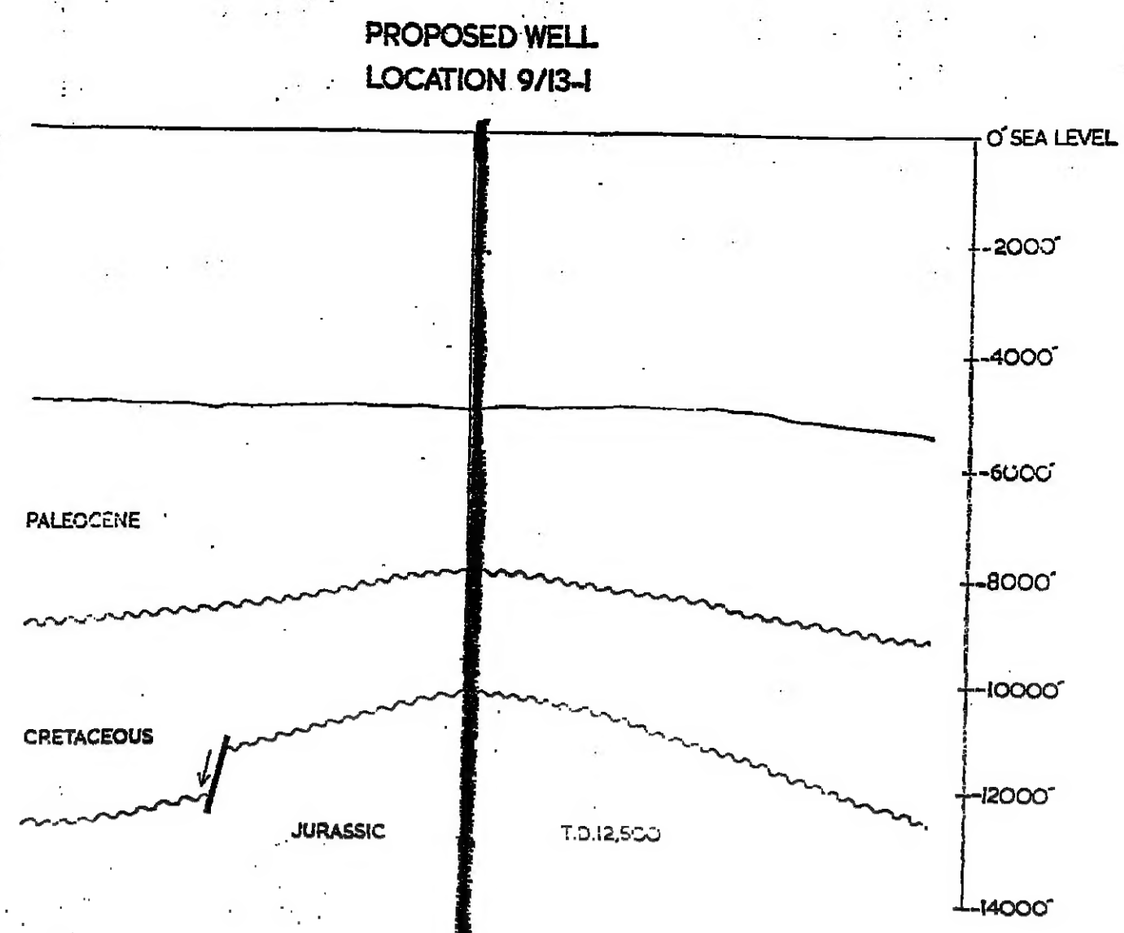
Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Btr [illegible]; Canaries, Pes 35; Denmark, Dkr [illegible]; Finland, Fmk 3.20; France, Fra [illegible]; Germany, Dmk [illegible]; Greece, Dr 40; Holland, Dfl [illegible]; Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire [illegible]; Luxembourg, Lf [illegible]; Madeira, 20.00; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr [illegible]; Portugal, Esc 25.50; Spain, Pes [illegible]; Sweden, Skr 3.25; Switzerland, [illegible]; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 33.

Janneau Armagnac is an ordinary French brandy like Debussy is an ordinary French songwriter

Janneau
Grand Armagnac
Ordinaire it is not

هكذا من الأصل

"We think ourselves lucky if we fall into a trap."



Geologists are eternal optimists.

"You have to be", declares Alastair McArthur. "If you're not, you'll never drill a single well".

The optimism doesn't come easily, given the £3.5 million cost of a North Sea 'wildcat'—the initial exploration well drilled in an area—and 1-in-5 odds it will find oil or gas. Even a 'successful' well is no guarantee of success; in the North Sea, most wells which do find oil or gas do not find enough to make the well commercially valuable.

Alastair McArthur is one of a team of Mobil geologists and geophysicists who help narrow the odds before a decision is made to drill an exploratory well.

Seismic vessels crisscross the area under investigation, firing harmless sound 'guns' and recording the sound waves as they bounce off rock formations thousands of feet beneath the sea bed. From the results of these and such other studies as gravity and magnetic measurements, the geophysicists create a 'map', like the one opposite, of the rock formation structures.

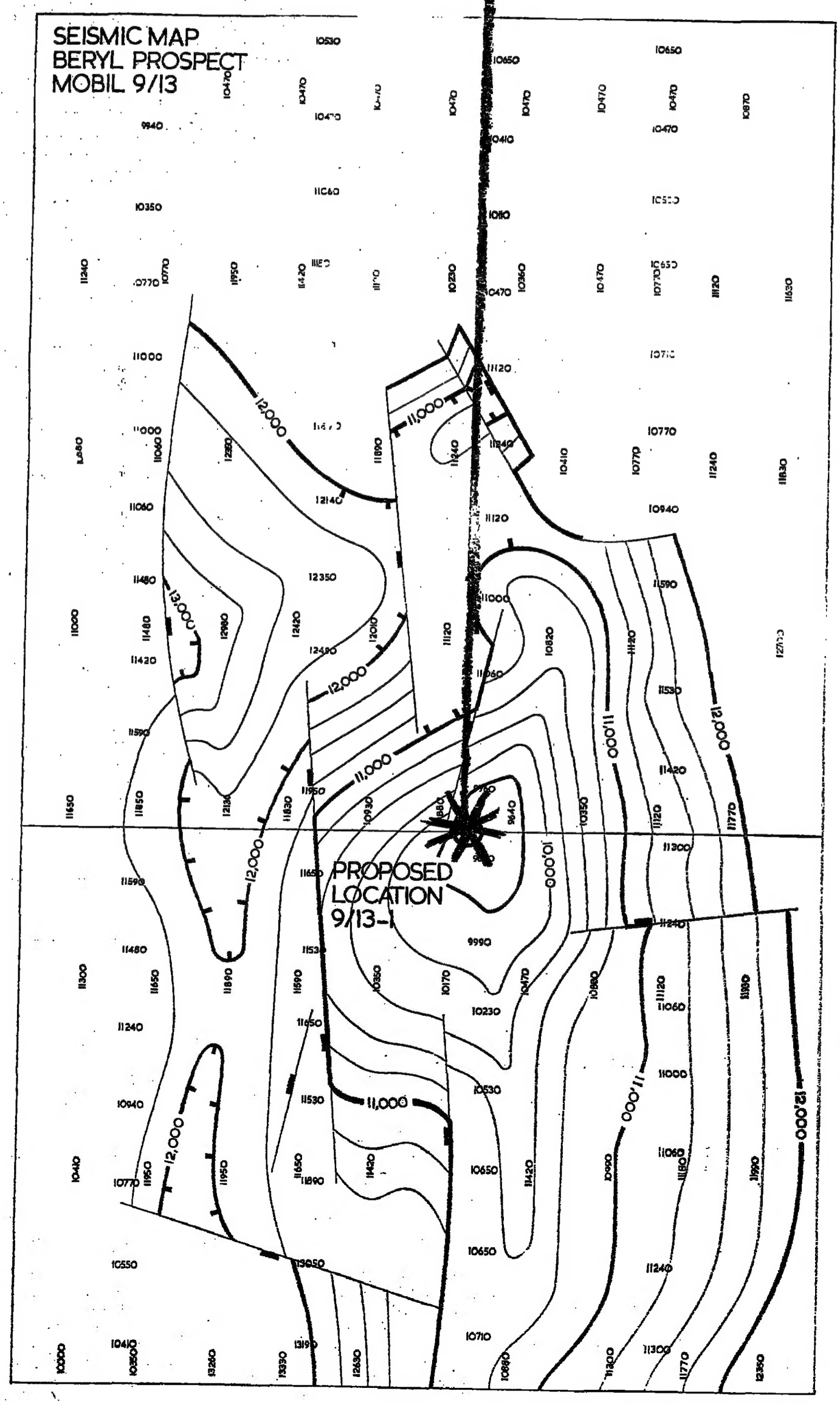
The geophysicist's job is to outline the shape of the structure. The geologist has to interpret the shape to determine if it contains the three elements needed for oil.

"For oil to be present in a structure", explains McArthur, "there must be a source rock in which the oil could have formed, a reservoir into which it could have moved, covered by a solid rock 'lid' to hold the oil in the reservoir. This happy arrangement of rocks is the 'trap' that may be found by a combination of hard work and good luck".

In many parts of the world, where intensive drilling has already taken place, geologists can use information about nearby rock formations to increase the prospects for success of additional wells.

But the North Sea is so vast that—even after more than a decade of drilling—the wells in some areas are so widely spaced as to be of little help in planning additional drilling.

It is in these areas, particularly, where the skills and optimism of geologist McArthur and his Mobil colleagues are needed to keep us falling into traps.



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HOME NEWS

Religion to remain obligatory in schools

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government has no intention of changing the law to remove from schools the obligation of teaching religion to all pupils of compulsory school age.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, made that clear in lunchtime "dialogue" with Mr John Harvey, head of Morpeth Comprehensive School, Bethnal Green, East London, held in St Mary-le-Bow church, London, Yesterday.

Mr Harvey pointed out that everyday there was some school somewhere that was breaking the law as laid down in the Education Act, 1944, which required religious instruction and a daily corporate act of worship in schools in England and Wales.

There have recently been suggestions that the law should be amended to reflect the change of values and beliefs in society in this country during the past 30 years.

Mrs Williams said, however, that there was no public support for dropping religious education. *More than 70 per* cent of parents wanted their children to have religious instruction and to be brought up in the tenets of their nominal faith, although most of those parents no longer went to church or had more than a kind of residual belief. Only 2 per cent of parents withdrew their children from religious education classes.

She agreed that society in Britain had changed greatly since the 1944 Act and now incorporated a wide range of beliefs, from Hindu, Muslim and Jewish to Roman Catholic and Protestant. Religious education in schools had to reflect the fact that Britain was a *much more* "rainbow" country than it used to be, she said.

She therefore favoured a fairly liberal interpretation of the 1944 Act's requirement of "religious instruction" to include education about other religions as well as Christianity, as that was an essential part of promoting understanding in a pluralistic society.

"I am not particularly bothered if heads take into account that there may be more than one road to God", she said.

But many schools had gone beyond that, and were filling religious education periods with talks on such moral and social issues as drugs and alcohol. Religious education should not turn simply into education about ethics.

All children should be *taught to understand the force* of religion in shaping people's behaviour, both in the past and today in Northern Ireland, *Lebanon, and the Middle East.* To teach history, literature and even to some extent language without an understanding of *the pervasiveness of religion* was impossible, she said.

She agreed that it would be better if the Act required religious "education", rather than "instruction" which carried overtones of instruction in a particular faith.

Mrs Williams said she had been struck as she went around the country by the "extraordinary recrudescence" of basic fundamentalist churches, some based on oriental religions and some on "home-grown" ones.

The bookselling business 2: Exit 'general reader' in age of specialization

Hardback fiction is a flop, but nostalgia sells

By Ian Bradley

Perhaps the most significant trend in bookselling in recent years has been the change from general to specialist readers.

As Mr Fall, manager of Goulden and Curry's bookshop in Tunbridge Wells, put it: "The mythical general reader no longer exists. Twenty years *ago people would come in and* buy the latest Peter Fleming, the latest Frances Brett Young, a new biography, and a new travel book all in one purchase. Now they just cannot afford to buy so much. The specialized reader has become much more active. We sell books on people's interests."

The decline in general book buying has affected the sales of biography, travel and fiction. It has all but killed the sales of hardback fiction, which most booksellers say they stock only because they feel they should and not because they ever expect to sell it. The books that sell well now are on specialist subjects, like transport history, antiques and ecology. Particularly popular are those with a "do-it-*yourself theme*" on gardening, cookery, and crafts.

As a result of that trend, a growing number of specialist *bookshops are opening up, con*centrating on one particular subject. Even general bookshops are increasingly limiting themselves to a number of specialist subject lines that they know they can sell.

The only general field that can still yield large sales is that of nostalgia. Books about life at the turn of the century are virtually guaranteed to sell well. W. H. Smith's best-seller this year has been the *Diary of an Edwardian Country Lady.*

The specialized market that is proving most successful is that of books for children, where sales have been increasing at an annual rate of 30 per cent for the past three years.

That may be partly because parents are prepared to spend more freely on their children than they would on themselves. It is also because British children's books are among the best in the world, and many children's bookshops have been doing very good export business recently.

The Children's Book Centre *in Kensington, London, which* claims to be the largest children's bookshop in the world, has a third of its sales overseas. In May it opened a branch in Paris and it has three vans going round Europe mounting sales exhibitions.

This summer it sold £6,000 of children's books in one day in a Geneva sports stadium. By the end of the year it will have sold more than 50 tons of books abroad.

The home market for children's books is also buoyant. Although spending cuts have reduced school library purchases many schools have recently started collaborating with booksellers to set up sales points in classrooms staffed by teachers.

As in the adult market, hardback fiction has almost ceased to sell, but there is a boom in the sales of large, well illustrated books explain*ing how things work and on* such subjects as natural history and transport.

The trend towards specialization has also affected the secondhand book business. The general books that sold well 20 years ago, novels, travel and history, are now difficult to shift from the shelves. There is little demand, for example, for the historical works of Arthur Bryant, G. M. Trevelyan or Churchill.

The great boom is in specialist books on science, natural history and topography, and in the field of Victoriana. Miss Elizabeth Bateman, of Hall's secondhand bookshop in Tunbridge Wells, says: "I could almost make a living now just selling things that 20 years ago I would have thrown away, like long runs of *Punch* and the *Illustrated London News.* Victorian books that we would have been pleased to get 7s 6d for are now in the catalogues at £20 to £50."

Miss Bateman predicts that ever increasing rent and rates will drive out secondhand booksellers from shops. Already many operate from home, sending out specialist *lists and doing all their busi*ness by post. She fears that before long the general secondhand bookshop, where people can *browse* freely among the lives of lesser known Victorian worthies and fading volumes of the Left Book Club, may be a thing of the past.

Next: Academic books

Shoppers at the Children's Book Centre, Kensington, London, where sales are buoyant.

Peace plan ends court ban on the Kielder dam

An injunction halting work on the £100m Kielder dam project in Northumberland was lifted by a judge at Leeds yesterday after five families who had objected to part of the scheme had accepted a peace *formula.* The Northumberland Water Authority is now free to begin work on the disputed section today.

The North Tyne was to have been diverted into a culvert on Monday as part of the latest stage of the Kielder project, which was begun in 1974. But the families protested that their homes were in danger of being flooded in exceptional circumstances after the diversion and obtained an injunction on Friday night to halt the work.

They said homes being built for them at Falstone near by were being delayed, and they were not satisfied about caravans provided in case their present homes were flooded after the diversion. The injunction was served on the water authority on Monday and the peace formula was finally accepted early yesterday after discussions between the authority and legal representatives of the families.

The formula includes a promise that all the families' homes will be completed by November 29. Sturdier all-weather caravans will be supplied and in the event of a flood the families will stay in them for only two days. After that the water authority will pay for them to stay in hotels.

The authority will pay for any flood damage

At a county court hearing in Leeds yesterday Judge Blackett-Ord, Vice-Chancellor of the Northern Chancery Division, agreed to an order by consent in the action.

Mr Ronald Mitchell, for the water authority, had said that *the risk of the houses flooding* was small

Mr Rees's denial on police pay reports

Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, yesterday denied reports that he pressed in Cabinet for a pay increase for the police of up to a quarter.

At a luncheon given by Westminster Chamber of Commerce, at which he was guest speaker, he was asked to reply to press reports that he alone in the Cabinet had argued in favour of a special casse for the police to give them 25 per cent pay rises. He replied categorically: "It is not true."

He added that he was meeting the Police Federation on Thursday. Answering press reports was not the best way to achieve what was wanted.

Mr Rees said that people in all walks of life believed that the police should be specially *treated.* Law and order was important and he had to work in that context.

"While I cannot make any *announcement now,* I am, of course, very conscious of the problems, economic and otherwise, of members of the police force and not least their wives and families," he said. "I am aware of the importance to society of ensuring that the police service remains healthy and strong."

Police union rebuked: Mr Harry Purcell, chairman of the Police Council, yesterday criticized the Police Federation for withdrawing from the official negotiating machinery for the service (our Labour Staff writes).

His statement came the day after widespread reports that the Cabinet has decided not to make a special case of the police pay negotiations, which are to be resumed tomorrow.

Mr Purcell, leader of the council's official side and a Hereford-Worcester county councillor, rejected the contention by Mr James Jardine, chairman of the federation, that the Police Council was dead.

"I say it is not", he said. "The Police Council is alive and well, established by law. *Is Mr Jardine suggesting that* because he does not like it he can ignore it? Is he sayin he is perfectly willing t enforce the law in respect of a other citizens but because h does not like this bit whic applies to him he will ignore or pretend it does not exist?

Mr Purcell recalled that recent meeting of the Polic Council had dealt with senic officers' rent allowances an had awarded a big increas after negotiations.

How could that happen if th body was dead? he asked. E argued that ratepayers, wh contribute about a third of th police wages bill, would insi on a say in police negotiation

Mr Jardine had said that th Government and the Hon Secretary had not given th federation's 120,000 members fair deal, "and yet in the san breath he wants to elimina local government from pa negotiations and to deal wi the Home Secretary, the ver man he says he has no fai in."

Mr Purcell said the prese inquiry by Lord Edmund-Davi into police negotiati machinery would not report time to help this year's pa negotiations. "The only way y get money on the table is b meeting the official side of th Police Council forthwith ar commencing negotiations."

Mr Purcell recalled that th Police Federation's last b settlement (of between 20 ar 30 per cent) had come as result of a full inquiry initiate by the Police Council's offici side. "We pressed the fede ation to settle before th Government introduced its pa policy and finally they agree Within days the Governme introduced a rigid pay policy

Strike over fleas

Eight hundred wome stopped work at the J. A. Cra tree factory at Brownhills, Sta fordshire, yesterday becaus they said, it was infested wit fleas. Pest control office sprayed one area with insect cide.

Lower tax rate urged for those on small earnings

Tax rates of low-paid and average wage earners have trebled in the past 25 years while the tax rates of the higher-paid remained unchanged, according to a paper published today by the Low Pay Unit.

The paper calls on the Chancellor to reintroduce a *reduced rate of tax to redress* the balance towards the low-paid. It says that in coronation year a typical family paid no tax until they earned the average wage, and then they started paying at a rate of only 10 per cent. The full standard rate was not paid until families earned twice the average wage.

Now tax is paid as soon as earnings exceed half the average, and the typical family starts paying tax at a rate of 34 per cent, as do people earning twice the average, it says.

*Inflation had pulled increas*ing numbers of poor into the tax system, and governments had withdrawn the reduced rates of tax, thus contributing to a shift in the tax burden towards the lower-paid. The richest tenth contributed almost a half of income tax revenue 10 years ago, but now contributed slightly more than a third. The difference had come from those on below-average wages.

The unit urges the Government to reintroduce a reduced rate of tax at 20 per cent on the first £500 of taxable income. That would be of less immediate benefit to the low-paid than an equivalent increase in personal allowances, but as in*creases in personal allowances* are eroded by inflation the value of a tax reduction would benefit the low-paid in the next year or two. An increase in personal allowances would shift the tax burden nearer the low-paid with children.

Reduced income tax would contribute to a more equitable distribution of the tax burden and would be a more effective *way of encouraging* wage earners to limit pay rises to 10 per cent.

"All parties agree that the *current system of income tax* is inefficient and inequitable, raising revenue from those who can least afford it. A thorough review of the tax system is necessary. The introduction of a reduced rate of tax should be the first step towards this goal."

A Jubilee Year for the Low Paid? (The Low Pay Unit Bulletin no 18; 50p).

How to give away a business

From Arthur Osman
Peterborough

An answer was suggested yesterday to the managing director of a Peterborough company with 11 employees who had offered £1,000 to anyone who could tell him how to give away his business without paying tax.

Mr Michael Ward, Labour MP for Peterborough, said that after consulting the Treasury he had advised Mr John Wilhelmy, aged 51, of Span Shopfitting Company, to set up a trust for the workers so that *they could own the business.*

The company, which makes shopfitting equipment has a projected turnover this year of £200,000.

During the summer Mr Wilhelmy's appeal was answered by 200, which he reduced to a short list of three. Then the Inland Revenue Department told him he would be liable to gift tax if he handed over the business.

Mr Wilhelmy said yesterday that he was considering the suggestion. One of his employees said: "We have reservations at this stage. He is an honest man, fed up with legislation and working for the government for nothing. If there was any question of getting involved in more taxation or the swamp of legislation I for one would rather draw dole."

Mr Ward said that last year the Government exempted such trusts from gift and capital gains taxes. Mr Wilhelmy *wanted to protect the livel*ihoods of a loyal, hard-working team.

Callaghan warning on fruitless mergers

From Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Portsmouth

The Prime Minister delivered a surprisingly stern warning on company mergers when he opened a new factory for Marconi Space and Defence Systems at Portsmouth yesterday. Many seemed little more than a game of corporate musical chairs, he said.

Mr Callaghan was careful to except the GEC/Marconi merger, which had produced a stronger company, more able to secure exports and better equipped to carry out research and provide secure employment, he said. Others had been less beneficial.

"We have had enough experience of them not to accept at face value the claims of the benefits they are supposed to bring without looking very hard at the facts", he said. "I was recently shown the results of a study which showed that a high proportion, perhaps as much as half, of all company mergers bring no particular benefit either to the companies concerned or to the country."

On the hard evidence of profitability and productivity, mergers sometimes took place where the benefits had failed to outweigh the disadvantages.

"Obviously some mergers are good, and they should be supported. But let no one believe that sheer increase in size for its own sake will necessarily bring better management, better industrial relations, increased productivity, higher efficiency and more profitability."

Mr Callaghan, who was accompanied by Mr Gilbert, Minister of State for Defence, opened a new £1m extension of the Broad Oak Works where Marconi is to make radar guidance systems for the successful British Skyflash air-to-air missile.

The missile is being procured by the RAF for Phantom and Tornado aircraft. The United States is considering the missile for its Phantoms and a decision is expected by next March. Negotiations with Sweden are well advanced.

The Prime Minister, who toured the works, cited the Skyflash programme as an example of British industry's skill in producing guidance systems for modern weapons. British research and development was as advanced as anywhere else

The Prime Minister said Britain spends a higher proportion of her defence budget on new equipment than any other Nato country does.

Although British forces are not as numerous as some others, he continued, Britain remains the only European nation t commit strategic nuclear mi siles, tactical nuclear missile and conventional forces to th alliance.

He praised the other worl carried out at the Broad Oa site, including the Royal Navy' Tigerfish heavyweight torpedo

But he referred to the lon time it has taken Marconi t develop a lightweight torpedo which is expected to come into service on helicopters, Nimrod aircraft, and surface warships in the early 1980s.

He acknowledged that the modern torpedo is more *like an* underwater missile, which has to truck down a moving target So it was not surprising tha there had been difficulties. H hoped that recent streamlinin of the programme by GEC Marconi would help to ove come difficulties that still la ahead.

Green belts emphasized in £360m Lancashire plan

From Our Correspondent
Preston

A £360m plan to revitalize the old mill valleys of north-*east Lancashire, with* "green corridors" penetrating the hearts of the towns, was announced by Lancashire Development Committee yesterday.

Mr Jeffrey Rowbotham, planning officer, said they had chosen a "compact town" theme with built-up areas separated by green belts. "In this part of the country small valleys, many suffering from industrial dereliction, penetrate right into the centre of the towns, and they could be used to reinforce this theme."

The scheme envisages earmarking land on the edges of Blackburn, Accrington, Burnley, Nelson and Colne to attract large-scale new industrial development to compensate for the decline of traditional industries.

The Government is to be asked to restore higher housing improvement grants, phased out in 1974, to prevent further deterioration of houses.

The scheme would take full advantage of the Governm...'s 100 per cent reclamation grants and seek additional Government money to remove eye-*sores.*

Strict controls on building, a positive policy for open land, and support for rural communities and small towns would be needed.

The plan envisages retaining many of the traditional stone-terraces. "Many are well built and it keeps the kind of character of the area people are used to", Mr Rowbotham said.

World champion knew his stolen onions

From Our Correspondent
Welshpool

George William Parkes, of Llanfyllin, Powys, stole nine onions from the garden of the world champion onion growers and exhibited them as his own, it was stated at Welshpool Magistrates' Court yesterday. *He was fined £25.*

Mr Arthur Jones handed the magistrates a copy of the *Guinness Book of Records,* showing that he and his brother had grown the world's largest onion, weighing 15lb 15½oz, and 23in in circumference.

He said that after the theft he went with police officers to a local show where he found the onions among the prize-winners.

Mr Parkes, who denied the theft, told the court that he had grown the onions from seeds.

Racing car deal to be honoured High Court rules

Team Lotus, the motor racing organization, of Wymondham, Norfolk, and Mr Anthony Chapman, its managing director, were told in the High Court *yesterday to honour a deal* made in 1971 in which they agreed to sell five rare racing cars for £6,750. The cars have been valued at £47,000.

Mr Justice Peter Pain said Mr Robert Lamplough, a former *racing driver was offered* the cars, for which £10,000 had been asked, for £6,750.

He thought he had concluded a very successful deal with Mr Eric Warr, then Lotus team manager, but next day Mr Warr told him that Mr Chapman refused to let him have the cars.

The judge ordered specific *performance of the contract and* awarded Mr Lamplough damages for the time he has not had the use of the cars.

New family car: Hard on the heels of its three-door Sunbeam Chrysler has released details of another new car (our Motoring *Correspondent writes).* To be called the Horizon, it will be built at the Simca factory at Poissy in France and probably reach Britain in a year's time. The Horizon (above) is a small family car with four doors and a hatchback, and falls into the range between the Simca 1100 and the Alpine. It has front-wheel drive and independent rear suspension. The engines will be similar to those used in the Simca 1100 a 1,118cc unit, available in two versions, and a 1,294. Although the Horizon has been planned as the eventual successor to the 1100, the latter will continue to be made for some time. The car may eventually be assembled in Britain.

Ban on Fron 'threat to civil liberty'

Attempts to break up lawf National Front meetings wer an objectionable threat to civ liberties, a Scottish professo said in Edinburgh last night.

Professor Neil McCormick, the Department of Public La at Edinburgh University, sa in a lecture on "law and ci liberties", "I condemn ro roundly the tactics deliberate avowed by the Socialis Workers' Party, of forcib breaking up lawful meetin and processions.

"The use of mob rule as method directly and indirect to prevent the expression opinion which it is otherwi lawful to express is as mu an objectionable a threat civil liberty as is the abuse public power.

"In its longer-run tendenci it is highly dangerous to t cause of rightful liberty, sin if it really comes to mob ru there is no sure way of predi ing which mob will win."

No ban: Mrs Beryl Platt, cha man of Essex Education Co mittee, refused yesterday authorize cancellation of t National Front's regular boo ing of Leigh-on-Sea communi centre.

Retired general fined

Ahmed Soliman, aged 61, a retired Egyptian army general, and his wife, Elham, aged 53, were fined £100 each at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for stealing cosmetics and other items valued at £6.31 from Woolworth's store in Oxford Street, London.

Minister wants EEC farm cash used to create jobs

By Hugh Clayton

Excessive EEC support for farmers was swallowing up money that should be used to ease unemployment, Mr Strang, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday.

He told reporters in London that milk price support next year was expected to cost almost £2,000m, of which two fifths would be used to subsidize exports. "This is a scandalous misuse of money and productive resources".

Although the common agricultural policy of the EEC was not the main cause of food price inflation in Britain, and although it had been changed in some useful ways, it was still in urgent need of reform. "Significant as the changes are, we have to accept that they fail to tackle *the worst excesses in* common prices; structural surpluses and protectionism.

"Excessively high support *prices in other member states* are costing Britain and the Community hundreds of millions of pounds at a time when *this sort of money should be* used to cut the five-million-plus EEC dole queue."

Ardent champions and opponents of British membership of the Community were too extreme about the impact of its farm policy on this country, Mr Strang believed. Although the slight surplus of potatoes in Britain this year was healthy and had cut prices it would be ridiculous to quote it in defence *of the colossal Community milk* surplus.

"Intervention stores are chock-a-block with over one million tonnes of *skimmed* milk powder, and butter stocks could reach 400,000 tonnes by the end of the year." That is about as much butter as will be eaten in Britain throughout 1977.

Reform of EEC food policy is also sought by the Food and Drink Industries Council, a federation of trade bodies in the food processing and brewing industries. It calls in a policy paper released yesterday for farmers to be discouraged from producing food for which there is no market. It also wants easier access to the EEC for foods that cannot be produced in it.

Food processers handle about three quarters of what farmers *produce and are aggrieved by* what they consider the excessive influence on policy-making in Brussels of the agricultural lobby. The council said yesterday that it did not want surpluses in one sector to be reduced at the expense of other sectors, a reference to the plan to tax vegetable oils while penalizing farmers for producing too much dairy fat.

Visitor stabbed two men to death, QC says

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

A visitor to Mrs June Rob son's home in Leicester Stre Derby, killed two men a wounded her, Mr Den Barker, QC, for the prose tion, said at Nottingham Cro Court yesterday.

Mrs Robinson, aged23, fl from the house with a kn wound in her side, he add and when the police arriv they found one man lying de on his back "with appalli neck wounds" and the seco man, also dead, propped against the settee.

Clifford Hill, aged 22, Monmouth Street, Der pleaded not guilty to murder of Graham Shar aged 25, and Guy Summerfie aged 23, and denied attempti to murder Mrs Robinson.

Mr Barker said that M Robinson had previously liv with Mr Hill, but at the ti of the killings she was livi with Mr Sharpe, Mr Summ field was their lodger.

The hearing was adjourn until today.

Maltese jailed for part in prostitution ring

Joseph Medina, aged 54, a native of Malta, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to 18 months' imprisonment for his involvement in organized prostitution in Soho and other parts of central London. He had been found guilty of plotting with Bernard Silver and others to live off the earnings of prostitutes.

Mr Silver, who is serving a long sentence, headed an enterprise known as "the syndicate", which organized prostitutes and ran "clip joints" in Soho. Rooms and flats were let out at huge rents to prostitutes and Mr Medina's job was to collect the rents, it was alleged.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said Mr Medina was a minnow in the operation. He should have stood trial with Mr Silver but failed to answer bail in 1974, and went to Malta but in June returned to his wife in Cardiff, where he gave himself up to the police.

Navy rating denies starting fire near explosives store

From Our Correspondent
Dunfermline

A fire was deliberately started in HMS Gurkha, a frigate, at Newport, Gwent, only a few feet away from where torpedoes, depth charges and shells were stored, a court martial at HMS Cochrane, Rosyth, was told yesterday.

Assistant steward Anthony Towers, aged 18, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire, denied starting the fire in a handling room of the frigate with the intention of endangering the lives of the ship's complement. He also denied starting a fire on the bridge of the Gurkha on the same night, *intending to cause* damage or being reckless as to whether damage was caused.

The fire in the handling room was discovered soon after midnight on April 2. Earlier there had been a cocktail reception.

The handling room contained small arms ammunition and pyrotechnics, adjoined the helicopter hangar and torpedo storage, where there were six depth charges and 11 torpedoes, and had direct access to a magazine which held 400 4.5 inch shells.

"We later discovered some of the automatic sprinklers had not worked because a pin had been sheered in the mechanism", Lieutenant George Hessey, the ship's explosives officer, said. The fire was extinguished in 10 minutes.

Mr Towers was interviewed three times by Ministry of Defence detectives. On April 21, the prosecution alleged, he made a confession.

Lieutenant Commander Michael Ellis, the defending officer, said the confession was inadmissible because it had been made under "most oppressive" conditions. Det Sergeant Michael Hammett denied in evidence that he had threatened Mr Towers with physical violence.

The court martial continues today.

£25,000 bank theft

Armed robbers snatched £25,000 from security guards outside the National Westminster Bank in Old Dover Road, Blackheath, London, yesterday.

Polytechnic and college teachers in work-to-rule

Lecturers and teachers at Liverpool Polytechnic and the city's colleges of further educa*tion have started a work-to-rule* in a dispute with the local authority over conditions of service. The dispute has been declared official by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education.

Mr Sydney Jones, chairman of Liverpool Education Committee, said yesterday that further meetings at present between the authority and the association would be pointless.

Half of Scotland 'owned by 500 people'

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Mr John McEwen, aged 90, lifetime Socialist and worker on the land, has produced his account of who owns Scotland. He was plainly no admirer of landlords or their achievements, and his book is sharply critical of the concentration of large parts of the country's *20 million acres in relatively* few hands.

The book is claimed as the first land register for Scotland *since the government survey of* 1874, and Mr McEwen presents a parea-by-area breakdown of who owns which estate. The project took six years to complete.

He points out that in seven eighths of Scotland people depend for their living on the use to which land is put. Up-to-date information on ownership is therefore of the utmost importance in the politicala and economic debates abounding in Scotland.

The study shows that 500 individuals own half of Scotland, and the top 100 land-owning families hold more than a quarter of the land. The top 25 on that particular list own more land than the state does.

Mr McEwen concludes his study by calling for complete land nationalization and for a royal commission to inquire deeply into the "failure of private landlords in their so-called stewardship of land in Britain".

The book accuses private landlords of inadequate husbandry in agriculture, particularly in the 10 million acres of rough grazings; of poor performance by the private forestry sector compared with the achievements of the state; and of the degredation of millions of acres by a "sadistic obsession with game".

Who Owns Scotland? (John McEwen, Edinburgh University Student Publications Board, £1.50).

هكذا من الأصل

FURTHER DETAIL

TODAY, COCA-COLA IS MOVING OUT OF MILTON KEYNES.

18 months ago, the new canning plant for Coca-Cola was merely a twinkle in someone's eye.

Yesterday it opened, in Milton Keynes.

And today, cans of Coke are on their way to destinations throughout Britain.

Why did The Coca-Cola Export Corporation choose Milton Keynes? Easy.

They wanted good communications. We're under 1 mile from the M1, midway between London and Birmingham.

They wanted space. We gave them 10 acres, on which they built a 96,000 sq.ft. plant.

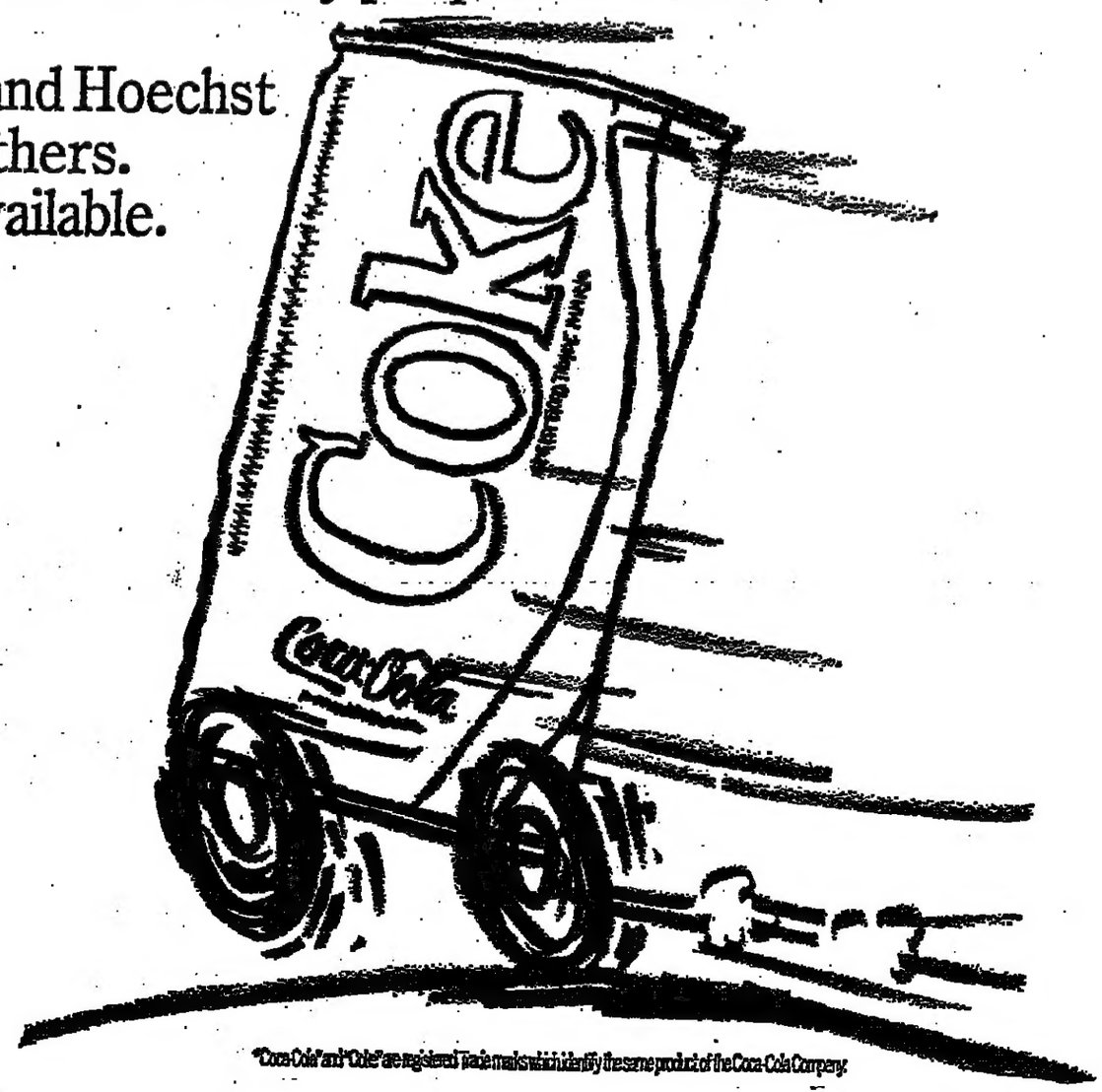
They wanted a happy, contented workforce. We had the workforce available, and Milton Keynes has no rival as far as housing and environment are concerned.

A spokesman for The Coca-Cola Export Corporation said: "The important factors were the fine road and rail connections, the ready availability of good housing and amenities in the town."

The Coca-Cola Company aren't the only people to see the benefits.

Rank Xerox, Volkswagen and Hoechst are here, too, along with many others.

However, space is still available.



*Coca-Cola and Coke are registered trade marks which identify the same product of the Coca-Cola Company.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT: DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE, MILTON KEYNES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, WAVENDON TOWER, MILTON KEYNES MK17 8LX. TEL: 0908 74000.

HOME NEWS

Mr Benn joins pit pay battle with plea to back productivity deal

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, made an unprecedented entry yesterday into the political minefield of pit industry pay negotiations with an eve-of-ballot appeal to miners to vote for a productivity deal.

The minister, who avoided any commitment to productivity bargaining in the mines when he spoke to the annual conference of the mineworkers in midsummer, came down firmly in favour of local incentives, which are being fiercely opposed by coalfield militants.

Mr Benn said the scheme should commend itself because "it was devised to avoid the evils of past piece-work schemes which set men against men and lowered safety standards. Secondly, it comes at a time when the longer-term expansion of the coal industry has been agreed and when an integrated national energy policy is becoming a reality.

"Thirdly, it offers the prospect of an increase in pay now for all mine workers. I hope, and believe, that the miners will give the scheme a fair trial."

When a pit incentive scheme was last put to a ballot of the men in the autumn of 1974 Mr Varley, then Secretary of State for Energy, made no such public plea for votes. That package was opposed by the National Union of Mineworkers' executive, and income policy was then at a less delicate stage.

Mr Benn's intervention in the argument over local incentives that has divided the coalfields along moderate versus militant lines of leadership emphasizes the Cabinet's anxiety over pit pay.

If the ballot, starting this morning and lasting 48 hours, does not produce a majority for the productivity deal the miners' union will have to pursue seriously a deferred basic rate claim for rises of up to 90 per cent.

The National Coal Board remains quietly confident that after two years of tight wage restraint the men will seize the opportunity to earn more money by raising output.

Under the scheme, coalface workers who perform in full an agreed weekly output target would get £23.50 a week more from their first pay week in November. Other workers would get proportionately less the farther from the face they work.

Industry to finance motor cycle training

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday announced the Government's backing for a new national training scheme designed to reduce what he called the appalling level of motor cycle casualties.

The scheme, foreshadowed in *The Times* on Monday, begins next April. It will be financed by the industry through a levy on each motor cycle and moped sold and will operate in conjunction with local authorities.

Mr Rodgers donned a crash helmet and protective clothing and took his first brief ride on a motor cycle outside the Department of Transport in Westminster to launch the scheme. Afterwards he said that although motor cycles were increasingly popular, relatively cheap, and gave independence and pleasure to thousands of riders, they were dangerous.

The figures for casualties among motor cyclists, which included nearly a thousand killed and 19,000 seriously injured, were a fifth above those of 1975. "The risk of death or serious injury for a motor cyclist, for each mile travelled, is some twenty times as great as for a car driver", he said.

One of the best ways of reducing casualties was to extend training facilities and use them far more. "We estimate that over 90 per cent of all new riders take no training at all. And if they suddenly demanded to be allowed to do so, existing facilities could not cater for them."

One possible way of inducing more riders to be trained was some form of restriction on the use of provisional licences.

The national training scheme, to be known as Saferider, will be organized by the Schools Traffic Education Programme, which runs courses in nearly a thousand schools. The levy, of £3 on motor cycles and £2 on mopeds, will produce an income of about £650,000 a year.

Mr Rodgers: "Motor cycles are dangerous."

Fuel tankers explode after crash

The police were searching last night for the driver of a blue tipper lorry after two oil tankers and a van had collided and exploded in flames near a small Oxfordshire village early yesterday morning.

The drivers of the tankers narrowly escaped death when their lorries, carrying a total of 8,500 gallons of fuel, exploded. One was badly burnt and was taken to Stoke Mandeville Hospital. The other jumped ot safety as flamed burst 50 feet into the air. The van driver escaped through the back doors as burning petrol engulfed his vehicle.

Firemen pumped thousands of gallons of foam on to the blaze, and the A 418 road between Thame and Oxford was blocked all day. Tyis black smoke could be seen from Oxford, 10 miles away.

The tipper lorry overtook another lorry as it approached the convoy of tankers making its way from the BP oil depot at Thame.

Benefactor to pay boy's fees

A boy, aged 13, whose parents refused to send him to a comprehensive school for two years started at Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, yesterday.

The £475-a-term fees are being paid by an anonymous benefactor who read about the parents' fight in the magazine of the National Association for Freedom.

A solicitor for the family, of Luton, said it would take two weeks to complete arrangements, then they would apply to magistrates to release the boy from the care of Bedfordshire County Council.

The parents contested the care order before the county council won a decision on appeal. They were refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Five years ago the boy's father was jailed for refusing to send his two daughters to a comprehensive school. He was released when a wealthy businessman offered to pay for private schooling.

Priest suspended for IRA remark gets new parish

A Roman Catholic priest suspended from parish duties in June, 1974, by the Archbishop of Birmingham, Dr Dwyer, for praising an IRA hunger striker who died in prison has been reinstated, it was learnt yesterdal.

Father Michael Connolly, aged 46, formerly at St Joseph's, Wolverhampton, has been parish priest at St Mary's, Leek, Staffordshire, since April. It is understood that Dr Dwyer, who was not available for comment last night, thought that enough time had elapsed to enable him to make the appointment.

He attended the funeral in London of Michael Gaughan, his cousin, who had died in Parkhurst prison, and described him as "a great man who has died for his conscience", and for his conviction that Irish people alone should decide the future of Ireland.

Stirling University back on target

From Ronald Faux
Stirling

Stirling University, the professor said, was back on course and growing healthily. The modern campus, woven in to an attractive bowl of bronze autumnal trees, had begun to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its royal charter and yesterday the staff invited journalists to see what had been accomplished.

Stirling was, o f course, the university that became notorious five years ago for a momentary lapse of decorum during a visit by the Queen. Overnight the campus became the subject of headlines around the world because of the rudeness of a few students. One was photographed saving a wine bottle at the Queen, and the repercussions were "astonishing".

A second appeal, about to be launched, was cancelled, and the university forfeited probably £1.5m. Relationships with the local community were badly damaged, and the number of students applying for Stirling fell sharply.

"That one incident set us back two years, and in fact our student intake returned to the same level only last year", a member of the staff said.

Yesterday, as guests munched their way through a gateau bearing an EIIR motif, the university announced that student numbers wer e back on target at 2,500 undergraduates, a total that was expected to rise by another thousand in the early 1980s.

The number of students applying to Stirling had grown by a fifth in the past year, and the university accepted more than a thousand new students in one year for the first time.

"We look back on the royal episode with grief .The university did not deserve what happened when the story was blown up", a postgraduate said.

A lecturer wondered whether the new intake of students were less militant, more conventional. Sociology, often associated with militancy, had remained static, while courses in management, science, and accountancy and business studies were all increasing. Could it be that the students were becoming short-haired, job-conscious?

Certainly a large notice drawing attention to the council of the Students' Association elections read: "I.S. and the broad left may not have i *their own way . . . If you are* discontented with the extremist hegemony, support a militant, moderate amendment."

How times change; little wonder that Bridge of Allan, the university's quiet, Conservative neighbour, has begun to talk to the students again. "There was a long silence after the Queen incident", a student recalled.

Stirling looks forward confidently to the next ten years. It was the first university to be built from scratch in Scotland for 300 years, and the University Grants Commission made clear that it would become a focal point for growth.

Academically, the university has earned a good reputation in such practical areas of research as fish-farming, atomic physics, diving and education.

Bishop stands by vicar's appointment

The Bishop of Peterborough, the Right Rev Douglas Feaver, is standing by his decision to apoint to a Northampton church a vicar who has been accused of having a love affair with a married woman. A spokesman for the bishop said yesterday that no senior clergymen outside the Peterborough diocese had the right to interfere with appointments.

The Rev Ralph Thicknesse, who was accused of having an affair while Vicar of Clare, Suffolk, was instituted as Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Northampton, last week.

The bishop's announcement came after a reported statement by the Bishop of Ipswich, Dr Leslie Brown, which said he had asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to try to stop Mr

Packer players 'knew they forfeited Test places'

By Our Sports Editor

Mr Jack Bannister, secretary of the Cricketers' Association, said in the High Court yesterday that Mr Tony Greig and other players who had joined the Packer group understood that they had surrendered their Test match places.

He was giving evidence for the defendants, the International Cricket Conference and the Test and Count yCricket Board (TCCB) in the case brought against them by Mr Packer's company, World Series Cricket, and three of his contracted players. He was answering questions about the Cricketers' Association meeting last month when there was a 91-77 vote for a county ban on other Packer players could expect to play in a home series after "opting out for three years overseas".

Mr Edmund King, chairman of the TCCB's finance and general purposes committee, said that without revenue from Test matches only one county, Essex, would have made a profit in each of the years 1974, 1975 and 1976 in excess of revenue received from Test matches by way of the TCCB.

Even with Test match revenues 13 of the 17 counties showed a loss in 1974, eight in 1975 and four in 1976. Glamorgan lost £2,142 last year, Gloucestershire £20,254, Nottinghamshire £1,173 and Worcestershire £196.

Test match revenue distribu-

WEST EUROPE

President Scheel, right, and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, with Frau Waltrude Schleyer, the murdered man's widow, yesterday.

Baader gang survivor denies jail suicide plot

Darmstadt, Oct 25.—The surviving member of the jailed Baader-Meinhof gang, Irmgard Möller, has denied trying to commit suicide at the top-security Stammheim jail in Stuttgart, her lawyer said today.

Frau Jutta Bahr-Jendges said in a statement that her client also denied there was any suicide pact between the three terrorists found dead in the same prison last week.

Fräulein Möller, who is 30, told her lawyer she did not inflict the stab wounds on herself which led to her being taken to hospital on October 17. They were reported to have been caused by a bread knife.

West German authorities say her three colleagues, who were found dead on the same day, had killed themselves—Andreas Baader and Jan-Carl Raspe by shooting, and Gudrun Ensslin by hanging herself with an electric cable.

The lawyer said she visited Fräulein Möller in a clinic in Tuebingen, where she had an operation last Saturday, and saw her again yesterday in a prison hospital near Stuttgart.

Fräulein Möller told her lawyer that she had been reading until about 3 am on October 17 when she heard banging noises and a screeching sound. The next thing she knew she was lying on a stretcher covered with blood in the priso corridor.

Frau Bahr-Jendges said her client was unaware then of how her colleagues had died or of the freeing a few hours earlier of 86 hostages from the hijacked Lufthansa airliner in Somalia by West German commandos.

She said that Fräulein Möller, who was still without access to radio or newspapers, only found out about the Stammheim deaths and the Mogidishu airport rescue in talks with lawyers.

Prison officials at Stammheim said the three dead terrorists, who were in solitary confinement, conversed through a communications system hidden behind the walls.—Reuter and AP.

Bonn President appeals to world leaders to fight terrorism

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 25

President Walter Scheel appealed to all politicians of the world to conclude worldwide conventions to fight terrorism. His appeal came as West Germany honoured Dr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the latest victim of terrorism, with a state funeral.

If the flame of terrorism is not extinguished quickly, Herr Scheel said, "it will spread like a conflagration over the whole world".

The President spoke from the chancel of St Eberhard's church in Stuttgart, Dr Schleyer's home town, towards the end of a ceremony hitherto reserved for former presidents and prime ministers. Military honours were excluded at the family's request.

The dignity of the Pontifical Mass, the moving strains of Mozart's *Requiem*, the masses of white and yellow chrysanthemums and the assembly of political, economic, religious and trade union leaders was in striking contrast to the humiliation of Dr Schleyer's six-week kidnapping, his squalid murder and the discovery of his body in the boot of a car in France.

Dr Schleyer, who was simultaneously president of the West German Industries' Federation of the employers' association, was killed after his kidnappers' attempt to force the Government to release 11 terrorists in exchange for his life had failed. He was probably killed soon after the rescue of 86 hostages on board the Lufthansa airliner hijacked by terrorists to reinforce the pressure on the Government.

Three minutes' silence were observed in many parts of the country as the funeral began. Factories, offices and airports came to a standstill, public transport stopped in Hanover and West Berlin and silence fell in department stores. Flags were at half mast throughout the country.

As police sharpshooters stood on nearby roofs and intense security precautions surrounded the church for fear of the revenge the terrorists have vowed, Herr Scheel said the past weeks had been the worst in the history of the Federal Republic. He spoke of the "terrible dilemma" which the Government had had to face.

"If the terrorists were released, that would probably have been the beginning of the conflagration I spoke of. But that did not happen. Hanns-Martin Schleyer died.

"For us all, and not only for us Germans, the chance remains to banish the danger of terrorism. We all know ourselves to be in his debt."

In the name of all German citizens, Herr Scheel asked Dr Schleyer's family for forgiveness. He said the terrorists were enemies of every civilization and order, and the countries of the world were beginning to realize it.

"I appeal to responsible politicians of the world to conclude worldwide conventions against terrorism." The world, he said, had too long made excuses, too many "ifs" and and "buts".

People in many countries who attacked West German property or painted slogans on the walls after the suicides in prison of three Baader-Meinhof terrorists were "helping to prepare the ground on which the evil seed can germinate". They took a share in the responsibility for terrorism.

Meanwhile, the mystery as to the identity of the four people, two men and two women, who hijacked the airliner continued. Government officials said it was not known here who they were and in any case any identification would be announced by the Somali Government since three of them died and a fourth was seriously wounded on Somali territory.

Reports during the course of the hijacking had it that two were West German but all looked decidely foreign. The impression here is that they were Arabs, probably Palestinians.

A public opinion poll conducted by the Wickert Institute showed today that nine out of 10 West Germans approve of the Government's stand during the hijacking.

Britain expected to impose fishing ban

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, Oct 25

Britain is "considering with the utmost urgency" the imposition of a unilateral ban on the fishing of Norway pout in an area off north-east Scotland in view of the refusal of EEC fisheries ministers her today to approve the extension of the Community ban beyond the end of this month.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Mr Bruce Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland, left little doubt that the Government would impose the ban, which is designed to prevent "by-catches" of immature haddock and whiting unavoidably caught in the course of fishing for pout for fish meal production.

The European Commission had proposed extending the pout ban until the end of the year, but only the Irish were prepared to back Britain in support of this proposal.

Mr Millan said that a unilateral ban would be justified under last year's aid agreement permitting national governments to take non-discriminatory conservation measures in the absence of comparable Community action.

In a separate move, Britain won the support of most other member states in favour of extending a ban on herring fishing in the North Sea until the end of the year. However, ministers will meet again in two weeks' time to see whether after study of the stock situation it may be possible to permit limited exceptions to the ban.

During today's discussions the French, who were eventually outvoted, fought strongly to be allowed a small herring catch of 1,500 tons for Picardy and Normandy fishermen operating at the eastern end of the English Channel. The Dutch and the Danes are also interested in winning exceptions.

The European Commission maintains that herring fishing ought to be totally banned until the end of 1978 so as to allow the reconstitution of rapidly dwindling stocks.

According to reliable scientific evidence, herring stocks in the North Sea have fallen over 10 years from 1,200,000 tons to no more than 300,000 tons. Of this, the spawning stock is only 150,000 tons.

16 injured in rail crash

Lisbon, Oct 25.—Sixteen people were injured when a train ran into the rear of another on the main Oporto-Lisbon line today at Aveiro, about 100 miles north of Lisbon.

Milan newspaper editor quits after five years

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Oct 25

Signor Pier Ottone is leaving after five years as editor of the milan *Corriere della Sera*. He says he is in need of a change.

There has been speculation that shortage of money at the *Corriere* forced on the owners, the Rizzoli family, the decision to replace a notably open-minded editor by one regarded as far more conformist and conservative.

Signor Ottone makes no comment on his successor, Signor Franco di Bella, who spent most of his career with the *Corriere* before being made editor of the *Resto Del Carlino* eight months ago. One of the deputy editors, Signor Michefle Tito, however, has resigned in protest and it is rumoured that other resignations will come.

Signor Ottone now moves to the Mondadori publishing house where he will be in charge of development and at the same time will be managing director of the Rome newspaper La Repubblica in which Mondadori have a half ownership.

He says he is happy with his new job. Had he been offered it five years ago he would have chosen the Corriere, but now he feels he should move.

He says: "The reason why I am goong has nothing to do with the financial problem. I have been quite happy all these years with Rizzoli. They have not made themselves disagreeable at any time. I had no reason to expect difficulties in the future or that my liberty as editor would be impaired."

His gentlemanly departure surprises no one. He has been a skilful and resourceful editor, but his openmindedness can scarcely have endeared him to many sections of political opinion in the country.

Turin councillor shot in legs

Turin, Oct. 25.—Signor Antonio Cocozzello, a Christian Democratic City councillor, was shot four times in the legs today by unidentified attackers. The extreme leftist Red Brigades claimed responsibility soon afterwards.

West German questioned by Special Branch

By Stewart Tendler

A West German, suspected of connexions with the Baader-Meinhof gang, left Britain for home yesterday after being held and questioned by Special Branch officers in London. New Scotland Yard confirmed last night that the man had been held overnight on Monday and flew back to West Germany of his own volition.

The man is not one of the 16 alleged members of the gang being sought across Europe in connexion with the murder of Dr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, but is suspected of a minor role in the gang's activities.

The arrest indicates the thoroughness of the search now being carried out in Europe. It also demonstrates that police forces have put into operation an agreement by EEC home affairs ministers last summer for greater exchange of information to fight terrorism.

Attacks by French right

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 25

Right-wing extremists have begun to organize counter-attacks against the left-wing Baader-Meinhof sympathizers who in the past week have been responsible for a series of attacks on property with West German connexions in France.

Their most serious attack to date has been the bombing of the offices of the leftist legal organization, the Sydicate de la Magistrature, which caused serious damage.

The police have banned a left-wing demonstration

PARLIAMENT, October 25, 1977

Minister has high hopes for budget talks with MPs

European Parliament
Luxembourg

The debate was resumed on the European Community budget for 1978. The Council of Ministers has said it wants to commit 11,422m European units of account (£7,450m) next year and spend only 11,118m EUA (£7,252m).

These figures are £568m and £347 respectively less than the original proposals put forward by the European Commission. More than 75 per cent of the money is for the common agricultural policy.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe, Lab) was critical of the cuts proposed in the social fund. The Commission proposed that 4.7 per cent of the budget should be devoted to social policy, but the council had reduced this figure to 3.66 per cent.

It was in the social sector where the money spent could have a tremendous impact. If they were able to spend much more, the sort of sums the socialists would like, many of the other sectors could be reduced and people would become more persuaded about the efficacy of the Community.

She wanted the proposed cuts restored so that more money was available for such things as help for the handicapped and housing for immigrant workers.

More should be done to ease the problem of youth unemployment. Unless something was done there would be social problems developing in the future. The social fund could be a practical basis for a European political system.

Mrs Elaine Kellet-Bowman (Lancaster, C) said some sectors were in more desperate straits than others and no one could be in any doubt about the problems facing the textile industry.

Western society had got into its economic problems because of the imbalance in the distribution of wealth. The programmes to rectify the situation fell far short of what was needed and the hitherto optimistic forecasts about development of the Community were now seen to be wrong.

Even as economies were expanded unemployment continued to grow and it was a myth to suggest that the problems could be solved overnight.

Given these factors the sum proposed by the council for the social fund was totally inadequate.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab) said that the regional fund was at the heart of the budget. The Commission had proposed that 5.06 per cent of the budget be devoted to the regional fund. The council had proposed cutting this to 3.45 per cent.

He suggested that having cut the sum, the council might yield to the righteous indignation of the Commission and Parliament and then cynically restore the cuts and say that as the regional fund had been increased, nothing else could be.

The regional fund had been one of the major issues when Britain had joined the Community. During the campaign prior to the referendum opponents, like him, of membership, had found it difficult to counter the argument made out for membership based on the value of the fund.

Signor Ferruccio Pisoni (Italy, C-D) said there were now more poor people in the Community, more marginal areas and growing unemployment. Unemployment among those under the age of 25 was now two million—three times the number in 1974.

breaking to have to tell community and civic leaders in the regions that there was no money available to help them.

Mr Russel Johnston (Inverness, L) said that the regional committee of the parliament was not making extravagant demands for money. The Council was showing not only contempt for the people of the Community but contempt for the ideals, objectives, and hopes generated at the time the fund was established.

He did not know which country in the Council was responsible for the cuts, but if it was the British Government it was illogical for them to complain about the amount spent on agriculture and then cut the regional fund which, if uncut, would have put the budget into better balance.

Until there was an effective regional fund there could be no positive advance to economic and monetary union.

Herr Hans-Jurgen Klinker (West Germany, C-D), speaking for the agriculture committee of the Parliament, said that the degree of attention devoted to agriculture in the Budget gave rise to serious and often fierce criticism—more often than not superfluous and superficial criticism.

Agriculture was the only sector in the Community where national resources had been pooled. Part of the money spent on agriculture went on supporting the African, Pacific and Caribbean countries, money which would not necessarily be charged exclusively to the CAP.

Furthermore, much of the money went on monetary compensatory amounts to deal with variations in exchange rates and not directly connected with agricultural policy. Bearing in mind income as well, the amount spent on the CAP amounted to only 45 per cent of the Regional

derables such as the climatic conditions and bearing in mind that the Commission intended shortly to put forward a series of proposals on the CAP.

These should be much more parliamentary control over the agriculture expenditure. The need to limit agricultural expenditure or at least bring it under the control of the Parliament had been highlighted by the announcement that taxpayers' money was to be spent this week destroying cauliflowers.

It was difficult to persuade the taxpayer that his money was being well spent on destroying good food. It was not a question of the sum involved being a small percentage of the common agricultural fund. Even if it were a minute amount, it became politically difficult, if not impossible, to defend. The CAP was failing to meet the needs of the small farmer, the consumer and the taxpayer.

Mr James Scott-Hopkins (West Derbyshire, C) said the CAP was often criticized because it represented too large a proportion of the overall budget. This was because everything else was too small. This was due in part to the reluctance of the council to increase other sectors.

The Council was too timorous, and to a certain extent the Commission was at fault for failing to put forward sufficient draft regulations expanding the scope of the other sections of the budget. If they were developed the agricultural policy would be seen in its correct perspective.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner for the Budget, said that the report from the budget committee of the Parliament had emphasized four points in relation to agriculture.

should not be taken nationally which jeopardised Community policy.

Monetary compensatory amounts should be progressively phased out, and structural policy should be used more energetically. He endorsed all these view sand they correspond to what the Commission was trying to do.

The MCAs must be phased out. The Commission would be shortly presenting a revised proposal on this front.

Although the Commission had put forward a number of proposals, it had to be remembered that it might not be possible to persuade the Council to accept them all. The Commission therefore had to press for what it considered to be the more important items and allow the others to be postponed.

They could not jeopardise their most important proposals.

Mr Mark Eyskens, the Belgian Secretary of State for the Budget and acting president of the Council of Budget Ministers, said he could not give a definitive statement of the position of the council now.

The council of budget ministers was to meet on November 22 and only then would they be able to adopt a definite point of view.

It was true that the economic climate now was a good deal different from that of six months ago. There might have to be a reorientation of ideas which would mean greater moderation in some areas and greater expenditure in others, the parliament tended to stress expenditure, whereas the council was more concerned with the revenue which would make that expenditure possible. However, he had high hopes for the consultations now to take place between the budget committee and the Council before the final budget was drawn up.

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WEST EUROPE

Suárez Government and opposition sign austerity pact

From William Chislett
Madrid, Oct 25

The Spanish Government and the opposition parties signed an economic pact today which introduces strict austerity measures for two years. Politicians were expected to sign a political pact at the same time but at the last moment the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party withdrew its support.

The signing of the economic pact was televised from the residence of Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister. The document was first signed by Señor Suárez and then passed round the large rectangular table starting with Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, and ending with Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Communist leader, who delayed a visit to Paris in order to attend the signing.

Señor Suárez said that he thought the pact would "benefit all". Later in a statement to reporters he said that he hoped the pact would be successful because of the "high sense of responsibility showed by the political forces." Sacrifices would be needed by everyone.

The programme which includes a 22 per cent ceiling on wage increases in 1978 and an attempt to keep price increases below that figure will be presented to the Lower House of the Cortes on Thursday by Señor Suárez.

Trade union leaders and employers were due to meet government ministers tonight to discuss their views. At a meeting yesterday the trade unionists expressed reservations over the wage limit. Employees, who feel that they have been left out of the negociations more than anyone else, were not as critical of the pact as expected.

The political pact, which was to have been signed today, provides for changes in various articles of the penal code including those banning contraception and penalizing adulterers. It grants greater freedom to hold meetings and demonstrations and provides for a reorganization of the police. The reason for the Socialists' change of mind—apparently only 15 minutes before the signing was due—was not immediately clear. They were believed to have reservations over several points.

A new anti-terrorist law is expected to be included in another political pact as politicians differ widely over its form.

Bottlenecks at checkpoints to be discussed

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Oct 25

Bottlenecks at checkpoints on two routes between Berlin and West Germany, which are also checkpoints for visits to East Germany, are to be discussed when inter-German negotiations resume tomorrow.

Herr Günter Gaus, the West German envoy to East Germany, and Herr Rolf Ilgin, of the East German Transport Ministry, are to meet in East Berlin.

It took more than a year for the two German states to agree to resume negotiations. Letters were exchanged between Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, on the question of reopening negotiations.

No one expects spectacular results. It is hoped, however, that agreements on some practical matters will be possible and will make a contribution to the painstaking process of improving inter-German relations.

Music centre planned on Les Halles site

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 25

The first steps have been taken towards creating a new music centre in Paris. The suggestion came last week from President Giscard d'Estaing in an address to Unesco on architectural policy. Yesterday M Barre, the Prime Minister, and M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, got down to working out the financing.

The chosen site for the centre is in the old market district of Les Halles, which is being turned into gardens. To judge by the President's remarks last week the music centre will have to be more in keeping with traditional architectural standards than the Beaubourg modern art centre in the area. The likelihood is that the Pierre Lescot building at the eastern end of the gardens will be used.

M Barre and M Charic also discussed plans for new parklands at La Villette and round the Citroen plant in the south-west of Paris. A state subsidy to help the development was agreed in principle.

JET project opens 'new ...ption' for Britain

...ntinued from page 1

...ked likely to be viable it ...ld obviate the need for ...ge-scale resort to fast breed... as a commercial source of ...ver about the turn of the ...tury.

...usion reactors create much ...aller and shorter-lived ...ounts of radioactive waste ...n fission reactors and also ... on fuels in virtually un...ited supply. The fusion ...ion is less relevant to coun...s which do not have sub...ntial reserves of coal and oil ...side them over in the mean...e.

...err Guido Brunner, the EEC ...mmissioner responsible for ...ntific research, said that the ... project was "the most ...nced in the world on ...er", but valuable ground ... been lost to the Americans ... Russians during the two... dispute over the site.

...he basic technological prob... which the JET will try to ...e is that at the tremendous ...peratures (up to 100 million ...rees centigrade) required ...fuse hydrogen atoms, the ... turns into plasma, the so...d fourth state of matter ...nd solids, liquids and gas.

A Staff Reporter writes: Officials at Culham are delighted at the decision in Luxembourg. Mr Peter Oates, the secretary of the laboratory, said that the main advantage was not so much in the extra jobs or the foreign currency coming in. It was "having the largest and most advanced fusion research centre in Europe in this country".

Fusion research is not regarded as being as hazardous as nuclear fission, and so there have been no complaints by local residents.

Major Trevor Davies, the leader of the South Oxfordshire County Council, which has Culham in its area, welcomed the news, though he did not yet know the implications.

Our Bonn Correspondent writes: "Bitter disappointment" was expressed here today by Herr Albert Probst, chairman of the parliamentary research and technology committee.

He accused Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, and the ministers concerned of failing to look after West German interests. The decision, he said, would be an "enormous setback" for the research institute at Garching.

...nce upon a time there ...as a mouse who lived in ...e engine of a shiny Fiat

...Our Own Correspondent
..., Oct 25

...ree years ago a field ...e and his family were liv... happily in a field near the ... of M François Touze, ... Metz in Lorraine.

... winter approached, they ... to feel the cold and look ...d for somewhere warmer ...ve than their field. One ...mber night they thought ... had found the answer.

... the garage of M Touze's ... they discovered his ... and joy, a shiny Fiat ... its big, powerful 16 horse... engine still warm from a ...

... It seemed an ideal ... house for a mouse. They ... a nest on the engine.

...e next morning the Fiat's ... tenants were to discover ... home had serious dis...ntages. M Touze started ...e engine and drove for 25 ... down the drive. There it ...stalled by, he was to dis... mouse power.

... the engine roared into ... the mouse had been ...n from its nest, caught ...e fan belt and dragged ... the cooling system, block...e valves.

... Touze had to spend 6,350 ... (£750) on a new engine ... prompted him to look ...his all risks insurance ... with the Mutuelle ...ance Artisanale de ... There it said quite ...y that he was covered "for all damage caused by a fixed or moving body." That seemed to describe the deceased mouse perfectly and M Touze sent in his claim.

The MAAF were not impressed. The mouse, they said, had damaged the engine from within. The policy was to cover damage from without. They would have paid up had an elephant trampled the Fiat underfoot. A mouse working from inside was a different story.

In the high courts in Paris the allegorical statue of Justice stands with her foot on a tortoise, proof in marble of the slow progress of the law. Were the sculptor alive now he might have a mouse peeping out from below the skirts for it has taken the lawyers a long time to bring the case of the mouse and the Fiat before the court at Metz.

The court promptly found in favour of M Touze, holding that a "liaison is established between the damage and the presence of the rodents". MAAF have lodged an appeal against the award of 6,350 francs to M Touze, which is due to be heard in February. They may, however, decide to pay up to save the expense of a further hearing.

If they do, it will probably be necessary to pay extra attention to the small print of motor policies. There may be especially small print for mice.

OVERSEAS

Black states launch two-pronged UN attack

New York, Oct 25.—South Africa faced a two-pronged assault in the United Nations today as the Security Council and the General Assembly debated demands for punitive measures against the racial separated republic. The two bodies considered separate resolutions, with a proposed ban on arms sales to South Africa as a common theme.

The Council's African states also sought curbs on foreign investments there. Another one of eight resolutions tabled in the states should end and prevent the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa.

Debate in the council focused on internal developments in South Africa after last week's police action against anti-apartheid elements.

The Assembly went into its second week of debate on the question of Namibia (South-West Africa), which South Africa rules under a League of Nations mandate revoked by the United Nations some 11 years ago. Assembly resolutions are advisory, but those of the Council can be binding on member states under the United Nations charter.

The possibility of a split in Western ranks developed in the Council after Mr Andrew Young, the American representative, told reporters that he favoured some form of sanctions against South Africa.

He added that this was his personal view, but he is a member of President Carter's cabinet and in a position to advise the White House and State Department on the basis of his assessment of sentiment within the United Nations.

None of the Western members of the Council, the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, has yet declared its attitude toward the resolutions tabled by Benin, Libya and Mauritius. There was There was speculation that the British and French who, like the Americans, have the right of veto, might acquiesce in an arms ban.

Mr Young's off-the-cuff remarks were reported to have irked some West European diplomats, who felt he had weakened the Western position in bargainin gwith the Africans. He has caused controversies in the past by his penchant for speaking his mind on delicate questions, without prior clearance from his superiors.

Mr Andrew Young, United States representative at the United Nations, whose private support for sanctions on South Africa has caused a stir.

In the Council debate today, Mr Joseph Garba, of Nigeria, said the South African action was an affront to the United Nations and a retrogressive step on the road to race war.

Mr Garba, who is Nigeria's Commissioner for External Affairs, said these acts were particularly indefensible when Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, was negotiating with the Western members on plans for the independence of Namibia.

The racist regime in South Africa constituted everything that was opposed to Western principles and ideals of civilized conduct, he said. Nigeria was yesterday elected to a two-year term as a council member.

Mr Garba asked the Western powers to join black Africa in taking "prompt and effective measures to arrest the present deterioration of the situation in South Africa".

Mr Chen Chu, chief delegate of China, supported demands for a mandatory arms embargo and other sanctions against South Africa.

Non-aligned countries had placed a series of eight draft resolutions on Namibia before the Security Council laying down procedures for a transfer of power.

The drafts include provisions for Namibia's accession to independence under Swapo (the South-West Africa People's Organization), the main nationalist movement, and condemnation of South Africa's alleged nuclear intentions there.

They stated that all talks on the future of Namibia should be carried on exclusively between Swapo and the South African Government, under United Nations' auspices, and that only the transfer of power to the Namibian people should be discussed.—Reuter, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Carrington warning to South Africa

By Our Political Correspondent

A warning to the South African Government that it must make progress over human freedom and personal liberty or face catastrophic consequences was given yesterday by Lord Carrington, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords. Lord Carrington is tipped as a future Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary if the Conservatives come to power

Speaking at the South Africa Club dinner at the Savoy Hotel, Lord Carrington took a much more severe line on the Vorster Government's latest repressive measures than that adopted by Mr John Davies, the party's official spokesman on foreign affairs, on Monday.

Lord Carrington said that those in South Africa who reminded the West of the threat to Western interests posed by communist expansion must remember that to enlist Western support, South Africa had to produce the conditions in which that support can be forthcoming among those of us who wish to help".

He continued: "So I must honestly say—and you will, I hope, take this in the spirit that it is intended—that to those of us who do see the problems, who seek to help and understand, the events of last week have saddened, bewildered and horrified us.

"I would not presume to tell South Africans what they ought to do. The answer lies with the South Africans.

"Whatever decisions may be taken in the future by the South African Government, I very much hope that some regard will be had to those in the West who, whilst understanding the problems which beset a country which feels beleaguered and isolated, nevertheless are are convinced that unless progress is made in the field of human freedom and personal liberty, the end sooner or later will be catastrophic—not just for South Africa and the South Africans, but for all of us in the Free World."

Lord Carrington, who visited southern Africa earlier this year, said one did not have to be a reactionary to observe that some of the countries to the north of South Africa who, freed from colonial rule, became independent black African states were not "to put it mildly" models of democracy, free speech and tolerance.

"One does not have to be anything but a realist to acknowledge that whatever views one may take about one man one vote and majority rule, the likelihood of it happening in South Africa in the near future is neligible", Lord Carrington said. "The facts are that 4½ million white people would not accept it."

One did not have to be a racist to accept that there were difficult problems in a sophisticated economy like that of South Africa in the relationship between black and white and Coloured.

"Equally, one does not have to be a fanatic in the opposite camp to come to the conclusion that a society based upon racial inequality and the non-acceptance of certain human freedoms is not likely to last in perpetuity, leaving aside any judgment about its moral acceptability."

Mr Carter reaches decision on sanctions issue

Washington, Oct 25.—President Carter said today that he had made a decision on whether to support some form of sanctions against South Africa because of its repression of black leaders and organizations last week. But he declined to say what decision he had made.

He also said that Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, despite his denials, had promised the United States he would not go ahead with nuclear tests. The Secretary of State had a personal letter to prove it, Mr Carter added. He told reporters that he was willing to release the text of the letter.

The President said he was trying to coordinate the decision with the European allies and "also among friends we have among African leaders".

The State Department spokesman said earlier that the Administration was considering many options for retaliating against South Africa's racial measures, economic sanctions. But what

Britain 'vetoed peace pact' with Jordan

From Moshe Brilliant
Jerusalem, Oct 25

Mr Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, today reminded Mr Callaghan, the British Prime Minister, that a British government had torpedoed a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan in 1949.

Mr Dayan's reminder, made at a convention of American Jewish women's organization here, appeared to be an oblique retort to the Prime Minister's statement before the Board of Deputies of British Jews in London on Sunday warning Israel that its security could not be guaranteed indefinitely by the holding of occupied territories.

The Foreign Minister told his audience that as military commander in Jerusalem in 1949, he had negotiated a peace treaty with King Abdullah of Jordan, but Sir Alec Kirkbride, the British High Commissioner, intervened. The King then told Mr Dayan that the British Government would not allow the signing of a treaty.

He added that years later he met Field Marshal Montgomery who told hi mthat, as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, he had advised the British Cabinet that an Arab-Israeli war in 1948 would be won by the Arabs in eight days

The British had know this could mean the anhihalation of the 600 Jews in Palestine but this did not influence their decisions.

Mr Dayan said even the best of Israel's friends, such as President Truman, had failed it. When the Israelis faced the Arabs without tanks and guns in 1948. President Truman refused tosell weapons, claiming that "we can't interfere in anarea where there is a military conflict".

Tel Aviv, Oct 25.—The Israeli Foreign Ministry today denied a report in the American *Rolling Stone* magazine which claimed that Israel amassed uranium by smuggling nuclear bomb material out of the United States and by hijacking uranium shipments in Europe.

A ministry spokesman said the *Rolling Stone* article was part of a recent string of "dramatic and fantastic stories" about Israel's nuclear capacity "which have no foundation in reality".—AP.

Secret police sergeant in clash at Mandela trial

Bloemfontein, Oct 25.—A lawyer defending Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the South African nationalist leader jailed for life, today accused an Afrikaans police sergeant of deliberately harassing her in the town near here where she has been banished.

The accusation was one of several clashes between Mr George Bizos, defence counsel, and Sergeant Gert Prinsloo of the security police when Mrs Mandela's trial resumed today after a two-month adjournment.

Mrs Mandela, who is 43, has pleaded not guilty to charges of breaking the terms of a Government order which exiled her last May to the little town of Brandfort, 190 miles from her home in the Soweto township outside Johannesburg.

The prosecution alleges that Mrs Mandela, who could be sentenced to up to 10 years' imprisonment if found guilty, illegally received visitors and attended gatherings.

Mr Bizos and Sergeant Prinsloo had a long exchange—the lawyer asking questions in English, the seargeant replying in Afrikaans.

In one incident, Mr Bizos told the sergeant, who is the chief prosecution witness: "You have left no stone unturned in your attempts to harrass the accused." Sergeant Prinsloo replied that he was merely doing his duty as he saw it.

Mrs Mandela, a leader of the Soweto Black Parents Association, which was banned by the Government in its sweeping purge of opponents of its race policies last week, was originally charged on seven counts.

But today Mr Neil Botha, prosecuting, said he was offering no further evidence on two charges as a result of a decision by the Orange Free State Supreme Court last month that Mrs Mandela's 16-year-old daughter, Zinzi, who lives with her, can receive visitors

More arrests: Several more blacks have been detained by secret police. The Port Elizabeth *Evening Post* said at least two were actors.

Hostages freed in Montreal bank robbery

Montreal, Oct 25.—A man armed with a rifle who drove off with four hostages after robbing a bank here today released them unharmed after six hours.

The four included a journalist from *Le Journal de Montréal* who entered the bank to help in the negotiations between the gunman and police. He was driven off in the getaway car with the other hostages.

The gunman released the hostages one by one during the escape attempt. The police arrested the man moments after the last hostage was released and recovered all the money.—Reuter.

34 policemen held on bribery charges

Hong Kong, Oct 25.—Thirty-four policemen, including three British superintendents and four Chinese chief inspectors, were charged with bribery offences in Hongkong today.

A spokesman for the Independent Commission against Corruption, set up in 1974 said that the men were arrested earlier today. He declined to name them until they appear in court tomorrow.

The 34 were charged by investigators with "conspiracy to accept bribes and acting contrary to their public duties as police officers," between 1970 and 1976.—Reuter.

Montoneros plan to start 'black propaganda' drive

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Oct 25

Another Argentine industrial manager has been murdered, the second within a week.

The Lozadur crockery manufacturing company announced today that Señor Ricardo Salar, its quality control manager, was shot dead on Sunday night while strolling near his home. Earlier this month Lozadur dismissed about half of its 1,300 workers over a pay dispute.

Last week, the labour relations manager of the state oil company YPF was murdered, and an attempt was also made to kill a manager of the Argentine subsidiary of Chrysler Motors.

Meanwhile, the Army published a document captured from the neo-Peronist Montoneros urban guerrillas. It acknowledged that the guerrillas had been defeated not only militarily but also in their attempt to exploit the present labour discontent.

The document then proceeded to outline a propaganda programme to be mounted against the military Government.

It revealed that the Montoneros planned to switch their emphasis from "white propaganda", or overt guerrilla communiqués claiming achievements against the armed forces, to a "black propaganda" misinformation campaign in which falsehoods and real events would be circulated disguised as official reports.

The document cited as examples of "black propaganda" reports of alleged atrocities by troops, rumours of massive withdrawal of currency from circulation and bomb attacks on suburban trains to force everyone to crowd into buses.

The document also unveiled guerrilla tactics in infiltrating political youth, church and student movements, with a view to exploit them and to recruit militants.

ADVERTISEMENT

News from Pakistan that you did not read this month

Tuesday, October 18th was the date on which a General Election should have taken place in Pakistan. If this election had been held, newspapers this month would have carried reports from Pakistan on the state of the Parties. Instead, there has been no election. Promises have once again been made, but the future remains a matter of conjecture as a programme on B.B.C. T.V. (Panorama) on 24th October has just shown.

Will democracy in Pakistan continue to "wait in the wings" for a long period? The "track record" elsewhere is not too encouraging.

Thirty-two years after World War II, which was fought to uphold the four freedoms, less than a fifth of the world's population today lives under conditions which can be described in any real degree as those of free democratic government, although some governments are struggling step by step towards the ideal.

Whither Pakistan? Can either the people of Pakistan or the world as a whole afford the loss of democracy in that great country?

Take-over by military rule is normally based on certain arguments. It may be claimed (as in Pakistan) that the democratically elected government of the day was unfit for government. It may be claimed (as in Pakistan) that the government was unfairly elected by means of a "fix" at the ballot box. It may be claimed (as in Pakistan) that the task for the military rulers in a critical national situation is to offer or secure channels for political expression—channels which would otherwise be choked. It may be claimed (as in Pakistan) that the role of the army is to "clean up government", later vacating the commanding heights of power in favour of representative politicians. However, how often is this "ideal" situation, this honest determination to reinstate democratic government, fulfilled once the immediate threat to society has been met?

Whatever the claims of military government, should any nation surrender for long its democratic freedoms in order to escape from temporary difficulties?

Democracy in Pakistan has been much on trial in recent years. It has had its failures as well as its successes. It would be extraordinary if it were otherwise, in a struggling, impoverished and emergent country. But in the background is the reality that Pakistan has emerged from much travail.

The position has not been easy, as men of goodwill in all parties will agree. Pakistan's record in both domestic and world affairs has, however, stood up not too badly during this time of testing. She has, for example, healed many of the major hates and fears that tormented her relationships with Bangladesh and the Indian sub continent. She has been trying to move steadily back into the world family of nations. She has established good links with her Islamic neighbours.

Without democracy there would have been slight hope of such progress.

The following points are now made:—

1. It is in the interests of the free world as well as of the people of Pakistan that democratic government be resumed at the earliest possible moment.
2. The principle of free democratic elections in Pakistan should be supported as a non-political issue. This support remains unconcerned with the interests of any individual, party, sect, clique or class.
3. The Pakistan press should be allowed to fully support the assumption that lies at the foundation of any democratic system—that the best chance for truth to emerge is to allow a fair field for every idea and all ideas.

Faith in the eventual triumph of reason and commonsense should never be reduced to the point where men and women no longer publicly speak their convictions, win or lose. A democracy that supports the right to be wrong and the right of all men to speak is a necessity for a modern, emergent Pakistan.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IS CONCERNED WITH A RETURN OF FREE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN PAKISTAN AT AN EARLY DATE.

Issued by The London Committee for Democratic Government.

October 26, 1977.

OVERSEAS

Concorde stays within noise limits during all its New York tests

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 25

To the irritation of local residents in New York, Concorde has passed its first trial take-offs and landings at Kennedy airport with flying colours. The general feeling is that even the port authority, which fought hard to keep the supersonic airliner away from the city, will do nothing further to prevent regular passenger services to and from London and Paris.

After its highly publicized arrival in New York on Wednesday, two days after a Supreme Court ruling allowing Concorde to use Kennedy temporarily, the aircraft made two further test landings and three take-offs during the latter half of the week.

None of these manoeuvres came even close to infringing the airport's present noise limits. Indeed, the final trial departure, with a full payload of 172 tons (equivalent to 100 passengers and their baggage) on Saturday by a Concorde on its way to Toulouse, was the quietest of the three take-offs.

It registered some 104 decibels, compared with 107.5 earlier in the week. The noise limit for all aircraft leaving Kennedy airport is 112 decibels.

Last week's trials also provided local ground staff with an opportunity to familiarize themselves with Concorde in preparation for regular passenger services, which are due to begin on November 22.

Air France is expected to schedule a daily flight to and from Paris; British Airways will initially provide two services a week, to and from London, rising to four a week after a fortnight or so.

Local residents have not taken kindly to the fact that the Concorde is less noisy than they were led to believe. Several of the more vocal opponents suspect trickery by the airlines in selecting flight paths away from normal landing and take-off routes.

As soon as attention has *moved away from the supersonic* airliner, its route will be shifted to bring it over more densely populated areas, they say.

Mr Lee Schefer, *spokesman* here for the British Aircraft Corporation, denies this. During last week's trial take-offs and landings, Concorde used the same take-off and landing routes, as subsonic aircraft crossing the Atlantic on the same days.

Concorde opponents remain *unconvinced, and are still* threatening law suits and demonstrations to prevent the supersonic aircraft from beginning regular passenger services. They may have the support of Mr Hugh Carey, Governor of New York. Earlier this month he promised to do everything in his power to block Concorde.

They are likely to find, however, that the port authority will decide as discreetly as possible to end its own campaign to keep Concorde away from Kennedy airport.

It could conceivably set new stricter noise limits, but it is difficult to see how this could be achieved without also closing Kennedy to other aircraft as any new regulations would have to be applied to all comers.

On several occasions last week subsonic Boeing 747s and VC10s made as much or more noise than Concorde during take-offs.

Royal yacht heads for one of Britain's few remaining crown colonies

Virgin Islands decked out to greet the Queen

From Michael Leapman
Road Town, Oct 25.

The Queen visits the British Virgin Islands tomorrow for the second time in 11 years. If this seems an excessive favour to bestow on a community of hardly more than 10,000 people, there are at least two good reasons for it.

To begin with, the Virgins form one of Britain's dwindling collection of remaining crown colonies. Secondly, they are an exceptionally merry place to be.

Road Town, the capital, is on the biggest island, Tortola, and it has prettied itself up for the occasion. Dozens of bright new Union Jacks are flying along the route of the Queen's drive and plastic bunting has been strung across the main square. *Hand-painted banners bearing* loyal messages decorate the route.

Everyone has pitched in to lend a hand. A minister in the *executive council, the colony's* most august body, was helping unroll the bunting yesterday and prisoners from the jail have been cleaning up the streets. The finishing touches are being put to a new public lavatory which will be ready just in time.

The squat, wooden-shuttered shops along the route are being given a *last-minute blue* or green coating so that, in the clammy heat, the faint smell of paint hangs over the town.

Road Town is a curious blending of small shops and bars, with modern air-conditioned banks, evidence of the colony's role as a tax haven.

The royal visit is a big event for the island, rivalled as a talking point only by a recent trial for murder, only the third in the past 10 years. Visiting reporters, mentally buffeted by the rigours of Caribbean air travel, are welcomed like heroes at Beef Island airport, where they are plied with rum and coconut water until the *arrival of transport, which is* cunningly timed not to turn up until the end of the second drink.

The island's own airline flies *well-maintained Dakotas from* San Juan, the Puerto Rican capital, with an informality which is typified by their flight boarding announcements in the departure lounge: "Okay, let's go."

The route from Beef Island to Tortola crosses the Queen Elizabeth bridge, which the Queen opened the last time she was here. The islanders are greatly proud of it, although it has only one lane. In Tortola, each reporter is housed in a two-storey villa in a luxurious resort complex, almost entirely empty of tourists.

Many of the visitors who come here are American yachtsmen who live on their own boats, finding it cheaper to berth here than in the American Virgin Islands. A boat moored outside my villa is skippered by a fat American with a white Hemingway style beard, acting out his nautical fantasies in a T-shirt which commemorates the royal visit.

Odd characters show up in places like this. A few are the remnants of the once large band of ex-patriates that moved from India to Jamaica to Kenya to Malaya and have *now perched up here because* there are precious few places left.

They are not fond of intruders. There is a faint air of dottiness about the place which affects even visitors. At breakfast, a man who works for a tyre company explained to me his plan for solving the world's energy crisis by increasing the production of sugar on islands like this to make alcohol, which could be used as fuel.

It would be a shame so to waste the local rum, a smooth concoction made at a one-man distillery on the other side of the island.

The Queen arrives tomorrow *on board the royal yacht Britannia* and will read the Speech from the Throne at the Legislative Assembly before visiting a hospital.

In the *afternoon she will go* to Virgin Gorda which, according to the official tourist brochure, looks from the air like a recumbent woman.

The only misfortune so far is an outbreak of polio on one of the remoter islands of the group. The chief medical officer here has advised the Queen's doctors to boost her vaccination.

She leaves the Virgin Islands tomorrow night for Antigua. Then she will go to Barbados, where she will catch a Concorde home.

Florida boy sentenced to electric chair

Sebring, Florida, Oct 25.—A 16-year-old boy was sentenced to die in the electric chair today, one of the youngest persons in Florida ever to be sentenced to death.

Frank Ross was found guilty last February of kicking to death Mrs Hellen Dixon, a 64-year-old widow, in her home and robbing her of $6 (£3.50) and a jewelry box on November 15, 1976.

The sentencing of the youth, who will be 17 on November 30, had been delayed by Judge Clifton Kelly until today. Under Florida law, a death penalty case is automatically appealed against and reviewed by the state Supreme Court.

James Wells, aged 17, was *also charged with the murder* of Mrs Dixon.

On August 12, Judge Kelly found Wells guilty and sentenced him to life imprisonment for his part in the murder-robbery.

Ross's mother sat quietly in the courtroom as the sentence was pronounced. "What had to be had to be", she said outside the courtroom.—UPI and AP.

New offer by Nato on troop cuts likely

From David Cross
Washington, Oct 25

The United States and its Nato allies are making head*way on a new offer to the* Soviet Union designed to break the long stalemate over negotiations for troop reductions in central Europe.

According to well-informed sources here, the Nato deliberations, principally involving Washington, Bonn and London, focus on amendments to an offer in December, 1975, which the *Russians have criticized* but never formally rejected.

This involved a United States withdrawal of some 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons, 90 aircraft and missiles and 29,000 troops in return for one or two Soviet tank armies consisting of some 1,700 tanks and nearly 70,000 troops from East Germany.

The *allies* are now reported to be willing to allow the Russians to withdraw roughly the same number of troops and tanks but some of them from *less strategic areas like* Poland and Czechoslovakia. This, the alliance argues, should make the 1975 offer more palatable to the Warsaw Pact countries.

According to *The New York Times*, the alliance would also agree informally not to deploy the controversial neutron bomb in central Europe if the Soviet Union shows signs of some *willingness to compromise.* Full-scale development of the neutron device, which kills by radiation rather than by concussion, is awaiting a final go-ahead by the alliance.

The talks in Vienna on mutual reductions of forces have been deadlocked for several years because of the Soviet Union's unwillingness to accept larger cuts than the alliance.

Nato maintains that the final outcome of any cuts should result in an equal number of *Eastern and Western troops* remaining in central Europe, while the Russians would like to retain their existing superiority. For this reason it is difficult to see how Moscow could accept the new, albeit improved, offer.

Officials here emphasize that the offer is by no means completed. This will have to await *formal approval by Nato* member-governments in due course. Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, disclosed during a recent visit to Washington that the alliance was working on new concessions to the Russians.

The proposed deal is reported to have been discussed in London last month between American, British and West German officials. On that occasion considerable progress was made, officials say.

The State Department today *refused to give details of any* new offer on mutual reduction of forces. But a spokesman confirmed that consultations among the Nato allies were taking place.

Geneva, Oct 25.—American, Soviet and British arms control experts negotiating a treaty to ban all nuclear tests met for the eighth time today and extended the *talks* until next week. The negotiations, which began on October 3, originally had been expected to end this week.

Mr Paul Warnke, Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the chief American negotiator, said at the outset he was optimistic about the chances of getting a treaty.—UPI.

Brussels, Oct 25.—A Nato spokesman today denied a report in The New York Times that the United States, West Germany and Britain had agreed on a new proposal to the Soviet Union an arms reduction in central Europe.—AP.

Sakharov flat in Moscow is ransacked

Moscow, Oct 25.—Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident leader and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize said today that his Moscow flat was ransacked yesterday in what he believed was *an undeclared search* by the authorities.

Dr Sakharov told Western journalists by telephone that the two-roomed suburban flat was found "with the lock forced and in complete disorder", by a friend, who is temporarily living there, on returning from work.

Dr Sakharov, who earlier this month appealed to the European Security Conference at Belgrade, to take a firm stand on human rights, lives with his mother-in-law in *another flat near the city* centre.

Dr Sakharov said yesterday's raiders had "turned out every drawer and cupboard and thrown everything on to the floor". The lining of clothes had been ripened and cases had been torn open "as if they were looking for something".

"Nothing was missing, so it cannot have been thieves. I can only regard it as an undeclared search by the authorities." He did not plan to call in the police because he felt it *would serve no purpose.*

Dr Sakharov, once one of the Soviet Union's leading nuclear scientists, said he and his wife Yelena, who is being treated in an Italian hospital for an eye disease, believed her son Alexei, aged 20, was coming under official pressure.

Alexei, who is in the final year of a five-year course at a Moscow teachers' training institute, had been given a bad report for his military training course and was under threat of expulsion, Dr Sakherov said.—Reuter.

Bing Crosby maintains his privacy after death

Redwood City, California, Oct 25.—Bing Crosby, who guarded his privacy in life, has apparently managed to maintain his privacy after death.

He established a "living trust" four months before his death to handle the bulk of his estate, so avoiding the publicity of normal probate proceedings.

The living trust arrangements—in essence a private will—was disclosed yesterday when a will covering the rest of his estate was lodged for probate in San Mateo county superior court.

Cash bequests in the will included $150,000 (£80,000) to *his widow, $50,000 each to* Gonzaga High School and Gonzaga University, both in Crosby's home town of Spokane, Washington state, and $5,000 to St Aloysius Roman Catholic church, also in Spokane.

A press spokesman said the living trust provided for all of Crosby's seven children by his two marriages.—AP.

WHY SOUTH AFRICA IS PULLING OUT ALL THE STOPS FOR HER MOST IMPORTANT TRADING PARTNER.

Britain is still South Africa's most important market for her exports. British imports range from vital foodstuffs to essential raw materials.

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This traffic is vital to the economy of both countries and is one of the cruel reasons why South Africa has just completed a massive investment in the most modern containerisation facilities in the world. This new service has meant new ships, new docks, new port handling plant, new trucks, new rolling stock. Comparable investment has been made by Britain with new ships and containerisation facilities at Southampton.

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Third World report

India trains its 'barefoot doctors'

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Oct 25

For the past month, 15,000 Indians, most of whom had at most six years' schooling, have been taking elementary classes in topics vital to the development of a poor country: basic hygiene, nutrition, first aid and maternal and child welfare.

They are training to be "*people's health protectors*" under a scheme launched by Mr *Raj Narain*, the Minister of Health. It is India's equivalent of China's "barefoot doctors" scheme and will cost £2m this year. Next year the cost will rise to £8m.

The trainees get 200 rupees (about £13) a month during the three-month training period. When *this is completed*, they will receive 50 rupees a month, plus the same amount for medicines. When the first supply of these has been used, their own villages are expected to replace them from their funds.

If one of the trainees drops out of the scheme his village *will have to defray the expense,* not the Government.

About 80 per cent of India's 620 million people live in rural areas. Until now, one full-time health worker attached to primary health centres was supposed to look after an average 10,000 people. In practice, it was not possible to cover more than a fraction of them.

Next June Mr Narain will review the first months of the *health protectors'* work and examine any inadequacies and mistakes.

The man responsible for getting the scheme going is Mr C. R. Krishnamurthi, the 40-year-old joint secretary for rural health in the Delhi ministry, who emphasized that the *project had to be seen as giving* a new "community orientation" to medical education in India.

The glamour of working in a modern, big city hospital had to be changed and resources shifted to preventive medicine, he said. If it achieved basic health among the masses—the real goal of the health protec*tors scheme*—it would be a sound investment.

India has more than 100 medical colleges and each one is being urged to "adopt" three primary health centres. The aim is that faculty staff will switch the emphasis of their teaching from surgery to preventive medicine.

To help the scheme, about 300 *mobile clinics will come* from Britain in the next few months, Mr Krishnamurthi told me.

An illustrated manual, prepared with Unicef help, from which the health protectors are being taught, includes *ayurvedic* and other traditional medicines in which the Indian people have confidence. It is estimated that there are 400,000 fully or partly trained practitioners of these techniques in the country, principally in rural areas.

Mr Narain has insisted frequently on building on these indigenous herb-based medicines, which are far cheaper than Western-style pharmaceuticals.

Victoria power workers decide to end strike

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Oct 25

A 10-week strike by power workers in Victoria, which threatened to cause dislocations throughout the country, ended today when maintenance workers voted by about 2,000 to 40 to return to work.

The men carried a shop stewards' recommendation to end their strike to allow an arbitration commission inquiry into their pay claims to start immediately. The decision came after a two-hour meeting on the Oval at Yallourn in the centre of the Latrobe valley.

In the arbitration commis*sion in Melbourne today* Mr N. J. Mansini, the commissioner, began a work-value assessment on the workers' claim for a $A40 (£26.66) a week rise.

After the meeting cars drove through the streets of Yallourn with hooters blowing.

Mr Charles Trethowan, the chairman of the State Electricity Commission, said that power rationing could be lifted by Thursday

He added that there had been no winner as a result of the strike: "The men have lost large amounts of money and have suffered considerable hardship in pursuit of their claims. The community has suffered widespread unemployment and substantial economic damage.

"The State Electricity Commission has lost a large amount of revenue and is faced with a massive programme to restore rundown plants. We have also lost irre*placeable water reserves which* we had been saving to offset expected power shortages in the next two years.

The return-to-work vote was based on a seven-point proposal outlined by Mr John Halfpenny, the secretary of the Amalgamated Metal Workers' and Shipwrights' Union.

World bridge final likely to be all-American

Manila, Oct 25.—The first all-American final at the world bridge team championship *looked likely today after the* eighth round matches.

Swedish hopes of taking the title back to Europe faded as they were defeated 17-3 by the defending champions America 1. America 2, lying second to the champions before the round, extended its lead over third-placed Sweden with a 13-7 victory over Taiwan.

Australia scored its third successive victory by beating Argentina 16-4. The win is likely to put the South Americans out of contention.—Reuter.

Bride shot

Beletweyne, Somalia, Oct 25.—An 18-year-old bride was shot in the head at her wedding by a group of enthusiastic well-wishers who fired into the air

ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258 Reservations 01-836 3161 ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tonight & Sat 7.30 The Tales of Hoffmann. Fri & Tue. 7.30 Le Boheme. Because of contractual difficulties the performance of Werther tomorrow is cancelled. Ticket holders should apply to the Box Office for exchange or refund. 104 Balcony seats always available day of perf.

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SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672. HANDEL OPERA. Nov. 2, 5, 9, 11, at 7.30 ACIS & GALATEA preceded by Les Fêtes d'Hébé by Rameau. Nov. 4, 8, 10, 12, at 7.30 EZIO.

CONCERTS

FREE FOLK.—Los Arrieros from Argentina are one of South America's most famous folk group. Hear them at Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, on Thursday 27th October, at 6.00 for 6.30 p.m. Admission free.—Further details from Domingo Cullen on 01-235 3717.

FRIDAY AT 8.00 P.M. IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL—Liszt's monumental oratorio CHRISTUS, with Lois McDonall, Sarah Walker, Robert Tear and William White; Liszt Festival Chorus and Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Brian Wright. Tickets £1-£3.75. Phone 828 0389, and at the door.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Tonight 8. BEC SYMPHONY ORCH. Pears Berglund. Ude Mandel. Sibelius: Symphony No. 7; Britten: Violin Concerto; Nielsen: Symphony No. 5.

ST. JOHN'S, Smith Sq. Tonight 7.45. Members of the LONDON SINFONIETTA with Janet Hughes soprano. Works by Ravel, Bliss, Michael Short, Schubert.

WIGMORE HALL. Tonight 7.30 Jacquie Klein piano. Beethoven piano Sonata Cycle. Has been CANCELLED owing to illness. Ticket money refunded at place of purchase.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611. 7.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0. "LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT SPECTACLE. CAPTIVATING TUNES AND RACY COMEDY." S. People. IRENE THE MUSICAL MUSICAL "SLICK, SUMPTUOUS—IRENE HAS EVERYTHING."—Daily Express. INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS on 01-836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Evenings 8. Mats. Thurs. 3. Saturday 5.30 & 8.50. DEBORAH KERR DENIS QUILLEY "TWO MASTERLY PERFORMANCES" Bernard Levin. Sunday Times. CANDIDA By Bernard Shaw "IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO SUCCUMB TO CANDIDA'S SPELL."—Daily Mail. Directed by Michael Blakemore.

ALBERY. 836 3878. The Musical Musical OLIVER. From December 21. Evs. 7.45. Sat. 4.50 & 8. Thurs. Mat. 4.50.

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DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108. Evenings 8.0 SHARP. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 3.0 A CHORUS LINE VOTED BEST MUSICAL 1976

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0 Fri. and Sat. 6.15 and 9.0 OH! CALCUTTA! "The nudity is humane."—D. Tel. 5th SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122. EVGS. 8 Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3 ARTHUR LOWE IN LABURNUM GROVE by J. B. PRIESTLEY—opens Oct. 27th Seat prices £1.50-£3.50. Dinner and top price seats £7.00 inc. Credit Cards Accepted. Reduced price previews 26 & 28 Oct.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Mon. to Fri. 8 Sats. 5 & 8. Wed Thur. at 3 Muriel Pavlow & MISS MARPLE in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE Third Great Year

GARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0 Sat. 5.15 & 8.30 MARTIN JARVIS DAVID FIRTH ROBIN RAY in the BRILLIANT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM "GO TWICE."—S. Morley. Punch. "GO 3 TIMES."—C. Barnes. N.Y.T.

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Evenings 8.15. Mat. Wed 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40 PAUL RODDISTON AMANDA BARRIE in the SECOND YEAR of DONKEY'S YEARS by MICHAEL FRAYN BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE. 858 7755 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Sats. 2.30 MAX WALL in THE CARETAKER by Harold Pinter. "It is good to see a revival of this beautiful play." Times

HAMPSTEAD. THE 9301. LAST WEEK. Tomorrow at 8 Sat. 7 & 9. THE DOG RAN AWAY "A sakodly honest and well-written theatrical document." Tms. "Faithfulness. F. Tms. "A deeply moving and beautifully wicked play." T. Out.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832 Evgs. 7.45. Wed. 2.30 Sat. 4.30 & 8.15 CLAIRE BLOOM DANIEL MASSEY MICHAEL ALDRIDGE in ROSMERSHOLM Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS "DISTINGUISHED REVIVAL OF IBSEN'S GREAT PLAY. A MURDER PLAY MORE EXCITING THAN ANY BY AGATHA CHRISTIE."—Sunday T. FOR A LIMITED SEASON

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606 Evgs. 8.0. Weds. & Sat. 3.0 & 8.0. GLYNIS JOHNS LEE MONTAGUE HELEN LINDSAY in TERENCE RATTIGAN'S CAUSE CELEBRE "RATTIGAN REVEALS HIS MASTERY."—S.T. "A powerful drama."—E.N. "Glynis Johns plays brilliantly."—D. Tel.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916 Evs 8. Dnr 7. SONGS OF LOVE, WAR & PEACE by Jacques Brel. 1.15 p.m. JOHN BARRYMORE.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW NOW IN ITS 5TH ROCKING YEAR

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. CELIA JOHNSON RALPH RICHARDSON "GREAT PERFORMANCES."—S. Tel. in WILLIAM DOUGLAS HOME'S THE KINGFISHER Dir. by LINDSAY ANDERSON "A DELIGHT."—Daily Telegraph. LAST WEEK

THEATRES

LYRIC Theatre 01-437 3686 JOAN PLOWRIGHT COLIN BLAKELY Patricia Hayes FILUMENA Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI OPE. Nov. 2, 7.0. Prev. Nov. 1, 8.

MAYFAIR THEATRE. 01-629 3036 ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN . . . Dir. by Anton Rodgers. "The Best Theatre in Town."—Observer. "Spellbinding."—Sun Times. Evgs. 8.15. Sat. 6.00 and 9.45.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Restaurant 2 2836. Eves. 8.0. Mats. Sat. 5. Henry de Montherlant's THE FIRE THAT CONSUMES "A very funny and moving play." Guardian. "One of the most dramatic and absorbing evenings the London theatre present has to offer."—Sun. Times. Stalls This. £1.25-£3.50. Combin Dinner Theatre £5. £3.95. From Nov 21st. Leonard Rossiter THE IMMORTAL HAYDON

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252 OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't 7.30 Tr PLOUGH AND THE STARS by Sean O'Casey. Tomor. 7.30 Valpone. LYTTELTON (proscenium stage) Today 2.45 (rep or rlat). 7. THE LADY FROM MAXIM'S by Feydeau trans by John Mortimer. Tomor. Bedroom Farce.

COTTESLOE (small auditorium. Ton't 8 & 12 p.m. Last perfs THE PASSION (£1 promenade ticket) Tomor S. Albion Dance Band (£1. & £2.50). Many excellent cheap seats all theatres day of perf. Car park Restaurant 928 2033. Credit cards bkgs. 928 5932.

NEW END HAMPSTEAD. 794 02 HARRY OUTSIDE by Lorrine Jacks Mon.-Sat. 8.0. LAST WK. From Wed 2 Nov. MEDAL OF HONOR RAG Tom Cole.

OLD VIC. 928 7616 Prospect at the Old Vic Autumn season. Nov 14-Dec 17 in repertory ANTONY & CLEOPATRA HAMLET WAR MUSIC ALL FOR LOVE Book now

OPEN SPACE. 01-387 6969. Tue. Sun. Eves. 8.0. SAM SHEPARD'S SUICIDE IN B FLAT. "Excitin Comedy Players."—Times.

PALACE. 01-437 6834 Mon.-Thurs. P.O. Fri. 6.0. & 8.30 JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 Eves 8.15. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 8.45 LAST WEEK. FREDDIE STARR LYN PAUL and full supp. co.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 Oct. 31st at 7.30 p.m. for ONE WEEK ONLY, subs. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Sat 6.15 & 8.45. ONLY U.K. APPEARANCE CLEO LAINE Special Guest Star John Williams THE JOHN DANKWORTH ORCHESTRA Prices £1, £1.50, £2, £2, £2.50. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373 BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN for Christmas Season of TOMMY STEELE SALLY ANN HOWES and ANTHONY VALENTINE in HANS ANDERSEN Dec. 17 to Feb. 25.

PHOENIX. 01-836 8611 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 3.0 & 8.0. JULIE HARRIS Emily Dickinson in THE BELLE OF AMHERST "Miss Harris has us spellbound." T. Mail. "SHOULD NOT BE MISSED." Ev. News. LAST WEEK.

PHOENIX. 01-836 8611 Prevs. Nov. 3 & 4. 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8.0 & 8.30. Opens Nov. 7. Subs. Eves. Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. Mats. Wed. 3.0. KEITH MICHELL PENELOPE KEITH NIGEL STOCK JUNE JAGGER PAUL HARDWICK in the Chichester Festival Theatre production of THE APPLE CART by George Bernard Shaw Directed by PATRICK GARLAND

PICCADILLY. 437 4506 Credit card bookings 836 3962 Mon.-Fri. 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30. Wed 3 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY A RAUCOUSLY FUNNY 18th Century Comedy WILD OATS "Unremittingly funny."—S. Times RSC also Aldwych & Savoy Theatres

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Mon. to Fri. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45 Mats. Thursday 3.0 "THE STAGE IS AGLOW" Daily Telegraph RICHARD BECKINSALE in I LOVE MY WIFE "HILARIOUS COMEDY MUSICAL" Sun. Directed by Gene Saks with "Beautiful timing. Love it!" F. Times INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKING ON 01-930 8681

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0. 8.30. Mat. Wed. ALEC GUINNESS in THE OLD COUNTRY A New Play by ALAN BENNETT Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS "One of the most notable theatrical events in this country for a good many years."—S. Exp. "S. Times

REGENT. 388 3779 Evs 8. Sat 6 & 8.50 Last week STEVEN BERKOFF'S EAST "MOST DYNAMIC SHOW IN LONDON"

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564 Nightly at 8.30 ALBERTO Y LOST TRIO'S PARANOIA in SLEAK! The smut rock musical. Last 4 days, must close Sat.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 Evenings 7.30. Sat. 5 & 8 JANET SUZMAN in THE GOOD WOMAN OF SETZUAN by Bertolt Brecht See also Theatre Upstairs.

ROYALTY. 405 8004 Monday-Thursday Evgs 8.0 Fri. 5.30 & 8.45 Sat. 3.0 & 8.0 Billy Daniels in London's Smash Hit Musical BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8 Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN 25TH YEAR

SAVOY. 01-836 8888. C.C. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Richard PASCO Sussie HAMPSHIRE Nicky HENSON James COSSINS in Bernard Shaw's MAN AND SUPERMAN Directed by Clifford Williams "I SAT IN A CLOUD OF JOY PROGRESSING FROM BEGINNING TO END."—S. TIMES RSC ALSO AT ALDWYCH AND PICCADILLY THEATRES Credit card bookings accepted.

SHAFTESBURY 01-836 6596 ANNA NEAGLE Anna Sharkey, Peter Gale in MAGGIE A romantic musical "Diane Anna elegant in Barrie mask" D. Tel. "Anna Sharkey sparkles as Maggie" N. of the Wrld Evgs. 8.00. Sat. 5.00 & 8.30. Mats Thurs 2.30.

SHAW 01-388 1394 ANTONY & CLEOPATRA Mat. Thur. 2.15

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30 NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER

TH. ROYAL, STRATFORD. E.15 (534 0310). From 3 Nov. THE FUNNIEST MAN IN THE WORLD. The story of Dan Leno by Dan Farson.

TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Mon. & Subs. 8. Cy Grant in RETURN TO MY NATIVE LAND by Aime Cesaire

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988 Evgs. 8. Mats. Tue. 2.45. Sat. 5. Dinah Sheridan Dulcie Gray Eleanor Summerfield James Grout A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED The NEWEST Production by AGATHA CHRISTIE "Re-enter Agatha with another well-built hit . . . Agatha Christie stalking the West End yet again with another of her fiendishly ingenious murder mysteries."—Evening News.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Tod't. tomor. 7. MACBETH (and cont). Adv. bkg Aldwych.

WESTMINSTER. 834 0283. Evgs. Sat. 5.30 & 8.15. Mats. Wed. 3 BARBARA MULLEN JOYCE HERON. JULIAN HOLLOWAY ARSENIC AND OLD LACE Classic comedy thriller for all the family. London's Longest Revival.

WHITEHALL. 01-930 6692. 930 6846 Evgs. 8.15. Sat 7.00 & 9.00. Last weeks FIONA RICHMOND "incredible actress talent."—Ev. Standard. DIVINE "performance of outrageous splendour"—D. Tel. in THE OUTRAGEOUS COMEDY WOMEN BEHIND BARS with SWEET WILLIAM "Unmasked everything in sight."—T. and NICE POWER CAST. "Should have star billing." Daily Mirror. The Harris family protect the f. rity of the latter

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
SUNDAY NEXT at 7.30
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
conductor: KLAUS TENNSTEDT
following his outstanding London debut with the LSO last year, and recent triumphs.
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No 8 in F. Op 93
BRAHMS: Symphony No 1 in C minor, Op 68
£3.85, £3.30, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10 from Box Office (01-928 3191) and Agents.
also at
FAIRFIELDS, CROYDON, SATURDAY NEXT, 5 p.m.
Beethoven, Symphony No. 8. Brahms, Symphony No. 1
£3.75, £3.25, £2.75, £2.25, £1.75, £1.25 from Box Office (01-688 6291) and Agents.

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THEATRES

WHITEHALL. 01-930 6692/7765. Red. Price Prevs Nov 1st & 2nd at 8.00 Opens Nov. 3 at 7.00. PRUNELLA SCALES NORMAN ROSSINGTON in BREEZEBLOCK PARK "A sharp bright comedy." Udn.

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028 Mon.-Thu. 8, Fri. & Sat. 8.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH VERY FUNNY."—Ev. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-Hit Comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph. "A RICHLY DESERVED TRANSFER."—Times.

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic). 928 6363 Evgs. 7.45. Ton't., Fri., Thu. KEN CAMPBELL'S THE AWESOME WORLDS OF HENRY PILK. "Wildly inventive . . . wildly funny."—D. Tel. Tomor CHRIS LANGHAM'S ONE-MAN SHOW. Sat., Mon., SCAPINO "Sparkles with real invention."—Times.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8.15. Dine/Dance 9.30 Supper Revue RAZZLE DAZZLE and at 11 p.m. KAMAHL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2. Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: OPERATION THUNDERBOLT (A). Wk. & Sun.: 2.00, 5.00, 8.15. 2: SUSPIRA (X). 4 Track Magnetic Sound. Wk. & Sun.: 1.45, 4.55, 8.00 ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. James Joyce's A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN (AA). Progs. 2.15, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40. ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.50, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819 Kurosawa's RASHOMON (X) with Toshiro Mifune. 4.30, 6.40, 8.45. CAMDEN PLAZA. Camden High St. (opp. Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. Taviani's PADRE PADRONE (X). Grand Prize Cannes '77. 4.05, 6.05, 8.50. COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). MARCH OR DIE (A). Continuous perfs 1.00 (Not Suns.), 3.30, 5.50, 8.15 CURZON. Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. "Highly recommended."—S. Express. "Tour de force performance by Vittorio Gassman."—Eve. Standard. THAT FEMALE SCENT (X). (Profumo Di Donna.) Italian Dialogue, English Subtitles. Progs. at 2.10 (not Sun.), 4.10, 6.15 and 8.30. DOMINION. Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9562). THE SPY WHO LOVED ME (A). Cont. progs. Dly 2.20, 5.10, 8.00. EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. THE OTHER SIDE OF MIDNIGHT (X). Progs. Dly 1.15, 4.30, 7.45. GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill. 727 5750. ANNIE HALL (AA). Progs. Sep. Perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. ALICE'S RESTAURANT (X) & ELECTRA GLIDE IN BLUE (X). (1.15. LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). NUREYEV as VALENTINO (X). Sep. progs. 1.10, 3.40, 8.10. Suns. 3.00, 7.45. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 8.10 prog. Mon.-Fri. and all progs. Sat. & Sun. No late show booking. ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE. (930 6111). NEW YORK, NEW YORK (A). Sep. progs wk. 1.25, 4.30, 8.00. ODEON MARBLE ARCH. (723 2011/2). A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). Sep. progs. Wk. 3.00, 7.45. Advance booking 7.45 perf. Mon.-Fri., both perfs. Sat. & Sun. ODEON, St. Martin's Lane.—Home of Disney Movies THE RESCUERS (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. OTHER CINEMA, Tottenham St., Goodge St. Tube. W.1. 637 9308. 2.30 THE HOUR OF THE FURNACES (CLUB). 7.00 RIDDLES OF THE SPHINX (U). 8.45 THE BLANK GENERATION (CLUB). PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5396. LUCKY LUCIANO (X). Directed by Francesco Rosi. Progs. 1.10, 5.20, 8.30. Ends Wed. PHOENIX, East Finchley. 883 0033. LUCKY LUCIANO (X). Directed by Francesco Rosi. Progs. 3.10, 6.20, 8.30. Ends Wed. PLAZA 1 & 2, off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m.). Mon.-Sat.) or by post. 1. SLAP SHOT (X). Progs. Wk. Days 1.00, 3.55, 5.55, 8.30. 2. DEMON SEED (AA). Progs. daily 1.30, 3.45, 6.00, 8.45. PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181 Fellini's CASANOVA (X). Sep. Perfs Dly. (Inc Sun.) 1.30, 5.00, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble (Except 1.30 Perfs). Box Off. Dly. 10-8 Sun. 2.30-8. Lic'd Bar. CINE 1, 2, 3, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. CINE 1. THE STREET WALKER (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.25, 5.25, 7.50, 9.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.35. CINE 2 WELCOME TO BLOOD CITY (AA). Progs. 1.15, 3.45, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.10. CINE 3. The Original EMMANUELLE (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.40, 6.15, 8.50. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.05. GREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN. 226 3820 (Angel Tube). Woody Allen in ANNIE HALL (A). Progs. 3.00, 4.50, 8.40. All seats £1.00. STUDIO 2, Oxford Circus. Tel.: 437 3300. PUMPING IRON (A). Starring the magnificent ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER. Progs. 1.05, 2.40, 4.45, 6.50, 8.55. Sundays 3.10, 4.45, 6.50, 8.55.

EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH GENIUS Exhibition, Battersea Park. Last week. Closes Oct. 30th, open 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Admission £1.00, children, students, OAPs 60p. Last admission 1 hour before closing.

An Exhibition of EXCEPTIONAL CHILEAN TERRACOTTA FIGURINES ALFONSO D'ALEGRA under the aspices of the Chilean Embassy and Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Council, Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.1. Until Friday, 28th October 10-5.30.

SCULPTURED PORTRAITS the Very Famous: An Entirely New Concept by SINNET FERRIER the ALPINE GALLERY, South Audley St., W.1. 24th-29th Oct. inc. 9.30-5.0 DON'T MISS IT!

ART GALLERIES

ACKERMANNS 3 Old Bond St., W.1. Annual Exhibition of English Sporting Paintings and Engravings, including those of Stubbs, Ben Marshall, etc. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Sats. 10-1 p.m.

NEW GALLERY, 33 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. Loan Exhibition of English Watercolours and Drawings from MANCHESTER CITY ART GALLERY. Until 28 October. Mon.-Fri., 9.30-5.30; Thurs. until 7.

OWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St. Opening exhibition Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Paintings by EUAN UGLOW.

NAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. (491 7408). "OUTSTANDING FEATURES" Portrait Photographs of some famous personalities by ERN SCHWARTZ. Until 29 October. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6; Sats. 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116 CAYLEY ROBINSON paintings JOHN MAKEPEACE furniture

CHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St. James's, SW1. 01-839 3042. Recent paintings by HECTOR McDONNELL and MICHAEL LEONARD until 11 November. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

FOX GALLERIES 5/6 Cork St., London, W1 Contrasting Exhibitions until November 19th. ECOLE DE PARIS—French Figurative Art of the Past Ten Years. BRITISH PAINTING AND DRAWINGS 1875-1955 Incl. Bomberg, Gramatt, Nevinson, Spear, etc. Weekdays Sat. 10-1. Tel.: 01-734 3626.

WARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1 (Arts Council) THE MODERN SPIRIT:- American paintings 1908-1977. MATTA COSMITUM (paintings & drawings). Until 20 Nov. Mon.-Thur 10-8, Fri & Sat 10-6, Sun 2-6. Adm 50p, 10p all day Mon 10-8, Tue-Thur. 5-20, Wed. 19 talk by Dr Mike Weaver on Hepworth and the Precisionists. Pre-booked school parties admitted free. Tel.: 01-928 3144).

INTRODUCTORY PICTURES BY AUSTRALIAN ARTIST FRANK HARDING the QANTAS GALLERY (corner Piccadilly and Old Bond St.). 24th Oct.—Sat., 29th Oct. Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Sat., 9 a.m.-1 p.

MYRE GALLERY.—Contemporary Paintings and Drawings. Weekdays 9-5. Sats. 10-1. At 30 Bruton St., Mon. W.1. Tel: 01-493 1072.

JEAN CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W1. 01 629 6050. GEORGES BRAQUE—Lithographs, Etchings and Woodcuts. Opening Today.

[illegible] 15a Clifford St., New Bond St., W.1. A VICTORIAN ARTIST IN AUSTRALIA Colours & Drawings by Charles [illegible] (1855-1912). Daily 10-5. Sats. 10-12. Until OCT. 28th.

English National Opera

regrets the necessity of cancelling the performance of WERTHER on Thursday, October 27, on account of continuing contractual difficulties.

The cancellation of Werther enables the company to safeguard the rehearsal time for the new production of Euryanthe. ENO apologizes for the disappointment that may have been caused to those patrons who had booked for this performance.

Ticket holders should apply to the Box Office for refund or exchange. Tel.: 01-836 3161.

THE ARTS

Baker/Previn
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Since Dame Janet Baker's recital on Monday with André Previn as pianist was designed to raise funds for Venice in Peril, it was appropriate that there should be a salute to the "city more beautiful than any other".

It came in three previously unperformed settings by Michael Head of poems by Nancy Bush, the last of them ending with that quoted line. Neither composer nor poet has tried to update his style. Words and music met in simple, romantic evocation of gondolas, pigeons in St Mark's Square, and the city in a storm. The vocal line is as graceful as the piano part is tactful in imagery. No artists could have lavished more care on the songs than Dame Janet and her partner.

This was not the only premiere. The second half began with five new settings of Philip Larkin poems by André Previn himself. Though not exactly a cycle, they are to an extent linked by a theme of emptiness, of vanished joy, caught musically in uncommonly sparse piano parts. Not a word is obscured in the clear-cut vocal line, often striking in details of word painting. Previn also is no modernist, but these songs emerged as rather more of our time. Not the least effective was "Friday night in the Royal Station Hotel", underpinned by the rhythm of a slow waltz. All praise to Dame Janet for memorizing these songs too, and, as the phrase goes, so completely making them her own.

For the rest she travelled from the seventeenth to the early twentieth century with Cavalli, Haydn, Schumann and Fauré. Nothing from the earlier period was finer than Haydn's *Scena di Berenice*: its wide tessitura and sharp contrast of mood drew out the voice in full glory and variety of tone as well as reminding us of this artist's ever-growing dramatic gifts.

Schumann's *Frauen liebe und Leben* was at once simple yet intense, every experience lived through without a trace of sentimentality. The unusually fast, breathless excitement of "Ich kann's nicht fassen" was a charming touch. As for her closing group of Fauré, the only word for it is ravishing. Mr Previn was an unfailingly sensitive partner even if sometimes unnecessarily lightweight.

Patrick Allen and Timothy West

Unparalleled prodigality for Dickens

Hard Times
Granada

Michael Church

There is a very contemporary irony in the fact that Dickens's sparest, most tightly constructed novel should be the occasion for literally unparalleled prodigality on the part of the programme-makers.

One can see why *Hard Times* so appeals to literary academics: with its stylization and its clear theoretical underpinning it is tailor-made for neat graduate theses. One can see why it appeals to left-wing historians and sociologists: it may sport some regrettably bourgeois trains in its handling of militant trade unionism, but its central concern is pure Karl Marx. It is indeed a marvellous book, but it is by no means Dickens's best. His fancy—or, if you like, his genius—is simply on too tight a rein.

Arthur Hopcraft's skilful adaptation utterly vindicates the decision to visit Coketown now, for this is the game our teledramatists are currently best at. Directors have never been so adept at presenting the spirit of time and place, at relating character to milieu, or at showing the shock waves as one social stratum grates on another.

The first 50 minutes of this production represented a highly successful bid to fan Coketown into life. In the exquisite opening frames a grim industrial watercolour subtly animated itself until hunched human figures filled the smoky blue gloom. Sleary's Horseriding was developed into an alternative polarity: the circus, tumbling through the infected streets, became a life-force to counter the deadening capitalist machine. The crowd scenes, some straight out of Doré, some strangely reminiscent of *Les enfants du paradis*, were beautifully orchestrated; director John Irvin and designer Roy Stonehouse have thoroughly mastered their mass of period detail.

The squalor and misery of Stephen Blackpool's life was poignantly set against the comfortable grossness of his employer's. Patrick Allen's Gradgrind and Timothy West's Bounderby strode through the action like evil deities. The logical, factual schoolroom and the tribulations of Girl Number 20 took on their proper cosmic significance.

So, thumbs up, but with one reservation: the characters sound too modern, and far too southern. At £4,000 per televised minute, care might well have been lavished on those not unimportant aspects of the actor's disguise, accent and intonation.

Euan Uglow: Striding figure, 1975

Disparate disciplines

Euan Uglow, whose recent paintings and drawings may be seen at the Browse and Darby gallery, does not coax form or pattern from existing objects, but rather places the objects within a frame that also contains references to geometric proportion. So a female nude lies on a surface whose edge is decorated with a Grecian border and divided into 10 sections, the picture being called *Root Five Nude*. Or another nude slants across the canvas, her slim bottom and shoulders balanced precariously on a folding wooden chair, to create *The Diagonal*. They are rigorous pictures, bringing together two disparate disciplines.

One of these, the discipline of geometrical harmony, places the paintings in an historical continuum, and their attempt to express spatial ideals gives clarity to the impact of the images. The other discipline, that of recording the object seen, is contemporary in its expression, developing out of the Coldstream "look, mark, and look again" (and again and again) method. The clusters of measurement marks, gathering like probing insects under an arm, by an ear, around an elbow, or strung across a horizontal line like miniature clothes-pegs, contrast to the areas of simple blue, green or terracotta in front of which the models are placed.

Myles Murphy has used the phrase "territorial pressures" in describing Uglow's painting, and besides these physical pressures one feels the intellectual ones. G. H. Hardy, in *A Mathematician's Apology*, told of the comfort he derived from pure mathematics, which was, he felt, the rock of reality on which all idealisms founder. Uglow seems to be attempting to establish a similar personal certainty from the act of recording objects within a classically-partitioned frame.

The depiction of the nudes is strictly twentieth-century, concerned with colour and surface, and free from any overt narrative allusions. They are also, I think, more intensely interesting than the still-lives and landscapes. A female stretched half sideways on a shelf, one knee bent, presented as a geometrical statement as well as an explicitly fleshly one, forces the onlooker to enter the current dialogue about the state and relevance of figure painting.

Uglow has not altogether solved the problem of what, when avoiding the seductive, the diagrammatic or the overtly painterly, one does with those awkward, undifferentiated surfaces of, say, inside thigh—so vague in contour, so vital in the construction; but the images seen as a whole are commanding and serious. When he does allow a drawing to tell a story, it is the story of its own making, as in *M trying to keep still*. M is standing, apparently resting lightly against a wall, her hands touching the base of her spine, one foot resting behind the other. The "story" lies in the unfinished state of the drawing, in the back leg and knee which seem out of proportion, and the reminder this gives of the hazardous nature of recording vital subjects—an entirely different process from presenting them with an illusion of accuracy through easy fluidity of line.

Paddy Kitchen

An operatic find

Bruscantini/Meyer
Theatre Royal, Wexford

William Mann

The comic leg in this year's Wexford Opera Festival is itself a tripod, a triple bill devised by Sesto Bruscantini who has also produced, and appears in, all three works.

Cimarosa's *Il maestro di cappella* (a present-day confection derived from his music) is fairly familiar, deservedly popular, a cantata rather than an opera, in which the singer rehearses the orchestra in the accompaniment to an aria. Bruscantini gives it a dramatic setting of his own, an elderly opera singer in the audience at a concert, displeased by what he hears, urged by his neighbours to do better—which, alas, he no longer can. A touch of pathos is added to the vividly appreciated humour: the singer's orchestral mimicry is particularly vivid, likewise his Ruth Draperish ability to people empty chairs with members of an eighteenth-century audience. The familiar text (itself not authentic) is augmented by some extra phrases in which the orchestra does exactly the opposite of what the maestro asks.

Any cynic inclined to connect the passé star with the present singer had to jettison suspicions in the two companion operas which found Bruscantini's voice and physique in robust, sparkling condition.

Pergolesi's *La serva padrona* has bored many an audience with its flimsy, drawn-out plot and repetitious musical invention. This time, for me at least, it seemed agreeable, even mildly amusing, and that in spite of the coy antics assigned to the dumb servant Vespone (Angela Aguade, a lady in travesty). Bruscantini dared us not to enjoy the music for Uberto, the henpecked and weak, very human, master of an impossible *ménage*. Carmen Lavani bent his and our ears with shrill relentlessness yet, with her prettiness and underlying charm, showed why Serpina was successful (her aria "A Serpina penserete" in two tempi and moods was exemplary in that respect) and roused expectations for her contribution to the third of the evening's operas.

This was *La serva e l'ussero* (*The Serving-maid and the Hussar*) by Luigi Ricci (1808-50), one of two composer brothers who kept the flag of Italian comic opera energetically flying in the unpopular wake of Rossini and Donizetti. The enterprise was laudable, the resurrection of *La serva e l'ussero* decidedly worth while.

The piece, five musical numbers for five singers without chorus (only two arias, and they turn into ensemble), is remembered if at all for the Omelette Aria, in which the servant of the title prepares unreadily to cook the dinner. She is singing in the baritone register, because the wearer of the disguise is a young man in love with the daughter of the household; in company, when disguised, the hero has to sing falsetto, and among the special pleasures of the performance was the effortless stamina with which Michael Lewis, otherwise a baritone of forthright and likeable quality, sustained the countertenor range, neatly and euphoniously, even when switching back and forth between registers.

While the hero is thus travestied, his sweetheart decides to try on her military fancy-dress for that evening's birthday party. They meet in the kitchen (a lovingly cluttered set by Tim Reed) and the Hussar decides to make up to the new servant, with results at once droll, piquant, and musically vital (as is the whole of Ricci's score, no masterpiece but admirably tasteful, inventive and poised). The kitchen-maid then confronts Angelica's official suitor, a hirsute euphoric fop, with a pair of pistols, inducing the memorable exchange: "Madwoman!" "No, a madman!"

Bruscantini's part (that of the father) in this uncommonly effective comedy is small though telling; he chiefly added to his laurels for the evening by his astutely timed production of the intrigue. Bonaventure Bottone pranced and grinned hilariously, and sang his aria with hysterical elegance. Miss Lavani's deft, musicianly singing as Angelica, particularly in the bravura finale, and her delicious impersonation of the lovesick, browbeaten daughter, fulfilled all expectations. James Judd's spruce direction of all three operas, as conductor, stylish and well balanced, added much to the merits of an exhilarating evening.

Wexford Festival is bigger than its operatic syllabus. There are exhibitions, and other sideshows, of all kinds, besides concerts, recitals, and Mozart's *Requiem* next Saturday. Last Saturday afternoon brought Kersztin Meyer, with a pianist, Jonathan Hinden, as omnipotent as discreet, and a song programme apt to her broad musical range of interests and acute interpretative powers. At first, in Mahler and Wolf, the emotional effort was greater than the impact, though there were individual revelations, witness the middle section ("Lang hielt ich staunend") of Wolf's "Auf einer Wanderung", the enraptured suspense marvellously conveyed.

Her gifts as singing actress were ideally deployed in Grieg's song-cycle *Haugtussa*: the diverse emotions of the young girl, sometimes childish, sometimes altogether womanly, all the time developing, were immediately suggested, the cumulative effect of the cycle most poignant. But then her theatrical experience was used purposefully in each one of Ravel's *Histoires naturelles*, vocal characterization bound up with appropriate gestures and grimaces, whether absurd, touching, or lovably real.

She sang Granados as one who understands the Spanish temperament completely, pride, sensuality, instinctive shyness beyond such matters as waywardly disciplined rhythm and diction that everybody could understand. Finally she offered her native Swedish, in a song by Sibelius: it was not more expert than her French or Norwegian *Landsmal*, or other protean polygot feats. Her tone was often forced into a wobble, unnecessary in Wexford's tiny theatre, but what an artist, delightful or touching, she is!

The penalty of fame

The Caretaker
Greenwich

Irving Wardle

I wish it were possible to banish the memory of Max Wall the stand-up comedian in following his excursions into the serious repertory. It is not so much that you expect him to scupper the proceedings with a wild ad lib or a laughter-quelling glare: but that recollection of his five-minute sketches inclines you to doubt his ability to develop a character over a full-length show. That has been my impression of his Greenwich appearances in Beckett and Shakespeare, and the same goes for his performance as Harold Pinter's tramp.

Whatever other meanings may be extracted from *The Caretaker*, it is certainly about an alteration in character. The down-and-out Davies is given somewhere to live and probably for the first time in his life sees a chance of laying claim to a bit of territory he can call his own. A lifetime's servility suddenly changes to proprietorial assertiveness which turns venomous when it is threatened.

Perhaps all that would be clear to anyone seeing Mr Wall for the first time. But to my eyes it seems that he arrives with a fixed, detailed image of Davies that alters hardly at all from that moment on. He comes on in an old overcoat scrupulously belted with a piece of string, affecting a grotesquely genteel accent as befits a guest, and promptly casts etiquette to the winds when he learns about the black neighbours.

The speeches rumble along hitting forcefully comic climaxes, all of which pass over the head of Peter Guinness's Aston, a bowed stationary figure with hands dangling from an abbreviated jacket. The pace and vocal contrast of these two is beautifully calculated.

That, however, is practically all I could find in Mr Wall's performance, apart from an affecting turn of pathos at the end, and his ludicrously stomach-turning nocturnal ramblings. What seems lacking is the added panic and violence that arise from his involvement with the two competing heads of the house. He is also apt to punctuate the dialogue with grunts and bronchial explosions; and to dwell on passing detail at the expense of rhythmic flow.

The same applies to Anthony Higgins's Mick, who lingers lovingly over his visions of the redecorated hovel at the expense of achieving the contrast in tempo with the slow-thinking Aston. It is good to see a revival of this beautiful play, and Paul Joyce's production does offer some pleasures (not least Voytek's richly begrimed setting), but the play needs more music than it gets here.

John Barrymore
King's Head

Ned Chaillet

Live theatre feeds on its past, concerned always to show that the plays and players which have gone before live on, that not only the printed word and Hollywood films survive. Even so, when it dredges up biographical revelations of its well-known wounded, of actors broken by failure or broken by success, it often seems to seek reflected glory from tarnished fame.

David Kwiat, a young American actor, is treading the stage of the King's Head Theatre at lunchtime, wearing the decaying bedroom slippers and dressing-gown of John Barrymore. The stage passes for Barrymore's dressing-room in a Chicago Theatre in 1940, two years before he was to die. The words, connected by a steady draining of all alcoholic beverages in the room, are an assemblage of anecdotes and declamations by Barrymore, touching on his sex life, his aspiration to be an artist, his philosophy of acting and the wages of three bad marriages, crippling alimony payments.

Mr Kwiat's script, the result, according to the programme, of two years' research, is confessional but bombastic, a monologue in the language of bad drama and deflated Shakespeare. There is more irony than pathos in the tales and, to Mr Kwiat's credit, in the telling, but the text hisses with sibilants and Mr Kwiat slurs them as much when he begins drinking as when he has finished drinking and stumbles, uncertainly and late, towards the stage.

Mr Kwiat looks like some pictures of Barrymore, with painted wrinkles and the beloved moustache, but his command of the character is limited somewhat by the emphatic alcoholism. His bleary melancholy gives way only in snappish asides to the unseen stage manager, but, without skimming, the performance covers much of Barrymore's life. Unfortunately, the parts it covers omit the great acting. However legendary his drinking and sexual exploits, it is his acting which makes him memorable, and all Mr Kwiat offers of that is Barrymore's self-denigrating memories.

Liszt Festival
New Gallery

Paul Griffiths

Michael Gough, reciting *The Blind Singer* in a programme of Liszt melodramas on Monday must have felt rather like the title character of the poem, called on to sing but left to offer his art to the empty air. To be sure, he did have some listeners, but three dozen people hardly make an audience, more a respectable party for a soirée.

Soirées, however, even if they ever could have taken place in a converted cinema, are no more, and recitations with piano accompaniment have died with them. It is not difficult to see why. One cannot attend to narrative and music when the two proceed independently, nor can music, even Liszt's music, attain much when it is placed so firmly in a subordinate position. Moreover, ballads of death and ghostly apparitions are no longer needed to terrify us; we now have *The Exorcist* and all its progeny.

Nevertheless, *The Mournful Monk* succeeded in making some impression of menace, thanks to Rhondda Gillespie's bravado at the keyboard, to Mr Gough's compelling delivery, to William Mann's translation of the Lenau poem, and to the brevity of the piece. Above all the work remains of interest for its startling and eerie whole-tone harmonies, set down two years before Debussy was born.

Among other curios in the recital were Liszt's transcription of Saint-Saëns' *Danse macabre*, which Miss Gillespie attacked with a will, and four pieces for cello and piano, all of them late. There were several surprises here, not least bewildering rhythm in the piano accompaniment at the opening of the *Romance oubliée*. But the real find was the arrangement Liszt made of his *La lugubre gondola* which brings out all the music's bitter resentment in the face of death. In that performance, by Lesley Shrigley Jones, its eloquence was almost painful.

London Lassus Ensemble
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Thomas Walker

If you were to be confined to a desert island with the works of but one sixteenth-century composer for company, whose would you choose? Not that I much relish the prospect, my unhesitating choice would be Lassus for the sheer variety of his music, not to mention its wit and refinement.

Clive Wearing, director of the London Lassus Ensemble who performed on Monday night at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, doubtless agrees, and moreover I suspect he could muster enthusiasm for the idea.

Mr Wearing has organized his group in emulation of the musical chapel of the Dukes of Bavaria, whom Lassus served for many years. If they do not quite match that establishment in size, sex and, one rather hopes, professional standards, the 16 voices and numerous instruments, most of them played by familiar faces on the early music circuit, none the less make a serious attempt at re-creation.

Monday's programme was built round the theme of All Saints' Day, with the first half given over to the succinct but sumptuous *Missa "Vinum bonum"* for two choirs. It was a good idea to break up its ments with other sung items of the ceremony, in plainsong and polyphony: too often Mass ordinaries are performed as if they were symphonies.

The instruments—recorders, cornets and sackbuts—were a welcome addition, in keeping with festive courtly practice. About the interpretation itself I have stronger reservations. Mr Wearing seemed to have trouble integrating the players into his vocal ensemble. In *a Cappella* sections there was some sense of line, in the rest very little.

The second half was in effect the banquet after the service, with humorous songs in Latin, French, Italian and German. Nearly all were about drink, including the fake motet "Vinum bonum" on which the Mass is based, although the oenological imagery has some concealed allusions to other pleasures. Here spirits were much higher.

'The Elephant Man'

The Elephant Man, a play by Bernard Pomerance, will open at Hampstead Theatre on November 7 with previews from November 3. The cast is David Allister, Arthur Blake, Judy Bridgland, Ken Drury, William Hoyland, David Schofield and Jennie Stoller, and the play is directed by Roland Rees with music by Pat Arrowsmith. This is a co-production between Hampstead Theatre and Foco Novo.

John Merrick (1863-1890) "the elephant man", made his living as a circus freak because of his congenital deformities. In 1884 Frederick Treves, Surgeon-Extraordinary to Queen Victoria and later Sergeant Surgeon to George V, met Merrick and placed him in the London Hospital where he became a celebrity.

Previous plays by Bernard Pemorance include *Hot Damn, High In Vietnam, Someone Else Is Still Someone*, and an adaptation of Brecht's *Man Is Man* presented at Hampstead Theatre.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

SPORT

Football

Manchester City live for replay as Luton miss their chance

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Luton Town 1 Manchester City 1

Many of the things that cast doubts on Manchester City as championship contenders were seen at Kenilworth Road last night, when they came perilously close to being knocked out of the Football League Cup in the third round. They were extended and annoyed by Luton Town, of the Second Division, who dictated what pattern there was and deserved a replay next Tuesday. But Luton should have taken their chance at the first attempt.

Injuries and suspension had deprived Manchester City of Hartford, Tueart and Doyle. Their play also revealed their concern at recent performances, and perhaps their future, too. They went along with Luton's cup-tie pace and more than emulated their inaccuracies. In consequence much of the game thundered along more or less out of control, exciting the crowd but depressing anyone with the slightest hope of seeing some of England's better young prospects—most of them on City's side—giving consideration to thoughtful football. Altogether, City were disappointing, indeed disagreeable.

The most composed and constructive player was Luton's Faccillo, who is of Italian descent. His good service to the forwards was often lost in the flurry of well-meaning activity among those who chased everything he offered and missed almost as much. But it was City's task to prove team superiority. This they failed to do although Channon hit the base of the post in the early minutes to suggest that they would score when they wanted to.

The fair Futchers Paul and Ron, were prominent as well as conspicuous in Luton's defence and attack, respectively. Corrigan had to turn one of Ron Futcher's shots around the post after brother Paul had lobbed a pass high over the City defence. That was Luton's best opportunity of the first half. They had several others which Ron Futcher failed to finish, but five minutes after half-time Luton scored, showing City that they were not going to be too inhibited by the new familiar boorish tactics.

City were struggling to dampen Luton's surplus energy and clear their own penalty area when Power ambitiously attempted an overhead kick. The ball gained no ground, but enough height for Ron Futcher to volley and drive his shot beyond Corrigan's long reach.

Luton's football improved with time. Hill, deep in midfield, offered fascinating glimpses of obvious ability and always tried to do the less obvious. Power was similarly keen to unravel the knots of the tie but more often than not his colleagues were destructive to the point of crudity.

Barnes was often left unmarked, especially when City built moves on the other wing and this led to the equalizing goal. Clements, overlapping powerfully on the right, played a full, deep centre and Barnes's close shot was over the goalline as the goalkeeper and Faulkner tried to scramble it away.

If Manchester City were confident that they could take the replay to Maine Road, their defenders did not seem privy to the plan. Three minutes from the end Hill's strong, well-aimed shot was headed away. It was luck rather than positioning by Watson that saved City then, but Luton take credit, whatever the result next week.

LUTON TOWN: M. Aleksic; P. Price, S. Buckley, A. West, J. Faulkner, P. Futcher, J. Husband, B. Hill, R. Futcher, P. Faccilla, G. Hsale.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; K. Clements, W. Donachie, G. Owen, D. Watson, T. Booth, P. Barnes, M. Channon, B. Kidd, G. Keegan, P. Power.

Referee: A. Robinson (Waterlooville).

Forest settle domestic argument

By Gerald Richmond
Nottingham F 4 Notts C 0

Nottingham Forest settled a domestic argument of long standing when they beat Notts County in the third round of the Football League Cup at the City Ground last night. In the end Forest's progress was comfortable but, curiously, this was the first occasion on which they had beaten their neighbours since 1973 and, even more remarkably, their first victory over them on their own ground for 24 years.

For much of last season County's promotion challenge was as realistic as that presented by Forest, but the ways have parted. Brian Clough is near a remarkable double. Having produced what is currently the most successful team in the country, he has, by a few well-chosen words, muted the crowd's language, flipping an blinking being substituted for the more usual imprecations.

There was an early tension about the game for, while the first division remains a joyous adventure for orest, their reputation was at stake here. Although they had two good chances in the first quarter of an hour, O'Neill and Woodcock putting shots wide of the far post, much of the early running came from County.

They built up their attacks smoothly, but their final passes lacked the same authority. Woods, an England youth international called in because Shilton, like Gemmill, played for his previous club in this competition, had little to do, and was able to gauge the pace of the game at his leisure until a shot from Sims thudded off his chest.

By then Forest were ahead. One of their better moves was halted by a foul from Chapman—who crossed the Trent during the summer—on Woodcock, Robertson beating McManus with his penalty kick in the 17th minute. Far from calming Forest's nerves, and encouraging the type of flowing football which has taken them to the top of the league, the goal had a deadening effect on the game.

There was always a crowd in the middle of the field, although, from time to time, Forest broke out swiftly. McManus saved well from O'Neill and Woodcock, and Bowyer shot wide before 10 minutes in the dressing room persuaded Forest to raise the tempo. The result was immediate. Woodcock scoring off the bar after running across the face of the penalty area and accepting a neat backheel from Withe.

There was little suggestion that County were capable of scoring two goals, and Forest proceeded to pick them off at their leisure. Withe, Forest's leading scorer, became the creator, playing an important part in the two goals with which Bowyer wrapped up the evening.

McManus saved at Withe's feet and Bowyer followed up to slide the ball into an invitingg net; then Bowyer tucked away a low shot when Withe played him through. By then County had seen enough, and the gulf in status showed through clearly. County played neatly enough, but Forest, with Robertson swaying and swivelling on their left, were always infinitely more dangerous. Woods given more to do in the second half, handled cleanly and punched firmly in his first senior game and, in depth of class, the two clubs who lived cheek by jowl are a world apart.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: C. Woods; V. Anderson, C. Barrett, J. McGovern, V. Lloyd, K. Burns, M. O'Neill, J. Bowyer, P. Withe, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson.

NOTTS COUNTY: E. McManus; P. Richards, R. O'Brien, R. Chapman, R. Saville, T. Benjamin, S. Carter, D. Smith, J. Sims, A. Mann, M. Walsh.

Referee: A. W. Gray (Great Yarmouth).

Threat from Southern League chief

A call for reorganization of the structure of non-league football was made yesterday by Mr Jim Thompson, chairman of the Southern League. He gave a warning that unless reorganization took place the Southern League would go it alone in the future.

Mr Thompson, frustrated by the Football League's refusal to accept an automatic promotion and relegation system, the failure to win acceptance of a full pyramid structure within no-league football, and the lack of Southern League representation on the FA Council, said in London: "The irony is that it is the Southern League, the pioneer of so many developments and improvements for the rest of football, which now suffers most."

The Southern League is to conduct a survey, partly to provide statistical ammunition to prove that it is not receiving proper recognition by the national media. Mr Thompson said that while the league's clubs—many centred in towns with big catchment areas—had massive population interest. It was ludicrous that television should broadcast "Stenhousemuir 1, Brechin City 2", a result with interest to a minority.

"The basis of this plan is to prove conclusively on a commercial basis that the Southern League is something quite unique, and in addition we want to have an avenue in which our own clubs can get to the top without beating their heads against a brick wall. We want a clear avenue for promotion and relegation to the League", he said.

Mr Thompson added: "It is about time someone said something about the structure of soccer in this country. We have tried more than anyone else to get reorganization going.

James—Masson deal may be concluded today

Leighton James, Derby County's Welsh international winger, was yesterday set to join Queen's Park Rangers with a Scottish midfield player, Don Masson, going to the Baseball Ground in part exchange.

The clubs have agreed terms and Tommy Docherty, the Derby manager, said: "It is now entirely up to the players. Leighton James will hold talks with Rangers and Don Masson will come and see me and hopefully the deal will go through in the next 24 hours."

Wallace, an 18-year-old midfield player who was formerly with West Ham United, stands by to make his first appearance for Rangers in tonight's League Cup third round tie at Aston Villa.

Wallace, who signed professional for Rangers last year after being released by the Upton Park Club, contracted hepatitis shortly after joining Rangers, but has impressed Mike Keen, the coach in recent reserve outings. Frank Sibley, the manager, also calls up Abbott to travel in a party of 13 that will be without Busby, who is ineligible.

McFarland, Derby's England international centre half, was yesterday ruled out of today's testing League Cup tie away to Liverpool. McFarland suffered a recurrence of a long-standing hamstring injury in last Saturday's 3—1 defeat at Birmingham, and was brought off halfway through the game. He has trained with his team colleagues this week, but is still troubled by the injury.

Mr Docherty said: "It would be too much to hope that he will be fit for the game against Liverpool. Now we will have to keep our fingers crossed that he has recovered in time for our game at home to Norwich on Saturday." It seems likely that Daniel will stand in for McFarland, but Docherty will not name his side until tomorrow.

Lincoln City's directors, dismayed by the club's position of third from bottom of the third division, have given George Kerr, the manager, one month to put matters right. Kerr succeeded Graham Taylor, when he left to join Watford in July. Since then, Lincoln have won only four of their 14 matches. The directors issued their ultimatum after a special meeting, called to discuss the situation. Afterwards Henrage Dove, the chairman, said they had given the manager "a few more weeks".

Kerr, a Scot, who formerly played for Barnsley, Bury, Oxford United and Scunthorpe, said: "I have been given just one month in which to put matter right. I will obviously do my best for the club."

With Clemence and Dalglish both recovered from knocks suffered in Saturday's draw with Everton, Liverpool will field an unchanged side against Derby.

Holton, Coventry City's Scottish international centre half was expected to come through a late fitness test on his hamstring injury yesterday to play at Tottenham in today's League Cup tie. If he fails the test Dugdale, who is in transfer talks with Charlton Athletic, will deputise, as he did against Ipswich Town on Saturday. Beck, a former Queen's Park Rangers midfield player, comes in because Yorath, the captain, is suspended.

Armstrong replaces Lee in the Tottenham Hotspur attack for the tie against Coventry. Lee, who led the 9—0 route of Bristol Rovers, is ineligible after appearing in an earlier round for Torquay United.

Keith Burkinshaw, the manager, said yesterday that it was unlikely that Duncan and Jones, two strikers, would be fit to return against Stoke City

Southampton rue an act of stupidity

By Geoffrey Green
Arsenal 2 Southampton 0

Arsenal are now in the fourth round and last 16 of the League Cup. Yet it took them a long time in front of a 41,000 crowd before they could beat Southampton at Highbury last night. Indeed, but for a quite unnecessary piece of handling by Holmes which allowed Brady the luxury of a penalty kick a quarter of an hour from the end to put the Londoners ahead, Southampton might well have forced a replay. As it was, that act of stupidity—instinctive, no doubt—opened the gate for a second goal, and there was Stapleton, for once making his presence felt, to glance home a fine header to a cross by Rix to the near post.

Since the first goal came from a cross by Rix from the right which Holmes headed the young 18-year-old probably went to bed happy enough. Yet for most of the match his effort was anonymous. If hustle is the name of the game where the sensitive players of touch get swept away by the snow and the rain of winter then this was a hustlers' game. It was competitive and, for much of the time, played at long overtaxed.

Still, there was one dazzling save by Jennings, a mere three minutes before Arsenal's opening goal when he turned aside at full stretch and with finger tip a flash from Boyer after Osgood had cut in cleverly from the right. On a lower plane, Wells also pulled off a sharp block in the opening minutes when Macdonald headed down a centre by Brady from the left. For the rest, there were touches of sensitive feel from Hudson for Arsenal, and Osgood and Ball, the motivator, for Southampton. Hudson, in fact, with his measured, almost arrogant stride, had the look of some maitre de hotel, chivvying his staff into some positive action, or patting one or two of them for some good service.

Yet the man of the match was Osgood. His touch and control turned the clock back to the day when he was in his prime for Chelsea and, occasionally, for England. The heart of the battle, however, revolved around the duel between Peach and Grady. Southampton clearly had done their homework. Since Grady has in recent seasons been their key figure, he was the man to eliminate, and this Peach did completely.

The second half began with Young missing a long ball and Boyer lobbing sharply on to the roof of Jennings's net. But Arsenal soon produced two of the best moves of the match when Hudson with a beautiful back-heel opened the way for Price, only for the midfield man to shoot wide. Soon came another fine concerted move constructed by and built around Hudson which saw Nelson fire only inches too high. With only a quarter of an hour left we were heading for a goalless draw until the unfortunate, absent-minded Holmes put his thumb into the pie.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; P. Rice, S. Nelson, D. Price, P. Simpson, W. Young, L. Brady, A. Hudson, M. Macdonald, F. Stapleton, G. Rix.

SOUTHAMPTON: P. Wells; M. Waldron, D. Peach, S. Williams, C. Nicholl, M. Pickering, A. Ball, E. Boyer, P. Osgood, N. Holmes.

Referee: H. R. Robinson (Norwich).

Middlesbrough fight back twice despite injuries

Everton 2 Middlesbrough 2

Middlesbrough, despite losing Bailey with a severely-bruised right leg in the 50th minute and having Cooper a limping passenger for much of the second half, came back twice to force a replay with Everton in their third round League Cup tie at Goodison Park last night. The teams meet again at Ayresome Park next Monday.

King, earlier booked for dissent, shot Everton ahead a second before half time after Platt had lost the ball in a challenge with Latchford. But Platt redeemed himself by saving a King penalty in the sixtieth minute—a save that inspired Middlesbrough to a seventy-third minute equalizer through Woof, who put a superb header out of the reach of Wood.

Everton surprised their supporters by bringing on Telfer as substitute for Latchford in the eighty-first minute, but Telfer justified the move three minutes later by shooting Everton ahead. At this point Cooper limped off, but Middlesbrough reduced to 10 men, having used Hickton for Bailey, came back brilliantly with Mills forcing a replay by heading an eighty-seventh-minute equalizer from a free kick by Souness.

West Bromwich 1 Watford 0

West Bromwich Albion were brought down to earth by Watford, of the fourth division, before they scrambled into the last 16 by a single goal at the Hawthorns.

Elton John, Watford's pop star chairman, dashed by helicopter to watch his side show a class of football well above fourth division standard. They were finally beaten only by a 20-yard drive from Brown in the fifty-second minute. Blissett, in fact, nearly saved the tie for Watford when he hit the bar.

Burnley 1 Ipswich 2

Ipswich Town came from behind to gain a narrow win in a hard fought game at Turf Moor. Burnley, bottom of the second division, were worth a replay, but their brave efforts came to nothing after an unfortunate defensive error let in Ipswich for the winning goal.

Fletcher put Burnley ahead with a shot in the sixth minute, but Whymark headed the equaliser after 17 minutes from a centre by the outstanding Gates. Three minutes after the interval misunderstanding between Stevenson, the goalkeeper, and Brennan, the left back, let in Whymark for the decisive goal. Newton, of Burnley, and Tibot were booked for fouls.

League Cup and other results

League Cup, third round

Arsenal (0) 2 Southampton (0) 0
Brady, pen
Stapleton
42,749

Bolton (2) 3 Peterboro (0) 1
Greaves
Allardyce
Whatmore
Slough
14,980

Burnley (1) 1 Ipswich (1) 2
Fletcher
Whymark (2)
9,607

Everton (1) 2 Middlesbro (0) 2
King
Latter
Woof
Mills
52,786

Replay next Monday

Hull (0) 2 Oldham (0) 0
Bannister
Brenner
6,925

Leeds (0) 1 Man City (0) 1
R. Futcher
Barnes
16,445

Replay next Tuesday

Millwall (1) 1 Bury (1) 1
Hamilton
Robins
7,850

Replay next Tuesday

Notts F (1) 4 Notts Co (0) 0
Robertson
Woodcock
Bowyer (2)
28,531

Portsmouth (1) 1 Swindon (0) 1
Mellows
Moss
14,965

Replay next Tuesday

Sheff Wed (0) 2 Walsall (0) 1
Wylde
Green
18,750

WBA (0) 1 Watford (0) 0
Brown
22,170

Third division

Preston (2) 2 Tranmere (1) 1
Baxter
Elwiss
Moore
7,906

Fourth division

Bournemouth (1) 1 Reading (0) 0
Showers
3,210

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Championship play-off (1976-77): Wimbledon 3, Dartford 0. Premier division: Hayes 2, Hastings 0. First division: North: Sutton Rovers 2, Dunstable 3. South: Aylesbury 1, Hounslow 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 1, Hitchin Town 3; Hayes 0, Kingstonian 0; Hendon 1, Southall 1; Leytonstone 1, Enfield 1; Slough Town 3, Croydon 1; Tilbury 2, Boreham Wood 3; Walthamstow Avenue 1, Bishop Stortford 1; Woking 0, Clapton 3; Wycombe Wanderers 4, Staines Town 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 7, Great Harwood 0; Matlock 3, Macclesfield 0; Morecambe 4, Netherfield 1; South Liverpool 2, Lancaster 2.

RUGBY UNION: Representative match: Glasgow 4, Edinburgh 0. Tour match: Rosslyn Park 12, Northern Suburbs (Australia) 9. Club Match: Fredericton 12, Newbridge 10.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Floodlit competition: First round: Hull Kingston Rovers 18, Wigan 7.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 2.30 unless stated

LEAGUE CUP: Third round: Aston Villa v QP Rangers; Leeds United v Colchester United; Liverpool v Derby County; Tottenham Hotspur v Coventry; Wrexham v Bristol City.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Third round, second leg: Aberdeen v Rangers; Celtic v Stirling Albion; Clydebank v Dunfermline; Dundee United v Arbroath; Partar v Ayr; Morton v Hearts; Queen of South v Dundee. St Mirren v Hamilton.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second round replays: Dorchester v Trowbridge (at Weymouth); Kettering v Nuneaton.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston Utd v Northwich Vic; Scarborough v Altrincham; Frickley v Stafford Rangers.

FA CUP: Third qualifying round replays: Folkestone and Shepway v Horsham. YMCA; Hoyo v Hampton (at Leytonstone FC, 7.30).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Oxford City v Maidenhead United.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Civil Service FC v Army (at Chiswick, 2.30); Oxford University v Southern Amateur League (at Offers Road, 2.30).

RUGBY UNION: County championship: North Midlands v Warwickshire (at Moseley, 2.15); Notts, Lincs and Derbys v E Midlands (at Newark, 2.15). Club matches: Pontypridd v Wellington (at, 2.30); Gloucester v South Wales Police (2.0); Swansea v Bridgend (2.0); Wilmslow v St Helens (2.30).

HOCKEY: County match: Cambridge University v Essex (at Finchley). London League: Maidenhead v Oxford University.

Athletics

British stars don their thinking caps as £1m carrot dangles

The announcement that athletics is moving into the big time financially should set several British athletes thinking over the next few months. The Dubai international track and field championships, which will be held next autumn for the first time, carry prize money of nearly £1m, the highlight being a Golden Mile whose first prize is £170,900.

Such money must make even Steve Ovett think. Although he is one of the least likely of British athletes to turn professional, as one of the top milers in the world he would have a great chance of lifting the big prize. But as a man who runs for fun he is more likely to be interested in Olympic glory.

Apart from the Golden Mile, there are 14 other events, which each carry a first prize of £42,725, and in which Britons are more likel yto compete. Those who have been around a long time, without getting to the top, may see it as a good way to end a career.

At a press conference in London the organizers, the Dubai Sports Corporation, and Falcotry Sports Enterprises, refused to say how many amateur athletes were involved, and mentioned no names; but Leonard Evans, chairman of the championships, said that about 60-65 people were interested.

He expected to disclose 10 or 15 people when the site of next year's championships was announced in a few weeks: Edinburgh is one of 10 front runners, the others being, Montreal, Honolulu, Tokyo, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Tehran and Lagos.

Mr Evans expected the organizational costs to be in the region of $5m or $6m, but it was hoped that television costs will recoup this. The sponsors have not been in contact with the International Amateur Athletics Federation, or with any of the national federations, so there could be problems. One possibility that has not been ruled out is that amateurs may be able to compete, the prize money going to their national federations.

The men's events are the 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, Golden Mile, 5,000m, 110m and 400m hurdles, high jump, long jump, pole vault and shot putt. The women's events are the 100m, 200m and 1,500m. Riyad Shuaidi, chairman of the Dubai Sports Corporation, said: "Track and field, along with swimming, remain the financial orphans of the sports world. The Dubai international track and field championships will change this."

The championships will also see the crowning of the first king and queen of sprints, titles based on the combined points gained by runners competing in both the 100m and the 200m.

The IAAF must drop the word "amateur" from their title before it is too late, according to Thomas McNab, the British national coach. "I am not saying athletics should go open, but one body should look after the two sides of athletics—the amateurs and professions—just like FIFA in football," he said.

"Any professional group likely to buy the sport's cooperation needs the expertise of long-standing organizations to be successful, and it should come under the moral control of, say, the International Athletics Federation. If nothing is done, this new professional organization could lead to the eventual break-up of athletics as we know it."

Mr McNab said that such a professional championship would need a big back-up in the way of officials—officials who came from amateur athletics. "What are the professionals going to do about drug taking?" What expertise will they have to see that no one decides to give himself that extra help to win a big prize?

"I am surprised that the new professional group is having to go out to sign up athletes. The money on offer is so high I would have thought athletes would have gone to them."

There is not the slightest hint that any British athlete has been approached or has accepted terms so far.

Ovett's statement—"I know nothing about the matter" was repeated by Steve Lannaman, Britain's top sprinter. Geoffrey Capes said that he was content with his lot as a police instructor, but if someone came up to him and offered £50,000 as an end product, and £3,000 or £4,000 for each of 10 meetings, he would have to think seriously about joining the group.

"I have spent three-quarters of my life so far in athletics, and what have I got out of it? Only personal satisfaction and glory," he said. "There is too much emphasis put on winning an Olympic medal, and yet the Olympics is only one event staged every four years.

"Anyway, I do not think there will be another open Olympics after Moscow, and the problem of professional and amateur athletics will not arise after that. But if they did want me for professional athletics, there would not be many other top shot putters in the group for me to compete against. They are not paying to get athletes from the Iron Curtain countries, so in shot putting that virtually leaves us with just the Americans."

Left: Capes on the long arm of professionalism. Right: McNab on the seven-letter word that should be dropped.

Tennis

Becker cools down then turns on the heat

Harvey Becker, a 16-year-old Middlesex player whose last match in the recent Maccabian games in Israel was completed in a temperature of 130 degrees and ended in complete exhaustion, returned to the pleasant autumn climate of Bournemouth to pull off a surprise win in the Slazenger tournament sponsored by Slazenger yesterday.

Becker eased his way back into British competition by beating the No 6 seed, Neil Rayner, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5 in just under two hours for a place in the last eight. This win gave another severe joke to Britain's full-time international training party which has recently been under fire from its critics. After the British girls' devastating defeat in the international against the United States in Torquay last week, the best young men players have failed to hit the high spots in this week's Slazenger event.

On the opening day the No 7 seed, Jeremy Dier, was knocked out of the first round and yesterday Paul Hutchins, the team manager, was present to see Rayner go down after the Essex player had served for the match at 5—4 in the final set.

The 18-year-old Rayner won the national junior covered court title at the beginning of the year and has since represented Britain in most of the junior international events at the world's leading championships. For long periods he seemed to have the measure of the industrious Becker, but some loose shots in the final set cost him dearly. At the finish Becker with his final burst of three winning games was well worth his victory.

In the quarter-final round later in the week Becker will meet Theo Gorter, of Netherlands, the No 3 seed, and one of Europe's best young players who himself, however, had to struggle to beat Trevor Heath, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Heath's 16-year-old sister, Toni, picked up only 18 points as she was beaten 6—1, 6—0 in the women's singles by Anne Hobbs, the No 2 seed, Britain's lone winner in the recent match with the United States.

Miss Hobbs won the first five games before the Lincoln girl got on the scoreboard in the sixth despite two double faults. Then Miss Hobbs won another seven games in a row for the loss of only eight points.

David Lloyd, a 23-year-old British international and holder of the men's title, had a comfortable passage into the quarter-final round beating Mike Dawe of Weybridge, Surrey, a 23-year-old part-time coach, 6—2 6—2. Dawe pleaded in vain with Fred Hoyles, the Wimbledon referee, to have the match postponed for a few hours.

Dawe, who is struggling to become a full-time competitor, played two matches—a singles and a doubles—lasting well into the early hours of this morning. He got to bed at half past three and had to be back at the court to meet the Davis Cup international barely six hours later.

"This was to be my best match to date, certainly the best player I've ever met", Dawe said. "But under the circumstances I just couldn't do myself justice.

"I got to bed at half past three and never slept a wink for thinking about the matches I just completed and the big one I faced today. I asked the referee if I could play later so that I could get some rest, but all he offered was to put it back by half an hour. I just didn't have a chance to do my best."

Hoyles explained that because of the record entry he had to push along with the programme and that he could not be too generous in meeting Dawe's request. He added: "Three other players were all involved in matches finishing at 2 am. They all went on again, even before Dawe, without any complaint."

Dawe's first round singles which he won 7—6, 4—6, 6—3, against Pat Hughesman lasted two and a quarter hours and after a short break he followed this with a losing doubles which went on for an hour and a half. This morning's match, with Dawe looking completely exhausted, was all over in 52 minutes.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: N. Dawe beat P. Hughesman, 7—6, 4—6, 6—3; T. Gorter (Netherlands) beat G. Wright, 6—2, 6—1; M. West beat C. Alliatt, 6—4, 7—5. Second round: D. A. Lloyd beat Dawe, 6—2, 6—2; M. Appleton beat D. Atkinson, 6—3, 6—2; P. Becker beat N. Rayner, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5; J. Paish beat S. Edmondson, 6—4, 6—2; N. Mohtadi (Canada) beat P. O'Leary, 6—0, 4—6, 6—0; Gorter beat West, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: Miss A. Cooper beat Miss J. Tacon, 7—1, 6—2; Miss J. Congdon beat Miss S. Barswell, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1. Second round: Miss A. Hobbs beat Miss T. Heath, 6—1, 6—0; Miss C. Molesworth beat Miss D. Stewart, 6—7, 6—3, 6—3; Miss C. Harrison beat Miss K. Bradley, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Rugby Union

Broderick breaks collar bone while training

James Broderick, Coventry's long-serving prop forward, broke his collar bone while training with them in preparation for tonight's match against North Midlands at the Reddings. His condition in hospital was said to be "satisfactory". He will be out of action until the new year. He is in his seventeenth season with Coventry and has made more than 400 appearances.

Alastair Biggar, a British Lion in 1971, will have his first senior outing of the season for London Scottish against London Irish at Sunbury on Saturday. He has been playing well in the seconds and gets his chance because Gillespie moves from centre to stand-off half in place of Wilson, who received facial injuries at Orrell last weekend and is likely to be out of rugby for at least a month.

Lawson returns from a match in Paris to partner Gillespie; Pratt and Michael Biggar, the loose forwards, are also back. London Irish will be without Condon and White, who are required for Munster, against Leinster. With the return of McKibbin from Paris, Parfrey moves from centre to stand-off half, and McCauley takes over from White. Molloy is unavailable and is replaced by McCarthy.

Janion having left Richmond to take up a post in Kuwait, they replace him at centre with Mansfield for their home game on Saturday with Rosslyn Park. The Rhodesian gets his first game of the season. Vinter and Bucknall, who missed last Saturday's victory over Cambridge University, come back after injury. Sharpe moves in from the flank to No 8 to accommodate Bucknall.

Rosslyn Park's injury list includes Tresder, Tiddy, Warfield and McKay; and Kent, the England centre, is unavailable.

Barry, the Harlequins vice-captain, has returned from postgraduate medical studies in Canada and plays against London Welsh at Twickenham; he replaces Judd. Harlequins make two other changes to the pack from the team beaten by Cardiff: Jackson comes in at lock for Kelly, and Alexander takes over at No 8 in place of Edlmann. Wood is restored to the left wing, taking over from Richards, who had a satisfactory first appearance.

Saracens, who have conceded more than 50 points in their past two outings, have dropped Davies and Keay for their game with Leicester. Moody makes his first appearance at stand-off half after joining the club this season, while Williams secures his place on the side of the scrum. The back line will be strengthened by the return of Smithe to the centre; Cadle is still unfit, and Bennett keeps his place after his first appearance.

Cooper, of Moseley and England, reverts to his favourite position for his club's home game against Cardiff. He has played the past four games on the wing, but he told the selectors that he wanted his old position back, and they have agreed. Cusworth is dropped to make way for Cooper.

Wasps have retained Fitzgerald, their new full back from Australia, for their match against Manchester in Manchester. A youngster with the 1975 Wallabies, he was impressive in his first appearance for the club against a touring Australian club team, Northern Suburbs, last Sunday.

Horse show

Everest Wallaby first of visitors to win

Landover, Maryland, Oct 25.—Britain scored the first victory of the three foreign visiting teams on Monday night when Everest Wallaby, ridden by Elizabeth Edgar, won the $1,000 Accumulator Class at the nineteenth annual Washington International Horse Show.

Everest Wallaby, an eight-year-old brown gelding, was the first to jump in a class of 30 entries, and one of seven to score 36 points in an eight-obstacle international open jumping course. The winning time was 28.8sec. Sky High, a seven-year-old chestnut gelding, ridden by Norman Delle Jolio, of Redford Hills, NY, was second with 36 points in 29.4sec, followed by Tuscaloosa, ridden by Dennis Murphy, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Fourth place went to Grande, ridden by the United States equestrian team member Michael Matz, of Ambler, Pennsylvania. West Germany's entry, Golden Gate, captured fifth place with 36 points in 31.8sec, and was ridden by Lutz Merkel. Earlier the Cardinal, a seven-year-old chestnut gelding ridden by Bernard Traurig, won a jump-off and the $1,500 Invercrest Farm Trophy.

The Cardinal, one of seven entries in a field of 30 to jump faultlessly in the opening round, then had the best time of 35.2sec among the entries who were clear in the jump-off. The Cardinal is owned by the Hunting Valley Farms, of Harem, Ohio. Jet Run, ridden by Matz, finished a second within 36.9, followed by Canada's Eaden Vale, ridden by Terrance Miller, in 41.5sec.—AP.

Players of 1974 boost Dutch 1978 challenge

Amsterdam, Oct 25.—The Netherlands are expected to secure a place in next year's World Cup finals in Argentina by beating Belgium in a European group four qualifying match here tomorrow.

The Dutch, with nine points, lead Belgium by three points and need only a draw in their last match tomorrow to go on to the finals.

Led by Johan Cruyff, who plays for Barcelona, the Dutch will be strengthened by the return after injuries of Cruyff's clubmate, Neeskens, and the winger, Rensenbrink, of Anderlecht.

Jan Zwartkruis, the temporary team manager, said Cruyff, Neeskens and Rensenbrink were not entirely fit and might not complete the full 90 minutes. "But we have substitutes of such calibre that even if they have to come on during the game, it will not make much difference", he said.

Zwartkruis can call on nine players who were in The Netherlands' 1974 World Cup team which lost 2—1 to West Germany in the final in Munich. They are Jongbloed, Suurbier, Krol, Van Hanegem, Jansen, Rene Van Der Kerkhof, Neeskens, Cruyff and Rensenbrink.

Zwartkruis, a physical training officer in the Dutch Air Force, was put in charge of this match instead of team manager Ernst Happel, of Austria, who is also manager of the Belgian Club FC Bruges, after pressure by the Belgium Football Association. They complained that the Dutch would be at an advantage because of Happel's knowledge of the Belgian football scene and his close ties with national team players.

Bearzot dates upturn in fortunes from defeat by England

Leading Italy from the doldrums

Rome, Oct 25.—As a player, Enzo Bearzot had a brief international football career, representing Italy only once. But as the man in charge of the national team for the past two years he can claim to have brought Italian football into a new and potentially glorious era.

Now a craggy, heavy-smoking 50-year-old, Bearzot played as a wing-half for Torino and Internazionale until he was 37. Since his appointment as national trainer in 1975, he has taken Italy out of the doldrums caused by their defensive style of play.

After Italy played a friendly match in West Berlin recently Helmut Schöne the West German manager, said: "The Italian game is no longer as it was: you can see the mentality has changed."

The 6—1 win over Finland in Turin, which set Italy firmly on the road to the World Cup finals in Argentina next year, was their twelfth victory in 18 matches under Bearzot's guidance.

"However, we've still a long way to go. We're on the right lines but there are still improvements to be made and taboos to be broken", Bearzot said.

Apart from six months with a semi-professional side, Bearzot has avoided club management.

He took charge of Italy's under-23 team and a year after the Italians returned home as failures from the last World Cup finals he was asked to help the manager, Fulvio Bernadini, rebuild the senior side.

For almost two years Bearzot worked in partnership with Bernadini until being put in sole charge of the team with the job of guiding Italy through the World Cup finals.

Bearzot dated the upturn in Italy's fortunes—and a simultaneous decline in England's—from England's 3—2 victory over his team during the United States bicentennial tournament last year.

"It pleased me less beating England in Rome—in a crucial World Cup qualifier five months later—than losing in New York, where we played a great first half and then lost to three goals in five minutes", Bearzot said.

The match was the signal for Italy to rebuild their side, instilling a sense of teamwork based on the English model. Bearzot attacked the task with typical shrewdness.

"The Latins have certain characteristics that have to be taken into account", he said. "Northern Europeans think in teams of the collective; here in Italy everything revolves around the individual.

"If you tell someone he has made a mistake, he's likely to reply that all the rest of the team is in error, not him. From this principle, our team must be motivated by developing individual talents and building the collective that way."

Bearzot's main achievement so far is in nurturing men like Antognoni, a midfield player, and Bertega, a striker, who have enabled Italy to play open, attractive football.

In stressing the importance of giving supporters value for money Bearzot likens his approach to the game to that of the England manager, Ron Greenwood.

"We're long-standing friends. Greenwood is a philosopher, a teacher who likes the team game but also expects his men to think, not just run. World football has improved greatly in the past few years, there is not the gulf there used to be between teams—everybody is hard to beat now. So every team needs two or three stars. The sad thing about England is that they have good players, but not great ones like Bobby Charlton any more."

Bearzot has been almost a stranger at his home in Milan over the past year, travelling throughout Europe and South America to assess present World Cup opponents and the teams Italy could face in Argentina.

"It will be very hard for the European teams there, playing in front of spectators who do not understand their style. The West Germans, Dutch and maybe the Scots could do well, but we will not be one of the favourites", he said.

"The squad I have at present should suffice if we go to Argentina. We have two experienced players — defenders Francesco Rocca and Mauro Bellugi—who should come back after long injuries, and two or three youngsters could be brought in and we've enough substitutes if old age or bad form creeps up on anyone.

"The Italian team needs more experience and confidence. I hope we've managed to put a new mentality into the players, but there are still aspects to be worked at".—Reuter.

Spain ready for their most important tie

Madrid, Oct 25.—Spain face their most important match since their World Cup play-off with Yugoslavia three years ago when they meet Romania here tomorrow.

A place in the World Cup finals is again at stake and Spain need to win to have any real hope of going to Argentina next year. Spain lost to Yugoslavia in 1974.

Romania are on top of Group Eight with four points from two matches. Spain have two points from two matches and Yugoslavia have been beaten twice in their two matches.

The Spaniards have scored only one goal and conceded one and their sweeper, Pirri, was the scorer of both. An 85th minute penalty gave Spain a 1—0 home win over Yugoslavia. But in Bucharest he scored an own goal to give Romania a 1—0 win. He feels particularly motivated about tomorrow's match. "We have to win and we'll die making sure we do so", he said.

The success or failure of Spain will probably be decided by two Atlético Madrid players and the fact that the match is being played at their Vicente Calderon Stadium should encourage them. Eugenio Leal, Atlético's 24-year-old midfield inspiration, is considered Spain's best footballer this year. He is not deterred by what is at stake. "We have got to beat Romania and then we are as good as qualified", he said.

Spain will depend heavily on their Argentine-born striker, Ruben Cano, for goals. The 26-year-old Cano is fast and just the sort of player to have against a massed defence which the Romanians will probably put up.—Agence France-Presse.

For the record

Table tennis

HONGKONG: China beat England, 5—0. C. L. Wang beat C. Jewell, 21—16, 21—8; I. Rizvana beat W. Eccersley, 21—13, 21—15; Y. H. Kuo beat C. Rogers, 21—15, 21—10; C. L. Wang beat N. Eccersley, 21—8, 21—13; Y. H. Kuo beat C. Jewell, 21—8, 21—12. Hongkong beat US, 5—1.

Rackets

Schools match: D. J. C. Fabry and A. D. Pease (Eton) beat R. Wardle and N. Hough (Winchester), 15—9, 15—16, 16—9, 15—9.

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Los Angeles Rams 35, Minnesota Vikings 3.

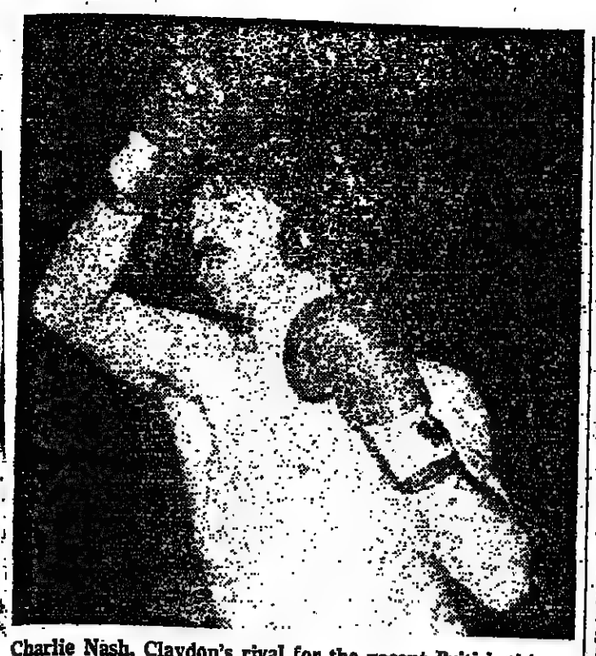
Tennis

VIENNA: J. Yzip beat B. Scheffer, 6—1, 6—2; J. Kriek beat O. Bengtson, 6—3, 6—1; W. Lloyd beat J. Granat, 7—6, 6—4; D. Pecsi beat F. Pala, 6—3, 6—2; E. Pfeffer beat K. Richardson, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; C. Hanegraaff beat R. Gehring, 6—1, 7—6, 6—2; B. Bertram beat J. Kodes, 7—6, 6—7, 6—3; H. Kary beat V. Amaya, 6—3, 1—1, rtd.

CINCO SALTOS (Argentina): R. Ramirez beat A. Panatta, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5; G. Vilas beat I. Nastase, 6—2, 6—1.

PERTH (Australia): R. Case beat G. Michel, 6—1, 6—3; N. Saviano beat A. Stone, 6—4, 6—3; R. Lewis (GB) beat J. Paschedor (West Germany), 7—6, 4—6, 6—1; G. Masters be

Boxing



Charlie Nash, Claydon's rival for the vacant British title.

Claydon's chance may come in Londonderry

Johnny Claydon, of West Ham, is in line for a tilt at the vacant British lightweight championship after his successful defence of the Southern Area title. By outpointing Tony Dunn, of Reading, over 12 ferocious rounds at the Cunard Hotel, London, on Monday night, Claydon earned himself a meeting with Charlie Nash, an Irishman.

The title bout could end up in Nash's home town, Londonderry. Jim Watt refused to box there earlier this year and was obliged to give up the title. Claydon wants it so badly that he would probably appear in a cage of lions if he had to.

Claydon, badly beaten by Watt at the start of the year, took a long rest and came back on Monday night full of fire and ambition. It was a bruising contest, appropriately in aid of the St John's Ambulance Brigade.

Both Claydon and Dunn showed remarkable courage and determination and kept up a great pace throughout. In the end, Dunn was not quite strong enough and the final margin was comfortable, five rounds to two with five shared.

Dunn did well to soak up a lot of punishment in the first three rounds and fight back. There was just a chance that he might turn the tide, especially after Claydon suffered a badly cut left eyebrow from a clash of heads in the fifth round. However, Claydon refused to let the injury bother him and continued to drive forward. Dunn wilted and any lingering doubts were removed when he was floored for a count of six in the ninth round.

A British title bout would be a just reward for Claydon, who has now proved his superiority over Dunn with two wins and a draw in three bouts.

Ali shows contempt for WBC threat

Chicago, Oct 25.—The world heavyweight boxing champion, Muhammad Ali, was in his most arrogant form here yesterday when he shrugged off threats by the World Boxing Council to strip him of his title if he fails to defend it against the winner of the Ken Norton-Jimmy Young eliminator on November 5 at Las Vegas. "I am boxing", Ali declared. "Jose Sulaiman (the WBC president) don't tell me what to do—I tell him what to do. I made boxing. Tell him 800m people saw me fight Earnie Shavers. I am the king of the ring."

Ali said that the World Boxing Association (WBA) had given him one year to defend his title next. The rival WBC wanted Ali to meet the winner of the Norton-Young bout, and had also mentioned Alfio Righetti (Italy), Leon Spinks, Boone Kirkman, Henry Clark and Jimmy Ellis (all of the United States), and Gerrie Coetzee (South Africa) as contenders.

Ali does not fear either Norton or Young, both of whom he has already beaten, but no promoter has so far offered what he considers to be a suitable purse. He said: "I retired as a fighter three years ago. For the last three years, I have just been a businessman."

His next appearance in the ring will be here on December 2 when he boxes a five-round exhibition match with Scott Ledoux, the tenth ranked American heavyweight, who drew with Leon Spinks earlier this month in Las Vegas over 10 rounds. The proceeds will go to the local institute for retarded children.

In Tokyo Antonio Inoki, the Japanese wrestler who drew with Ali in a wrestling-boxing match here 16 months ago, today defeated another American boxer, Chuck Wepner.

Wepner, who was knocked out by Ali in the 15th round of a world championship bout in 1975, lasted less than six rounds against Inoki. Coming back from being floored by a left and right to the face in the fourth round, Inoki ended the contest after one minute 35 seconds of the sixth by pinning the 38-year-old Wepner with a double leg hold.

Racing

The Dealer could vindicate experts

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Timeform's National Hunt annual of steeplechasers and hurdlers is on the bookstalls again. These days £15 may seem a lot of money to pay for a book but this publication is a masterpiece and worth every penny. Chasers and Hurdlers 1976-7 deals, in alphabetical order, with every one of the thousands of jumpers who ran in Britain during last season. The backgrounds and performances of the elite are gone into in considerable detail and the season's incidents and highlights are captured vividly in the book's 330 photographs.

One of those horses dealt with at length is The Dealer, who is due to make his first appearance of the current season at Ascot today in the Embassy Premier Steeplechase (qualifier). After discussing The Dealer's five victories over hurdles last season and his one disappointing race at Cheltenham the men of Timeform conclude by saying: "He has been lightly raced and probably has further improvement in him; if so he is sure to win again, kept to hurdling. However it is likely in the none too distant future he will be turned to chasing and he is the sort to take high rank over fences."

Against that complimentary backcloth many will expect The Dealer to win this afternoon even more especially as his trainer, Fred Winter, said only last Thursday that he hoped that The Dealer would also qualify for January's final having just seen another of his nice young horses, Midnight Court, put himself in contention by winning the heat at Newbury.

The Dealer won twice at Ascot last season and he is my selection now, but it would be misleading to suggest that he has anything but a stiff task. Flitgrove, King Neptune, Commandant, Pavement Artist and Dublin Express all boast some experience of jumping fences at racing pace whereas he does not. And then there is Line Shooter to consider. His best form over hurdles was almost as good as The Dealer's, but as a potential steeplechaser The Dealer is the more appealing prospect. It can be taken for granted that he will have been taught his job thoroughly at home.

Those who have won a steeplechase worth £1,250 must give those who have not 7lb this afternoon and that could easily be a crucial allowance. I am banking on The Dealer being both versatile enough and good enough to take advantage of the situation. If he does manage to win he could easily become the first of three winners for Winter and his jockey, John Francome. Count Kinure (3.40) and Naughty B (4.10) both give the impression that they could be other winners for what is without doubt one of jumping's most formidable partnerships.

Normally I would not expect Count Kinure to beat Early Spring, Isle of Man, Persian Camp or Tip the Wink but fitness is a crucial factor so often at this stage of the season. Whereas Count Kinure has had two races already, which he has won, the others have had none. Naughty B, my selection for the second division of the Binfield Hurdle, won on the flat at Lingfield Park and at Sandown Park earlier this year when he was trained at Epsom by John Sutcliffe. Running for the first time for his present trainer over hurdles at Kempton Park 11 days ago Naughty B did enough to suggest that he ought to be capable of paying for his keep during the winter months with reasonable luck.

Earlier in the day the first division may well be won by Green-Fingered, who has already won similar races at Cheltenham, Worcester and Wincanton. With a hat-trick of successes behind him at Newton Abbot Bracle can also be expected to make his presence felt but with the future in mind I will be more intrigued to see how both Caranx and Jogger fare. They each had one good performance to their names on the flat.

Fresh from beating Ghost Writer at Kempton Maniwaki ought to be hard to beat in the Bagshot Handicap steeplechase even though Never Rock is in the field.

Never Rock had run all in his previous races at Chepstow where he finished third behind Graigue House and Colonel Mustard but Maniwaki is preferred on this occasion.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ascot: good. Newcastle: good. Ludlow: good to firm. Wincanton (tomorrow): good.

Many a slip . . . Pamphilos stumbles at the last flight in Nottingham's Willington Handicap Hurdle, leaving victory to Equivocal.

Mayhem has close call for fourth victory

Mayhem had his fourth win from five races when just scrambling home by half a length from Galadriel in the Thormaby Handicap at Teesside Park yesterday. This son of Maystreak, bred by Mr Rod Metcalfe, a Doncaster engineer, now goes hurdling at Wetherby's next meeting.

Hazy Weather and Winged Typhoon cut out much of the early running and, with Mayhem pedned in near the rails, it looked as though Mayhem had little chance of victory, but Jimmy Bleasdale, the apprentice, switched to the outside at the distance and Mayhem made up the ground to gain the verdict close home.

Mayhem drifted in the market from 5 to 2 to 4 to 1 with Tarropeke the eventual new favourite at 11 to 4 never seen in the race, and well beaten.

Bleasdale, the top apprentice, went on to complete a double when Apache Dancer led at the distance to beat Cooling by an impressive four lengths in the second division of the Highfield Stakes. Apache Dancer, bred by Mr Guy Reed and trained by Christopher Thornton at Middleham, provided Bleasdale with his 66th winner and Bleasdale now needs just one more winner to lose his 3lb claim.

Michael Ruddock, the 19-year-old apprentice, landed the first winner of his career from only his second ride when Belle Vue, backed from 25 to 1 to 16 to 1, beat Aberklair by a length in the Five Lamps Apprentice Handicap

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Eva Maria, Primonia and Wee Anna.

Motor racing

Police tell Villeneuve to stay for inquiry

Tokyo, Oct 25.—Gilles Villeneuve, the Canadian racing driver whose Ferrari crashed at 170 mph in Sunday's Japanese Grand Prix, killing a track marshal and a spectator and injuring 10 other people, has been told to stay on here to take part in an inquiry into the accident. A police spokesman said today that it was unlikely that Villeneuve would face charges unless it were found that he had broken any of the rules covering the race. The spokesman added that police would also investigate whether the organizers of the race could be held responsible to any degree. James Hunt, the British driver, who won the race, said before leaving Japan that, prior to the start he had asked officials to move spectators from an out-of-bounds section beside the first bend of the circuit, where the crash took place.

Police have also begun a full inspection of Villeneuve's Ferrari, taking it completely apart to study the tyres, brakes and engine—an exercise which threatens to expose the secrets of Ferrari's 25 years of racing expertise and technical improvements.

According to the police account of the crash, the Ferrari clipped the rear wheel of the Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson's six-wheeled Tyrrell P-34 while trying to overtake it 10 minutes after the start. The Ferrari, nose down, flew 10 yards on impact, bounced on the ground, and then somersaulted 70 yards through the air towards spectators in the out-of-bounds area before landing in a hollow 20 yards further away.

Villeneuve, a 25-year-old Canadian from Berthierville, Quebec, escaped unhurt but two people, both in their twenties, were killed: a part-time track marshal who had been trying to push spectators back to the boundary fence, and an amateur photographer in the crowd who was hit by flying debris from the Ferrari.

The crash and its aftermath comes as a new blow to Enzo Ferrari's team, already weakened by the defection of their leading driver, the Austrian world champion Niki Lauda, to Brabham next season. Despite having clinched the drivers' championship with Ferrari for the second time in three years, Lauda has stuck to his decision to terminate his four-year association with the Italian firm. Their chief mechanic, Ermano Cuoghi, is going to Brabham with him.

Lauda did not compete in Sunday's race at the Fuji International speedway or in the Canadian Grand Prix, having already regained the world title with his fourth place in the United States East Coast Grand Prix at Watkins Glen.—Agence France-Presse.

Bloodstock sales

Hobbs gets top price for Conifer

Mr Ken Richardson, from East Yorkshire, bought the top lot at yesterday's opening period of the Newmarket Autumn Sales, when paying 14,500 guineas for the three-year-old colt, Conifer.

By Tudor Melody, out of the Moss Borough mare Fircone, Conifer was sent from the Palace House stables of Bruce Hobbs, for whom the colt won at Sandown Park and Kempton Park in the spring. Mr Richardson said he does not yet know who will handle the colt or his other two purchases, Spring Mania (7,000 guineas) and Captains Mate (2,000 guineas).

Another Hobbs offer to fetch five figures was the four-year-old Connaught gelding, Bagshot. This winner in 1976 was purchased by Fred Rimell for 11,000 guineas, on behalf of Maurice Kingsley, and will shortly be seen out over hurdles.

Another Newmarket establishment that submitted a large consignment was Henry Cecil's Warren Place Yard. Interest centred on the three-year-olds Drummossie and April Days. Drummossie was bought for 9,800 guineas by Peter Easterby, April Days was secured for 10,000 guineas by the Tallyho Stud Co, of Mullinger, co Westmeath.

Yesterday 94 lots were sold for 225,990 guineas to produce an average of 2,404 guineas.

Ice skating

Ban on 'biased' judges will not alter result

Dennis Bird

Although Russian skaters hold three of the four world figure skating championship titles—for men, pairs and ice dancing—there will not be any Russian judges at this season's events.

Reform time to time the International Skating Union, the sports' governing body, suspends individual judges for unsatisfactory results, but in May this year it took much more drastic action. For the first time in its 85-year history, the ISU banned an entire nation from nominating judges for their 1978 championships. The union averred that Russian officials have shown "repeated national bias in judging".

The Russian protest last month seems to have produced no modification in the ISU's stern attitude. There was some speculation on whether the Soviet Union would decide to withdraw their competitors for the season, but there is no sign that this will happen; Russian skaters seem to be entering the usual for the various international competitions held at this time of year. A Russian couple competing in Skate Canada this week and two Russian girls are scheduled to take part in the Diamond Trophy in London next month.

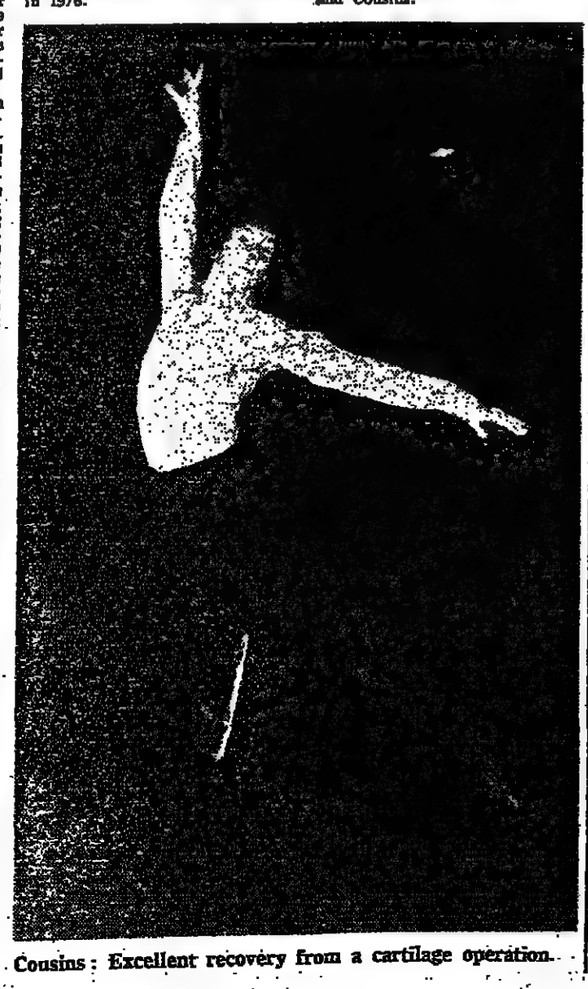
The prospects for other competitive skaters may be enhanced, psychologically at any rate, by the change in the judging panels. Britain have a particular interest in the ice dance events, having won second place in the 1977 world championship in Tokyo. However, Russian pair skaters and dancers are so good at present that they are entirely capable of doing whether or not they are judged by a compatriot.

The first important pre-championship event is the Skate America competition. Robin Cousins, the British champion, was second in 1976. He has made an excellent recovery from his cartilage operation and is back in his best form under the tutelage of Carlo Fassi, Canadian victory for Cousins would be a powerful fillip for his hopes; this is a particularly important season for him as he seeks to improve on the European bronze medal he gained in Prague.

The only international event in Britain will be the Richmond Trophy competition for women's figure skating, at Richmond ice rink on November 6 and 7. The British competitors are Karena Richardson, the national champion, and Phyllida Beck. On November 30 and December 1, Miss Richardson will seek her third consecutive British title. She will face a strong challenge from last year's runner-up Deborah Cottrill, who beat her in the 1977 European championship. The British men's and pairs' events will be held on the same dates as the women's.

The British ice dance championship is at Nottingham on November 19, with the world silver medal winners, Warren Maxwell and Janet Thompson, favourites to retain the title they first won in 1976.

The European championships are in Strasbourg from January 31 to February 4, with the world championships a month later (March 7 to 11) in Ottawa. The enforced absence of the world men's champion—Vladimir Kovalev, of the Soviet Union, who has been suspended for indiscipline by his own country—leaves the way wide open for such skaters as Jan Hoffmann, the East German and European title holder, and Cousins.



Cousins: Excellent recovery from a cartilage operation.

Ascot NH programme

[Television (BBC2): 2.0, 2.35, 3.5 and 3.40 races]

1.30 BINFIELD HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o Novices: £1,031: 2m)

1 111 Bracle, G. Balding, 11-7 ..... R. Linley
2 31111 Green-Fingered (D), J. Gifford, 11-7 ..... R. Champion
3 12224 Captain Midnight (D), Miss S. Morris, 11-5 ..... E. Wright
4 Caranx, Miss A. Sinclair, 11-0 ..... S. Rowell
5 Excelsior, H. O'Neill, 11-0 ..... C. McCourt
9 Hospital Story, P. Cundell, 11-0 ..... M. O'Halloran
10 Jogger, C. Bewicke, 11-0 ..... J. King
11 ● Mingalles, D. Jermy, 11-0 ..... J. Suthern
12 Rosscarbery, D. Morley, 11-0 ..... A. R. Davies
13 Slasher, S. Matthews, 11-0 ..... W. Smith

7-4 Green Fingered, 9-4 Bracle, 9-2 Captain Midnight, 6-1 Caranx, 10-1 Rosscarbery, 12-1 Jogger, 20-1 others.

2.0 BAGSHOT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £2,036: 3m)

204 302000- What A Buck (C-D), D. Nicholson, 10-11-0 ..... J. King
206 1-24111 Maniwaki, S. Pattemore, 10-10-9 ..... G. Thorner
207 1224-3f Never Rock (D), F. Walwyn, 8-10-7 ..... W. Smith
208 1f1142- Station Master (D), P. Cundell, 8-10-5 ..... M. O'Halloran
210 24f014- My Friendly Cousin (D), R. Turnell, 7-10-2 ..... A. Turnell
212 003102- Evander (D), A. Wates, 6-10-0 ..... J. Watkinson
213 1p0145- The Songwriter, Mrs J. Pitman, 8-10-0 ..... B. Smart
215 310-14f *Agir, Miss S. Morris, 6-10-0 ..... —

5-2 What A Buck, 100-30 Maniwaki, 4-1 Station Master, 11-2 Never Rock, 7-1 My Friendly Cousin, 10-1 Evander, 16-1 others.

2.35 VALLEY GARDENS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,248: 2½m)

306 1- Archbold, F. Winter, 6-11-9 ..... P. O'Brien
307 004-031 Prince Henham (D), N. Callaghan, 4-11-6 ..... —
308 430101- Hay Bridge (D), O'Neill, 6-11-7 ..... A. Gearing 5
310 0-0244- Walberswick, P. Butler, 8-11-5 ..... P. Butler 5
311 4f00-3 Jan Stower (C-D), J. Gifford, 7-11-4 ..... R. Rowe 7
312 00110-3 Action, A. Moore, 6-11-4 ..... A. Turnell
313 040133- Spanish Lantern, M. Gaswell, 6-11-2 ..... M. Banham 7
314 13-0211 Matsukaze (D), M. Tate, 6-11-2 ..... M. Whyte 7
315 030420- High Drama, R. Carter, 8-10-10 ..... P. Howling 7
316 04-3000- Zabaglione, W. Walwyn, 8-10-9 ..... B. McNally 7
319 pp0-014 Camina, J. E. Francis, 8-10-7 ..... B. O'Neill 7
320 01p-230 *Captain Nolan, A. Jarvis, 8-10-7 ..... S. J. O'Neill
322 143014- Lowndes Square, M. Barnes, 8-10-7 ..... S. McNeill
323 401403- Rosbay (C-D), S. Wiles, 8-10-7 ..... J. Akehurst
324 032040 Atman, P. Mitchell, 8-10-7 ..... R. Forsyth 5
327 30f400 Kego, W. Charles, 8-10-7 ..... W. Charles
328 02422- Coolfee Bob, A. Moore, 8-10-7 ..... P. Nolan
329 04100-0 Royal Archer, F. Rimell, 4-10-7 ..... R. O'Donovan
332 031100- Great Talago, A. Davison, 4-10-7 ..... G. Gracey
337 00f0f-3 Fortune's Pride, J. Joseph, 10-10-7 ..... K. Hayward 7

11-4 Jan Stower, 4-1 Action, 6-1 Archbold, Prince Henham, 8-1 Walberswick, 10-1 Spanish Lantern, Matsukaze, 12-1 Hay Bridge, Zabaglione, 20-1 others.

3.5 EMBASSY PREMIER STEEPLECHASE (Qualifier: £1,364: 2½m)

403 00130p- Flitgrove, D. Nicholson, 6-12-0 ..... J. King
404 50p101- King Neptune (D), R. Turnell, 7-12-0 ..... A. Turnell
405 10111-0 Commandant (C-D), G. Balding, 5-11-11 ..... R. Linley
406 11-1121 Pavement Artist, Thompson Jones, 5-11-11 ..... S. Smith-Eccles
410 114023- Dublin Express, P. Bailey, 8-11-7 ..... J. Watkinson
412 00011-0 Kilbroney (D), J. Gifford, 6-11-7 ..... R. Champion
417 311131- The Dealer (C-D), F. Winter, 7-11-7 ..... J. Francome
418 001bu1- Allied Carpets, F. Rimell, 5-11-4 ..... R. Barrio
419 11p24- Line Shooter, F. Walwyn, 5-11-4 ..... W. Smith
421 f0-2f Super Glazepta, A. Jarvis, 5-11-4 ..... S. J. O'Neill 5

3-1 The Dealer, 9-2 Pavement Artist, 6-1 Line Shooter, Kilbroney, 8-1 Dublin Express, 10-1 Commandant, 12-1 King Neptune, Flitgrove, 16-1 others.

3.40 DUNKIRK STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,984: 2m)

503 111144- Early Spring (D), R. Turnell, 7-11-13 ..... A. Turnell
503 122134- Isle of Man (C-D), F. Walwyn, 10-11-13 ..... W. Smith
505 33111- Persian Camp (D), R. Rimell, 5-11-9 ..... S. R. Davies
506 022311- Tip The Wink (D), P. Taylor, 7-11-6 ..... A. Gilks
507 f141-13 Slips (D), O. Venetia, 8-10-13 ..... S. J. Kelly 3
510 01141-0 Count Kinure (D), Winter, 7-10-8 ..... J. Francome
511 311220 Mouldy Old Dough (D), Stoggerdge, 8-10-7 ..... R. May
512 0043-40 Tesecon (D), F. Smith, 8-10-7 ..... C. Wathkinson

9-4 Isle of Man, 11-4 Early Spring, 4-1 Count Kinure, 6-1 Slips, 8-1 Tip The Wink, 10-1 Persian Camp, 16-1 others.

4.10 BINFIELD HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o Novices: £1,004: 2m)

601 13f Glazepta Rework (D), A. Jarvis, 11-3 ..... S. J. O'Neill 5
602 20 Captain Cheeks, C. Allingham, 11-0 ..... J. Gebbie 7
603 4 Doon Silver, A. Davidson, 11-0 ..... G. Gracey 5
604 Wright, R. Turnell, 11-0 ..... A. Turnell
606 Mount Stephen, D. Jermy, 11-0 ..... L. Garner 7
607 0 Mr Playbirds, D. Callaghan, 11-0 ..... J. King
608 4 Naughty B, F. Winter, 11-0 ..... J. Francome
609 0 Princess Story, L. Holt, 11-0 ..... R. Atkins
610 Sir Bountiful, C. Harwood, 11-0 ..... G. Lawson
611 *Swift Hussar, D. Morley, 11-0 ..... —
612 04 Willing's Promise, P. Mitchell, 11-0 ..... R. C. Hughes

15-8 Naughty B, 7-2 Mr Playbirds, 6-1 Captain Cheeks, Glazepta Rework, 8-1 Sir Bountiful, 10-1 Doon Silver, 12-1 Mercy Flight, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Green Fingered. 2.0 Maniwaki. 2.35 Matsukaze. 3.5 THE DEALER is specially recommended. 3.40 Count Kinure. 4.10 Naughty B.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Rosscarbery. 2.35 Prince Henham. 3.5 Pavement Artist. 4.10 Swift Hussar.

Newcastle selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Newgate. 2.0 Tom Morgan. 2.30 Huggy. 3.0 Forest King. 3.30 Cattle King. 4.0 Roe-des-Toits. 4.30 Blazingforth.

Ludlow selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Blessed Boy. 2.15 King's Robe. 2.45 Golden Rapper. 3.15 Fair Brutus. 3.45 Pizza. 4.15 Hallah.

Newcastle NH programme

1.30 SIMONBURN NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £490: 2m)

2 Ben Vrackie, Mrs S. Chesmore, 5-11-5 ..... L. Lungo
3 330003- Dansecastle, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-5 ..... J. Toland 7
4 Islander, Lt Kilmany, 5-11-5 ..... C. Mellor
10 2 Iwanawin, M. H. Easterby, 6-11-5 ..... J. O'Neill
14 4 Kelse Chant, B. Wilkinson, 5-11-5 ..... A. Harrison 7
16 341 Newgate, A. Scott, 4-11-5 ..... D. Johnson 7
30 Proud Sarah, P. Rohan, 5-11-5 ..... M. Lewis 5
33 0030-33 Roman Dean, K. Hogg, 5-11-5 ..... R. Berry
35 00-0 Royal Navy, R. Johnson, 5-11-5 ..... P. Charlton 5
36 00 Sandwith Castle, T. Barnes, 5-11-5 ..... D. Goulding 7
37 01-003 Satalis, W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-5 ..... Mr K. Jewitt 7
39 3f2000- Beau Brigg, R. Cross, 4-11-0 ..... S. Charlton 5
39 Fancy Boy, B. Wilkinson, 4-11-0 ..... D. Atkins
39 Katie Grey, Private, 4-11-0 ..... P. Nimgan
41 00-0 Regal Tudor, J. Pringle, 4-11-0 ..... W. Redfern
44 0 Turf Lodge, T. Craig, 4-11-0 ..... M. Ennis 7

11-4 Iwanawin, 7-2 Kelso Chant, 9-2 Newgate, 7-1 Satalis, 8-1 Roman Dean, 10-1 Dansecastle, 12-1 Turf Lodge, 14-1 others.

2.0 KIELDER STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,004: 2½m)

1 21u320- Tom Morgan (D), K. Oliver, 8-12-7 ..... R. Barry
2 121331- Eporneezersdouble, E. Carter, 8-10-13 ..... J. O'Neill
3 541121- Winter Chimes, W. A. Stephenson, 8-10-9 ..... J. Toland 7
5 00f103- Rambling Artist, T. Gillam, 7-10-5 ..... D. Goulding
6 03-0223 Bold Warrior, J. Berry, 8-10-3 ..... K. Lang
7 300-210 Half a Sixpence (C-D), K. Oliver, 12-10-3 ..... Maj Baillie 5
8 00400-3 Sparkie Again (D), C. Lamb, 11-10-0 ..... R. Lamb
9 2-11210 The Fencer, W. A. Stephenson, 8-10-0 ..... G. Faulkner
11 320013- Arctic Challenge, G. Fairbairn, 9-10-0 ..... Mr Craggs 5

4-1 Winter Chimes, 9-2 Tom Morgan, 5-1 Sparkie Again, 11-2 Eporneezersdouble, 8-1 Bold Warrior, 10-1 The Fencer, 12-1 Rambling Artist, Half a Sixpence, 14-1 Arctic Challenge.

2.30 LONG TOWN HURDLE (Handicap: £863: 2m 120yd)

1 00100p- Riga (C), B. Wilkinson, 5-11-4 ..... D. Atkins
2 213130- Miss Paraskapa (C-D), T. Fairhurst, 5-11-9 ..... C. Fairhurst 5
3 01210-0 Fanny Baby, G. Fairbairn, 6-10-11 ..... S. Berry
7 Bstwell, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-9 ..... R. Collins 5
8 10441-3 Silent Valley (C-D), I. Jordan, 4-10-7 ..... N. Tinkler
9 351-3 Huggy, M. H. Easterby, 4-10-7 ..... J. O'Neill
10 22112-0 Yes Yes Yes, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-5 ..... G. Faulkner
11 003-143 Cool Trader, N. Kellett, 4-10-5 ..... A. Dickman
12 00023-0 Jake Barnwell, Mrs J. Simpson, 5-10-0 ..... G. Hawkins
14 f0u443- John McNab, J. Lowe, 5-10-0 ..... A. Webb 5
15 000-413 Common City, T. Barnes, 4-10-0 ..... D. Johnson 7
16 00p-0 Cosmic Pride, N. Waggott, 7-10-0 ..... W. Redfern
17 0 Rocket Slim, R. Haigh, 9-10-0 ..... N. Balmer 5

9-4 Huggy, 7-2 Common City, 5-1 Cool Trader, 6-1 Yes Yes Yes, 8-1 Miss Paraskapa, 10-1 Silent Valley, 12-1 John McNab, 16-1 others.

3.0 JOHN EUSTACE SMITH TROPHY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,012: 3m)

2 111311- Sst Point, Lady Herries, 9-11-12 ..... D. Munro
4 00400-2 Ferry King (C-D), K. Hogg, 8-11-9 ..... R. Berry
9 11pu0- Irish Tony (C-D), W. Crump, 9-11-5 ..... D. Atkins
7 111-001 Brown Barman (C-D), W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-5 ..... G. Faulkner
8 30p- Hidden Value, S. Norton, 9-10-11 ..... J. O'Neill

11-8 Forest King, 5-2 Set Point, 4-1 Brown Barman, 11-2 Irish Tony, 16-1 Hidden Value.

3.30 FALSTONE STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £669: 2m 120yd)

1 0-2212 Red Well, M. Naughton, 6-11-12 ..... Mr Kettlewell 7
2 0pb0-f Cattle Throb, J. Jenny, 5-11-5 ..... J. Mooney 5
3 334221- Cask and Glass, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-5 ..... G. Faulkner
5 02030- Cattle King, Denys Smith, 6-11-5 ..... A. Dickman
6 00001- Dux, N. Crump, 7-11-5 ..... D. Carter
7 34f1-0 Polished Steel, Lt Kilmany, 7-11-5 ..... —
10 p Stirick Son, E. Oliver, 5-11-5 ..... R. Barry

5-2 Red Well, 11-4 Cask and Glass, 4-1 Dux, 11-2 James Three, 8-1 Cattle King, 12-1 others.

4.0 ALNWICK CASTLE HURDLE (3-y-o: Novices: £778: 2m 120yd)

1 11 Roe-des-Toits, E. Collingwood, 11-6 ..... A. Flint 5
2 31 Hopeful Cid, S. Norton, 11-1 ..... G. Graham 5
3 4321f0 Opium Queen, J. Vickers, 11-1 ..... A. Bowker 5
4 12 Purple Haze, B. Wilkinson, 11-1 ..... D. Atkins
5 0 Baile in Maschera, D. Jermy, 10-10 ..... J. Mooney 5
8 Chapel Close, R. Johnson, 10-10 ..... P. Charlton 5
10 Donsharlotta, D. Williams, 10-10 ..... K. McCauley
11 331 Foreign Embassy, W. A. Stephenson, 11-1 ..... R. Collins 5
12 Frebert, S. Nattrass, 10-10 ..... G. Holmes
13 Habberaspurrme, E. Carter, 10-10 ..... C. Tinkler 7
16 High Weld, J. FitzGerald, 10-10 ..... D. Goulding
17 Jasem, M. H. Easterby, 10-10 ..... P. Broderick
18 Lizanne, J. FitzGerald, 10-10 ..... —
19 Melperion, T. Fairhurst, 10-10 ..... C. Fairhurst 5
20 Minny Bonita, P. Courage, 10-10 ..... A. Dickman
21 0 Miss Delia, D. Doyle, 10-10 ..... J. Doyle
22 Nice and Friendly, P. Rohan, 10-10 ..... J. J. O'Neill
23 Norgill, N. Camberlain, 10-10 ..... B. Ambridge 7
24 34 Sirene River, W. J. Smith, 10-10 ..... C. Hawkins
25 Tartan River, W. A. Stephenson, 10-10 ..... W. Redfern

2-1 Roe-des-Toits, 7-2 Purple Haze, 9-2 Foreign Embassy, 6-1 Hopeful Cid, 10-1 Opium Queen, 12-1 Sirene River, 14-1 others.

4.30 SIMONBURN NOVICES' HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £490: 2m 120yd)

2 Ballyrobin, Denys Smith, 6-11-5 ..... A. Dickman
4 000p-0 Boswell Boy, N. Chamberlain, 6-11-5 ..... —
11 2f423-2 Kellee Brig, K. Tuer, 5-11-5 ..... R. Berry
13 Khat's Valgan, M. H. Easterby, 5-11-5 ..... J. O'Neill
14 4- Master Milan, W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-5 ..... —
15 00000-2 Miss Normandy, T. Barnes, 5-11-3 ..... —
17 p0 Om Shree, D. Jermy, 6-11-5 ..... G. Kalis 7
20 4- Regal Prince, R. Harness, 5-11-5 ..... —
24 00300- Royaldien, A. Corner, 5-11-5 ..... P. Broderick
26 0 Scalby Laird, A. Johnson, 7-11-5 ..... Mr Holder 7
33 Sir Christopher, B. Wilkinson, 5-11-5 ..... D. Atkins
35 00-4 Blazingforth, J. Berry, 4-11-0 ..... —
38 000-0 Glenturk, W. A. Stephenson, 4-11-0 ..... —
40 0 Mallow, E. Weymes, 4-11-0 ..... D. Goulding
43 00000- Samberu, G. Robinson, 4-11-0 ..... —

11-4 Kellee Brig, 100-30 Blazingforth, 9-2 Miss Normandy, 6-1 Mallow, 10-1 Sir Christopher, 12-1 Master Milan, 16-1 others.

Teesside Park results yesterday

12.45 (12.46) HIGHFIELD STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,345: 1m)
Smilla, ch f, by Ribero—Peaceful (H. Moller), 8-8 ..... G. Sexton (13-1) 1
United Effort .. J. Seagrave (10-1) 2
Machiamo .. N. L. Thomas (25-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Fine Wine, 5-1 Sophs (4th), 8-1 Super Swallow, Elpin Gill, 9-1 Peachers Pine, 10-1 Grangehill, 20-1 Irish Aristocrat, Young Horn, 33-1 Lady Poppit, 33-1 Jackie Cass, Reiza, Dana, Precious Petra, Mickrick, Thorganby Balashka. 18 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.19; places, 20p, 10p. Tup: dual forecast, £11.88. N. Wragg, at Newmarket. ½l, 2l.

1.15 (1.16) FIVE LAMPS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £988: 1m)
Belle Vue, b g, by Track Spare—Royal Lamp (R. Hobson), 7-7-11 ..... M. Ruddock (16-1) 1
Aberklair ..... K. Powdrill (11-2) 2
Nugget ..... S. Hall (12-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 fav Fighting Brave, 9-2 Ambrotis (4th), 9-1 Measulgar Boy, 11-1 Dam Water, 14-1 Moar, Day Two, 25-1 Highland Player, Lizzie Eustace, 33-1 Lesbi Saint, 50-1 Lessons Bonus, Eulbul. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win £1.12; places, 38p, 17p, 17p; dual forecast, £2.10. R. Mason, at Guisborough. 1l, 3l.

1.45 (1.46) WILDERNESS STAKES (2-y-o: £320: 5f)
Will Hard, b g, by John Splendid—Philanderess (Mrs E. Bell), 8-8 ..... E. Hide (33-1) 1
Cajapady ..... Ives (10-1) 2
Miss Mag ..... P. Eddery (9-4 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-8 Sans Souci, 8-1 Furzedown, 10-1 Bonitas, 12-1 Brendan, 14-1 Habberright, Robnetta Maid, 4th, 16-1 Maid of Cavendish, 20-1 The Bionic Boy, 33-1 Tonnochy, 50-1 Evening Dew, Ling Bob, No Lady, Our Tich, Right Surprise. 17 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.68; places, 43p, 16p, 30p; dual forecast, £1.33. H. Jones, at Malton. ½l, 2l.

2.15 (2.20) THORNABY HANDICAP (£1,121: 1m)
Mayhem, b c, by Maystreak—Amaconda (R. Metcalfe), 4-8-2 ..... J. Bleasdale (4-1) 1
Galadriel ..... R. Curant (10-1) 2
Hazy Weather ..... J. Lowe (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-4 fav Tarropeke, 9-1 Precisicut, 11-1 Boy, 10-1 Alpen Fire, 14-1 Sobha, Sylvan d'Or, Bernice Clare, 16-1 Kings Royale, Miss Damus, River Pelorill, 20-1 Winged Typhoon (4th), Arctic Gem, Pepalino, Royal League, 25-1 Limpopo, The Sergeant, Red Fox, Son of Ragusa. 20 ran.

TOTE: Win, 60p; places, 11p, 39p, 63p, £1.05; dual forecast, £1.43. M. Camacho, at Tadcaster. ¾l, 3l.

2.45 (2.48) HIGHFIELD STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £1,345: 1m)
Apache Dancer, gr f, by Sovereign Path—Shason (J. Reed), 8-8 ..... J. Bleasdale (11-2) 1
Cooling ..... G. Starkey (9-2) 2
The Colring .. A. Kimberley (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Zoccioma, 11-2 Jessamy Hall (4th), 14-1 Dariusius, L.O. Harry, 16-1 Song Of Life, 25-1 Red Tone Band, 33-1 Eternal Triangle, Flying Merry, Joscelina, Little Newmarket, Silver Blade, Arianum, Johnny Goat, Singing Bone. 17 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1; places, 38p, 30p, 21p; dual forecast, £1.01. C. Thornton, at Middleham. 4l, 4l.

3.15 (3.17) PARK STEWARDS' HANDICAP (3-y-o: £988: 1½m)
Gleaming Wave, b c, by Sovereign Gleam—Sapphire Spray (Cheveley Park Stud), 9-5 ..... G. Starkey (2-1 jt fav) 1
Keira ..... C. Eccleston (16-1) 2
Mary Rappin ..... S. Webster (6-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 fav Loyal Deed (4th), 12-1 English Export, 14-1 Phoenix Rose, 16-1 Oglala, Weissnorn, 20-1 Starlight Lad, King Flush. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 17p, 16p, 40p; dual forecast, £1.02. B. Lunness, at Newmarket. Neck, hd.

3.45 (3.50) PRESTON PARK STAKES (Maidens: £616: 1½m)
Geminiani, b h, by Lorenzaccio—Al Hall (J. Downey), 4-8-11 ..... J. Seagrave (12-1) 1
Dan Flynn ..... E. Apter (7-1) 2
Kings Singer ..... M. L. Thomas (9-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Gerrards Cross, 8-1 Parallel, 12-1 Bonds Best, Crystal Halo, 20-1 Alvello, Miss Ponti (4th), Mummys Rascal, Five Bells, 33-1 Amphitrite, Jane Again, Heroic Lady, Re-Lock, Bramnjan, Bestracked, Golden Clover, Malaysian Rubber, Milk River. 20 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.24;

Results of Law Society's Part II Qualifying Examination

The Law Society announces that the following candidates have passed the Part II Qualifying Examination held on August 8 to 11 in the heads indicated. (An asterisk indicates a distinction.) The heads of the examination are: 1, conveyancing; 2, accounts; 3, revenue law; 4, equity and succession; 5, commercial law; 6, company law and partnership; 7, family law; or 8, local government law; or 9, magisterial law.

FIRST-CLASS HONOURS (in order of merit): D. R. Egan, 1*3*45*67*; N. P. Rennie, 13*45*6*7*; C. P. Ashcroft, 13*4*66*7*; and C. K. Chow, 13*4*5*67* (equal). SECOND-CLASS HONOURS (in alphabetical order): P. C. Beddoe, 134567*; Deborah J. Cradoc, 134*5*67*; L. D. Eva, 1345*67; N. J. Fischl, 13*4*5*67; Pauline E. Foxley, 1345*6*7*; K. M. J. Garner, 1345*67; N. M. Hadley, 13456*7*; A. W. Hughes, 13456*7*; D. R. Jenkins, 1*3456*7; R. Kilburn, 1345*67; J. M. Kilner, 1*3*45*67*; Dale V. Kirby-Turner, 134567*; J. M. Loftus, 1*3*456*7; M. E. Maddock, 1345*6*7; D. Marsh, 1345*67; R. W. Moore, 1345*67; Cheryl F. Park, 1*2*45*67; Rosemary F. S. Peck, 13*4*56*7; W. J. C. Perry, 1345*6*7; Eve M. Pery, 13*45*6*7; M. Short, 13456*7*; J. M. Skelton, 1*345*6*7*; J. S. Smith, 1*34*56*7; E. C. Somerow, 1*345*6*7*; A. L. Such, 13*4567*; Jacqueline A. Suter, 1*34*56*7; Gillian Ward, 1*3*4*6*7; Juliette B. Yates, 1*3*456*7.

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M. J. Akehurst, 4; S. W. Allen, 34567; G. F. Allison, 2*; J. Alpren, 3*567; W. J. Annan, 2*; R. P. Anton, 2*; R. T. L. Arkell, 2; Pamela J. Arrowsmith, 1*; C. E. Bailey, 13567; C. S. Bailey, 1367; M. J. Banahan, 2*; N. A. Barnes, 2*3; P. M. Bates, 2*; C. E. Barrell, 5*; R. Beasley, 2*; J. Beddow, 156; C. R. Beech, 3; C. A. Benson, 2*; J. R. Benton, 2*; C. Berry, 2; Laurie Ann Bird, 13567; D. Bishop, 2; Elizabeth A. Blacker, 12*34567; Judith A. Blomley, 2*; Margaret C. Blood, 2; A. Bonsall, 13567*; D. Boston, 2; Wendy J. Bounds, 14; P. Bradley, 5; R. C. Bradshaw, 356; D. W. Brewer, 2; J. Bridgwood, 1345; D. J. Broad, 2; A. Brooks, 134567*; P. G. Brooks, 2; A. Broomhall, 3; P. G. Brown, 2; Rachel V. Brown, 3; M. Browne, 2; Nicholas Smith, 2*; C. A. Buchanan, 2*; J. Bulles, 2*; D. E. Burn, 4; N. J. Burn, 134567*; C. Burton, 46; J. G. Butler, 2; P. J. Caddick, 2; M. J. Caldwell, 2*; G. J. Carew, 3567; D. C. Carter, 134567; S. V. Carver, 46; A. L. Cash, 2*; J. Cartwright, 34; D. J. Chinery, 3; M. Clark, 2; Vivienne F. Cleary, 2; B. C. Cobbold, 13567; R. J. Cobbing, 2; K. A. Coleman, 3; J. Collins, 2; Judith A. Comyn, 2; J. W. Conway, 356; A. R. S. Cooper, 2; T. Copestake, 3; D. J. Corp, 136; R. Cruddace, 2; Elizabeth A. Crow, 13; J. Cruickshank, 2; Jenifer J. Cubitt-Smith, 13567; Susan L. Callan, 134567; S. Daly, 1356*7; G. M. I. Daniels, 134567; M. Darby, 7; Nicholas Davenport, 134567; P. J. Davenport, 2; D. B. Davies, 1*; R. Davies, 135; J. Dawson, 13567; R. E. Dawson, 134567; A. C. Dean, 1368; P. M. Dennett, 135; A. F. Dennis, 2; Anne M. Dixon, 2*; C. Dobson, 134; P. Dorrance, 2; Douglass, 2; P. H. Drew, 2*; S. Duffield, 4; R. W. Dummer, 2*; D. Dunford, 16; M. J. Dunford, 2; S. Dunlop, 2; J. C. Dyklough, 2; Judy A. Dyer, 2*; R. N. Edmunds, 15; K. D. Edwards, 7; M. D. Elliott, 4567; A. Evans, 3; N. J. Evans, 156; D. Evans, 2; N. D. Eyre, 13456; Rosemary A. Evans, 1367; R. Evans, 2; R. Fary, 17; N. P. Fenemian, 135; S. Ferguson, 2; J. C. H. Field, 13567; Diana J. Fletcher, 134567; N. F. Foster, 3*; J. Fox, 1*; Jabb, 13567; R. W. J. Francis, 1356; N. Ing, 2; Marion E. Gibson, 2; Helen R. Girton, 46; R. Glenny, 1367; Sally Goddard, 134; R. Goodwin, 15; Elizabeth Gornall-King, 13; J. C. Grew, 2; A. P. Greco, 134567; D. C. Green, 2; Jacqueline Wendy Griffiths, 2; Kaye Griffiths, 2; G. Griffiths, 2; R. R. G. Griffiths, 2; Jill Grimmett, 2; B. S. Guest, 1367; D. W. Gunst, 2*; K. C. Hall, 2; Ruth E. Hallas, 2; G. S. Hammond, 3456; M. Hanson, 156; Marina M. Hanson, 83; S. R. Hardman, 1356; D. A. Harris, 135; E. D. Harrison, 1367; M. N. Harrison, 1256; L. F. Hayden, 3; A. R. Heath, 15*4; D. M. Hemming, 2*; F. G. Higgott, 457; C. J. Hind, 1; W. J. Hinley, 2; Deborah J. Hodge, 2*; C. J. S. Hodges, 1; Linda H. Holloway, 5; D. Houghton, 13456*7; B. H. Howard, 2; W. J. Howland, 145; A. J. Hughes, 357; T. D. Hughes, 14567; N. C. Humphreys, 2; Catherine H. Hunter-Smith, 1346; N. C. Hutton, 2*; S. A. Hyde, 6.

Christine Jacyel, 2*; I. D. James, 14567; D. W. James, 7; R. P. Jenkinson, 1367; R. A. Jenkinson, 2*; R. C. Johnson, 3567; A. S. Jones, 2*; G. R. Jones, 1567; Janet Jones, 37; B. D. Kelly, 13567; T. G. M. Kendall, 347; Caroline E. Kilcoyne, 37; A. W. W. Khan, 2; P. W. King, 13456; J. R. Kirkham, 2; Elaine A. Kirton, 2*; P. M. G. Klinger, 3; C. T. Lewis, 18; Deborah J. Lawrence, 2; Jennifer M. Lewis, 134567; Claire F. Liptrot, 2*; Anne P. Lokar, 567; C. M. Lowe, 2*; P. T. Lowe, 3*567; R. E. S. Lowe, 136.

Julie F. McCreagh, 4; A. M. P. MacDonagh, 2*; M. A. McDonnell, 147; Joan McGauley, 2*; Caroline A. Macpherson, 14567; R. S. Mallatratt, 0*5; J. Manson, 3; Angela J. Martin, 12*; A. M. S. Martin, 1367; J. M. F. Mathews, 13456*7; A. D. Matthews, 1*; C. G. F. Matts, 134567; Catherine M. Mitchell, 2; N. Middleton, 13456; N. W. Miles, 3; Jane E. Millington, 2*; J. M. Skelton, 1*345*6*7*; J. S. Smith, 1*34*56*7; E. C. Somerow, 1*345*6*7*; A. L. Such, 13*4567*; Jacqueline A. Suter, 1*34*56*7; Gillian Ward, 1*3*4*6*7; Juliette B. Yates, 1*3*456*7.

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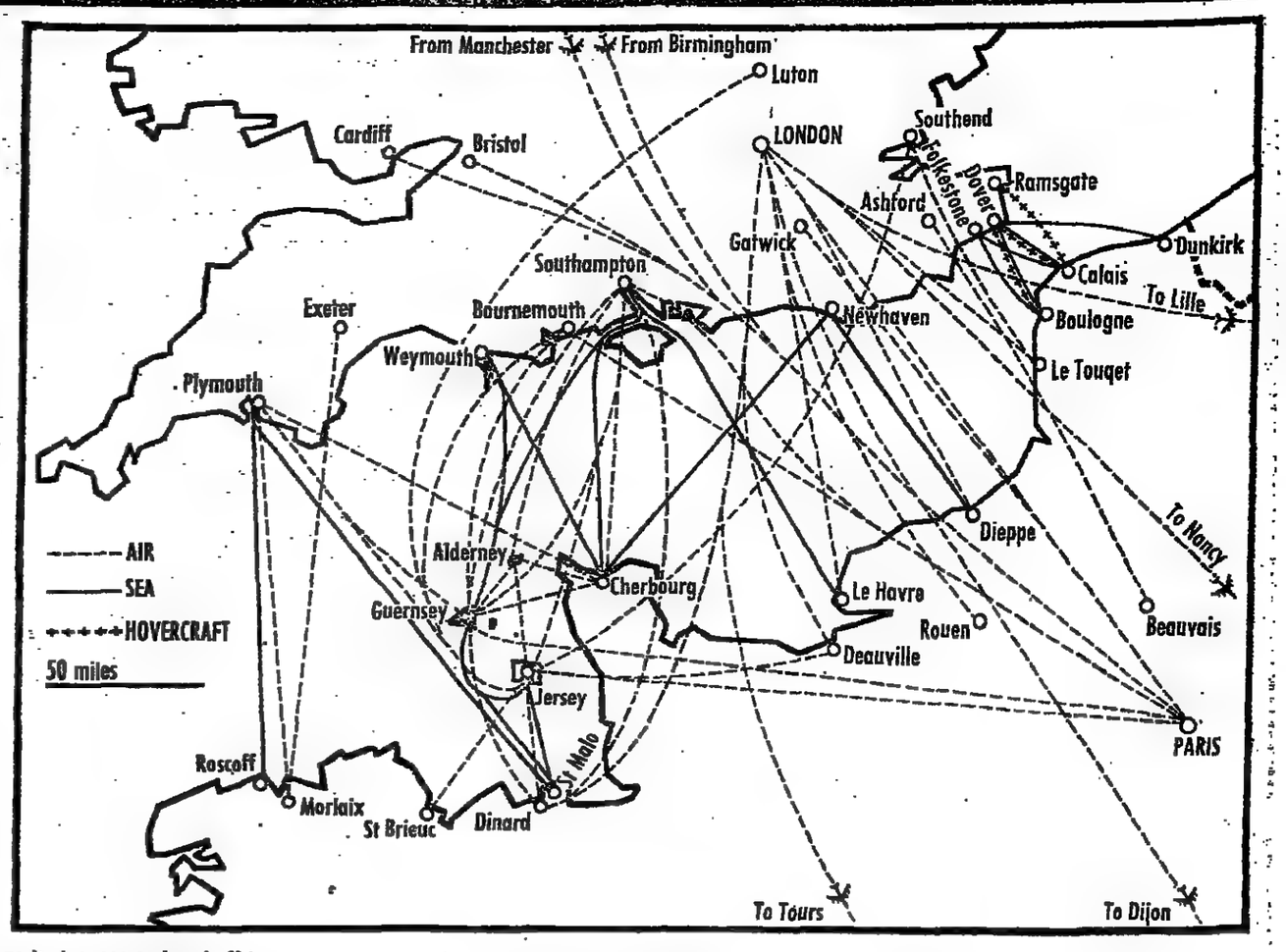
CROSS CHANNEL

A Special Report on communications between Britain and France



And the grumbles rumble on

by Michael Baily

In Paris tomorrow and the day after, more than a hundred British and French senior industrialists, traders, transport operators and government officials will be discussing an important and intriguing question: is the Channel between Britain and France a barrier or a link?

For more than a thousand years, until recently, the two proud and independent countries which have conducted their love-hate relationship across it, would have replied emphatically that it was a barrier.

During the past 20 years, however, that has, or surely ough: to have, changed. Since Britain formally knocked on Europe's door n the 1960s, and certainly ince she formally entered n the 1970s, such attitudes nay be thought to be outnoded.

The most obvious sign of change of heart was the esurrection in the 1970s of he long-defunct idea of a irect link between the two ountries by means of a hannel tunnel. That the cheme foundered once ain not without significance.

There was a variety of ractical objections to the roject, raised by among hers *The Times*: its heavy ost socially, environmentally and financially; its flexibility; the way it ould cause an undue contration of traffic through already congested part of ngland, leading inevitably in time to an undue dependence on it. But there was perhaps in Britain's refusal to jump at the final fence also a touch of that insularity to which France has so often drawn attention.

One of the arguments of opponents of the tunnel was that traffic between the two countries would be adequately—indeed better—catered for by the proliferation of routes between various points along the two coastlines that was already taking place, and that this choice would continue in the tunnel's absence to provide the needed cross-Channel capacity in a flexible, diverse and decentralized form more suited to Britain's needs, at any rate.

That is what has happened. To the traditional routes from Dover, Folkestone and Newhaven to Calais, Boulogne and Dieppe have been added others from Felixstowe, Sheerness, Ramsgate, Portsmouth, Southampton, Poole, Weymouth and Plymouth, to Dunkirk, Le Havre, Cherbourg, St Malo and Roscoff.

Yet discontent is rife. Although the needed links by land, sea, air and telecommunications are present, there is dissatisfaction with all of them. For passengers by sea, for example, though there is now a wide choice of ferries leaving regularly right round the coast, fares are probably the highest in the world for such a trip: up to £100 return for a car and two passengers for a crossing of less than 25 miles.

The same applies to air, where the London-Paris return fare is £69 for 300 miles compared with £58 return for 400 miles on the London-Glasgow shuttle and £130 return for 3,000 miles between London and New York. With more than two million passengers a year, the London-to-Paris route is admirably suited to low-cost shuttle services but does not enjoy them.

The postal service is execrable. It takes up to 10 days to send a letter between London and Paris, and up to a month for a parcel, longer probably than it did 50 years ago.

Telephones, though quicker to connect since 3,000 new lines were installed 18 months ago, still give poor reception with much interference. The story is told of a senior telephone official in Paris who, not accepting criticism of the service, telephoned London to find out what was wrong. He failed; they could not hear each other.

For freight, though there are now a number of efficient ferries, road access to some ports is still inadequate, notably round London and to Dover. There are storage problems in French ports, and, more seriously, customs difficulties on the British side. Despite the establishment of learned committees on both sides to simplify documentation and procedures, new obstacles to the free flow of goods seem constantly to arise.

The Paris seminar will be examining these problems and possible solutions to them, some of which may be easier to identify than to implement. No doubt many of today's difficulties arise from the sharp growth in traffic between the two countries in recent years, and failure to expand facilities and improve procedures in proportion.

Since 1970 both passenger and freight traffic between the two countries have approximately doubled to about 10 million passengers and 10 million tons of freight a year. Imports from France have grown since 1970 from about 4 per cent to nearly 7 per cent of Britain's total, and France is now Britain's third largest source of imports. French imports from Britain are about 5 per cent of the total, seventh down the list of leading countries of import.

France predominates as the exporter of goods, but Britain sends more passengers. Northbound freight is about double southbound; for passenger traffic the gap has narrowed and is now in about the proportion of 40 to 60, with French visitors to Britain increasing fast.

The high price of passenger ferries, as was noted by the Monopolies Commission in 1973, arises largely from the pattern of the trade, in which more than three quarters of the traffic moves in one quarter of the year. The commission recommended greater disparity between peak and off-peak fares to flatten the curves, and there have been some moves in this direction, with savings of about 30 per cent for off-peak travel. More could be done through intelligent marketing and economical ships.

In the case of air fares the carriers are perhaps more culpable. All kinds of excuses are produced—wrong aircraft, airport problems, difficulties with customs and immigration—for the absence of low-cost services. But the principal one may be the determination of the main carriers to protect high profits on the route at the expense of the public.

In the case of customs, immigration, and to a lesser extent postal services and telecommunications, there cannot be any serious practical reason why complaints should not be put right. One suspects that the barrier survives primarily in men's minds but that, so long as it does, that innocent stretch of water will reflect it.

The author is Transport Correspondent, The Times.

Air bridge precedes shuttle service

by Arthur Reed

Almost two million passengers cross the Channel by air on the London-Paris route every year, and the numbers are growing so rapidly that the airlines are considering introducing a shuttle type of operation.

Talks have already taken place between British Airways, Air France and the airport and government authorities involved. One of the major problems which has yet to be solved is that the two national airlines use different terminals at Heathrow airport, London, making quick interchange of passengers between flights—vital if a shuttle is to work efficiently—extremely difficult.

While the negotiations continue, BA and AF run an "air-bridge" operation between Heathrow and Charles de Gaulle airport, Paris. This gives the public a flight from each end at almost every hour during the day, with most of the airliners used being widebodied, Lockheed Tri-Stars in the case of the British and the European A300 airbus by the French.

British Caledonian, the major British independent airline, also links the two capitals with a scheduled service with its BAC 1-11s. The aircraft fly to Charles de Gaulle from their base airport at Gatwick.

But while the London-Paris link is important for both business and leisure traffic, there are many air services linking the main airports in each country with the provinces. Air France, for instance, has regular scheduled flights out of London for Nice, Marseilles, Nimes, Ajaccio in Corsica, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lyons, Strasbourg, Nantes and Lille.

It is also possible to fly by both AF and BA between Manchester and Paris, and by BA to Paris from Birmingham, Cardiff and Bristol. BA also has a regular service connecting Manchester with Nice.

Smaller airlines based on both sides of the Channel have networks of services in each other's countries, and are constantly seeking ways of increasing the number of points to which they fly. Although generally more expensive than going by boat or hovercraft, trans-Channel air travel offers the great advantage of reducing travel time—particularly as it cuts out the wearying surface journey to the coast on each side.

An ideal compromise which has the added advantage of reducing the cost of air travel is the service which British Islands Airways and British Caledonian fly from Gatwick to airports just over the Channel, from where there is a link by rail to the centre of Paris.

Passenger air travel to France seems to thrive in the face of competition from sea, but one area where the boats have beaten the air is in the carriage of cars. The last British car ferry by air was withdrawn in February, largely because there is not an economical modern aircraft which can be used for the task.

The author is Air Correspondent, The Times.

Prospect of EEC funding revives interest in tunnel

y Derek Harris

me legendary quality is insed in the idea of a annel tunnel. The notion rtainly fired the Victorian agination, leading to the st attempt in the 1880s to ve down into the layers chalk near Dover.

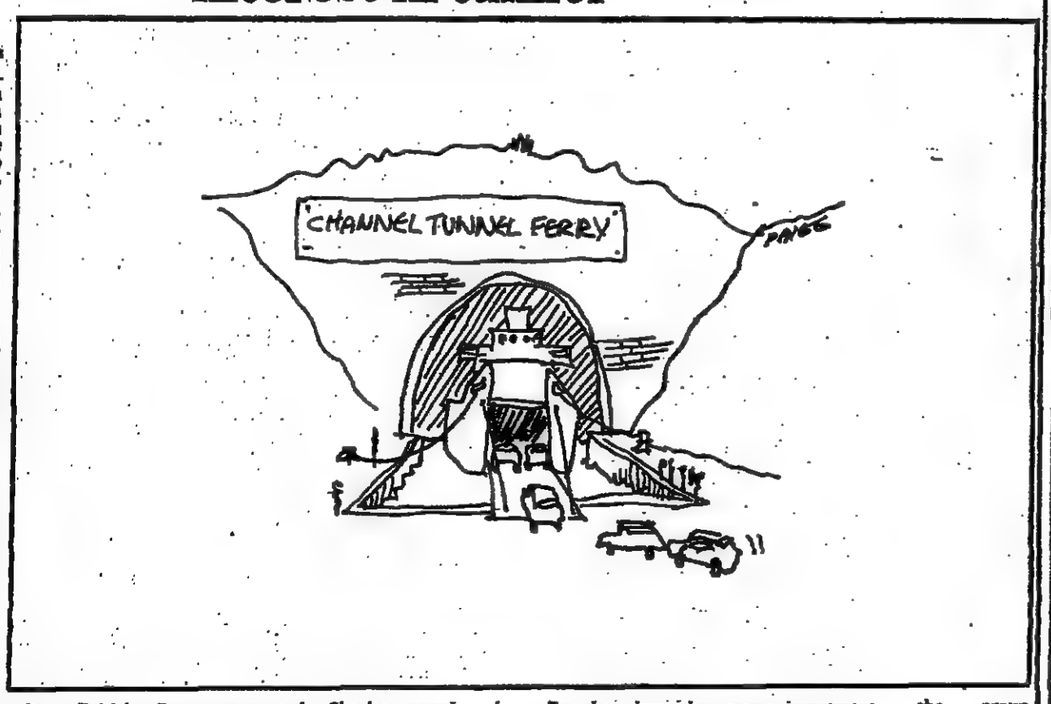
A couple of bays away m the harbour, at the foot Shakespeare Cliff, is the le which gives access to tunnel workings of the t century. Near by, barely yd from the sea, is the ond monument to Channel nelling dreams—the easy dient of the 1974 access lery leading down to some metres of tunnel proper, king out below the sea. Work was halted there just r two years ago after Labour Government, led Sir (then Mr) Harold son, decided to abandon project. It cost £18.7m compensation to all the rests involved, including British Channel Tunnel npany and its shareders.

France, where the Govnent shared equally with British it originally backthe project and where still wanted to go ahead, e is a similarly abortive ment of tunnel at Sanè, near Calais. It runs a hundred metres out ar the sea.

It the saga of the tunnel bviously far from over. latest idea is to inject funds into reviving the ect in some form.

e Parliamentary Assemf the Council of Europe sear urged that negotia to re-start the project ld be opened between ain and France but with ll-EEC involvement be e it had now been realthat other countries in pe could benefit from tunnel. Financial help the EEC regional fund be possible, it was sugd.

en the Brussels Commisalthough it approves of tunnel project in princooled down the issue aying it did not think ime was ripe to pursue at last July a regional port policy committee ted to the European ment suggesting that pending legislation the l would qualify for l aid as being likely nefit the whole EEC.



The British Government for its part has made clear this year that if EEC aid in some form were forthcoming then it would be right to look again at the project.

All this obviously increases the chances that a third attempt to connect Britain to mainland Europe by tunnel will be made. But it leaves vital questions in the air on financing as well as begging the overall question of how realistic a project such a tunnel really is.

It was suggested at the time the British Government abandoned the tunnel project that anti-European Communists feelings among some in the Labour Party were a significant factor in the decision. That may now be a less potent factor. A Conservative government seems likely to favour the tunnel other things being equal.

There were environmental objections at the time of the abandonment because of new rail links that were proposed as well as the extensive terminal area planned at the Cheriton portal to the tunnel.

Since then some environmentalists have questioned whether a new high-speed rail link between London and Cheriton, designed to take continental-size rolling stock, would not be a lesser evil than the unchecked growth of heavy lorry traffic through the South-east.

The other reason for the Government's abandonment was the cost of upgrading the rail links at a time when public sector spending was being cut back. A vital question about possible EEC funding for a tunnel project would be how far there might be direct aid for improving the rail links, or at least taking that factor into account in determining how much aid should be given to the tunnel itself.

If concrete proposals are eventually forthcoming for an all-Europe initiative it will particularly turn back attention to the report on the tunnel and alternative methods of coping with cross-Channel traffic which was made to the Government by the Channel Tunnel Advisory Group.

The group, under the chairmanship of Sir Alec Cairncross, was appointed by the Department of the Environment to try to untangle some of the commercial and economic arguments for and against the various projects.

By the time the group reported the Government had taken its decision to abandon the tunnel. However, the group concluded that the tunnel could have cost the United Kingdom less to build and operate than the expansion of existing ferry and air services although it was felt that the tunnel was not "indisputably" the better solution.

Had the issue related only to the tunnel—excluding, for instance, the rail links problem—the group felt "a good but not overwhelming case for going ahead could have been made out". Even on the lowest forecasts of traffic growth the tunnel could be expected to show a 14 per cent real return on capital employed over 50 years, given a rail link of sufficient capacity to encourage sufficient diversion of present air traffic. Without such rail improvements the return still was 12 per cent, appreciably higher than the 10 per cent cut-off rate usually used for low-risk public sector projects.

The group reached a tentative conclusion, however, that there was unlikely to be an adequate rate of return on the additional rail links proposed. On the other hand if cross-Channel traffic continued to expand and British Rail was to offer an effective alternative in the longer run to air travel to the Continent, there could be no escaping heavy additional investment, the group pointed out.

But why not, if the tunnel project were revived, explore the possibility of sharing the cost of any associated rail links with the continental railways?

Correctly the group pointed out that a tunnel is not necessarily the only practical alternative to sea ferries and air travel. The report commented that it would be desirable to give more thought to some of these possibilities—such as bridges or a submerged tube—before formulating a fresh plan for a tunnel.

At any rate the engineering side of the tunnel project, in those initial borings below Shakespeare Cliff, presented no unforeseen problems.

A mammoth digger specially built for the job proved itself in the trial boring by moving well over 6,000 tons of the marl. The digger, part of some £500,000 worth of machinery, is still there, mothballed against a possible revival of the tunnel project. It was expected it would remain in working condition for 10 years.

The chances of its being started up again in earnest within that time do not now seem so remote as when the last tunneller left two years ago.

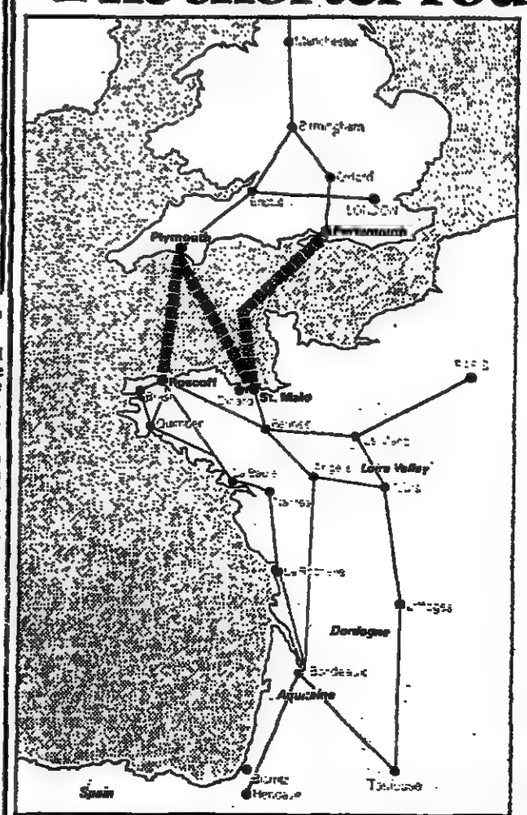
The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

le barrier or bridge?

pecial Report
des with a conference
ross-Channel
unications to be held
row and Thursday
Palais des Congrès,
de la Porte Maillot,
75017 Paris. The conference, sponsored by the British and French Chambers of Commerce, will discuss the problems inherent in joint commerce and communications.

Only Brittany Ferries sail direct to Brittany.

The shorter route to Dordogne, Loire Valley, S.W. France and Spain.



Sailings per week. Travel Part in Italic	Dieppe	Cherbourg	La Baule	Angers Loire Valley	Longchamp	Bordeaux	Biarritz	Nantes
St Malo	4	134	127	122	203	317	431	752
Roscoff	112	68	160	213	275	389	503	825
Caen	326	304	393	313	428	537	651	972
Dieppe	215	332	394	215	330	417	525	849
Le Havre	179	267	327	194	309	398	512	833
Cherbourg	124	242	209	172	285	399	413	834

Brittany, as our name suggests, is our part of France. But because Brittany is now recognised as the gateway to all the finest holiday areas of South-West France their names too – Poitou-Charentes, Loire Valley and Aquitaine amongst them – are now unmistakably linked to that of Brittany Ferries.

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Competition may make fares fairer

by Alan Hamilton

There are many ways to cross the Channel, and almost all of them are expensive. There must be few stretches of water in the world where the traveller is asked to pay so much to span 21 miles and never be out of sight of land.

There are, none the less, encouraging signs. The Continental traveller has yet to reap the benefits of a full-scale price-cutting war, but a new spirit of competition, at least on the short sea routes, is persuading state and private operators alike to shave off a useful pound or two here and there.

Compare the cost of getting to Paris from London by various methods. Any means of travel which involves an aircraft tends to be expensive. The standard British Airways return fare from Heathrow to Charles de Gaulle is £69, but a weekend excursion or day-before booking can reduce that to £40; travel time from one city centre to the other could be as little as three hours on a good day, helped by the new direct rail connexion from Charles de Gaulle to the centre of Paris.

Many business travellers prefer the Silver Arrow service which mixes rail and air at a standard return fare from London to Paris of £46.50. By taking the train to Gatwick, a short hop by British Caledonian to Le Touquet, and a train from the convenient airport station to Paris, the journey can be done in about four and a quarter hours without the need for the tiresome road journey out to Heathrow.

Another way to mix rail and air is to take the train from Liverpool Street to Southend, board a British Air Ferries' converted Bristol freighter to Le Touquet, and catch the train to Paris, all within about five hours at a standard return fare of £56. The flight itself costs £34 return, but there are much cheaper excursion returns, the cheapest being a Southend-Le Touquet day trip for £19. British Air Ferries was the last operator to offer an airborne car ferry service, but it was finally abandoned in February.

One of the most civilized ways left of getting to Paris is by train, all the way. The night ferry leaves Victoria every night at 10 o'clock, and will take you more or less undisturbed in a two-berth sleeper (first class only) to Paris Nord by 8.44 am at a cost of £35; for £55.80 you can have a sleeper to yourself. The return fare is double, and it is important not to get on the portion of the train that is going to Brussels.

Travelling by train to Dover or Folkestone, taking the ferry or Hovercraft, and picking up the train at the other side, reduces the ordinary second-class return fare from London to Paris to £35.45, or to £23 if you do not mind sitting up all night on the ferry to Dunkirk.

On the short sea routes themselves, a new breath of competitive air has been let in by the recent arrival of Normandy Ferries, a P & O subsidiary, to challenge the comfortably entrenched positions of the two established operators, Sealink (a consortium of British, French, Belgian and Dutch railways) and Townsend-Thoresen, a long-standing independent operator.

Sealink and Townsend have for some time operated what is politely called "harmonization", but which might impolitely be called price-fixing.

This summer the established operators were persuaded to make a modest reduction in fares on the short sea routes, in the face of competition from Normandy Ferries; Sealink cut £2 from its passenger rates, the peak weekend return fare for a family car and four passengers remained at well over £100. Users of the Normandy Ferries service, now cast in the role of the Freddie Laker of the Channel, found only minor differences.

Sealink has gone further in recent weeks by announcing that most of its 1977 fares will be pegged for the coming year. For all that, the holiday motorist still pays dearly to go abroad. From next January, the off-season return fare for family car and four passengers on the Boulogne routes will be £76.80.

Nor is there much to chose on the longer sea routes. A return fare for a full carload on Normandy Ferries' Southampton-Le Havre route is within £5 of Townsend-Thoresen on the Portsmouth-Le Havre sailing.

All operators offer a variety of package deals for the motorist, and it requires a computer and many long winter evenings to work out which is the best bargain.

One type of cheap fare at present attracting not only considerable publicity but a healthy amount of new business is the day excursion. When, in 1976, Normandy Ferries launched its French Streaker day return fare to Boulogne, with a bottle of duty-free spirits thrown in, it attracted 30,000 customers in its first season. Recently Sealink has been attracting 1,000 day trippers a day to Boulogne, and up to 200 French raiders in the opposite direction, all making for Marks and Spencer or Canterbury Cathedral.

This winter Normandy Ferries is offering its Streaker again for £8.50, with a bottle of spirits and 200 cigarettes thrown in. Sealink has countered with a day return fare to Boulogne of £5. As a bottle of whisky on a Normandy Ferry costs £3.50, it will become apparent that you do not get much for nothing in this life, especially on Channel ferries.

Boulogne is a pleasant town with good shopping, but too full of Watneys signs to feel really like abroad. The duty-free allowances are undoubtedly the major attraction for the day tripper, and Normandy has recognized this by building a proper duty-free supermarket on the main deck of their vessel Lion.

Otherwise, there is not a lot to choose between the shinboard services of the various operators, the short sea route operation being more akin to National Bus than Cunard Steamship. Seasoned travellers on Sealink try to catch a French Railways vessel, on which the catering is said to be marginally superior; most vessels, with the exception of British Rail's Vortigern, have waiter-service restaurants in addition to their cafeterias. And all now have comfortable high-backed seats in their lounges.

The traditional ship still offers undoubted attractions over the Hovercraft, in spite of the greater speed of the latter. Many Hovercraft travellers find them bumpy and cramped, but a recent decision by British Rail Seaspeed to remove the Hovercraft fare premium from January and bring fares into line with traditional ships will be an added attraction. Two new, larger Hovercraft are scheduled for the Dover-Boulogne Calais routes next year, and a new hoverport is under construction at Dover.

In the absence of a tunnel or a bridge, we are stuck with this highly expensive stretch of water, on which there is still room for more private operators with enterprise. The only alternative is for the new Moses who is said to inhabit 10 Downing Street to repeat his predecessor's fare-saving exercise across the Red Sea.

Coordination of customs checks could eliminate bottlenecks

by John Guttridge

The fundamental role played by the freight industry in international trade was neatly summed up by Sir David Orr, Unilever's chairman, recently when he told the Freight Transport Association conference that exporters looked to the industry to complete the sale by ensuring that their goods reached the customer in prime condition, on time, at a reasonable cost, and in the right form.

Failure by the freight industry meant the manufacturer had a job on his hands if he were to obtain repeat orders. For that reason interruptions to freight movement should be regarded as challenges and not accepted as inevitable.

In exporting to France, and indeed to the many other European countries to which the natural route lies through France, one encounters far too many challenges for comfort—challenges which are all the more surprising given that the aim of the EEC is to expand trade between member states whereas control and restriction of the transport market can only frustrate this end.

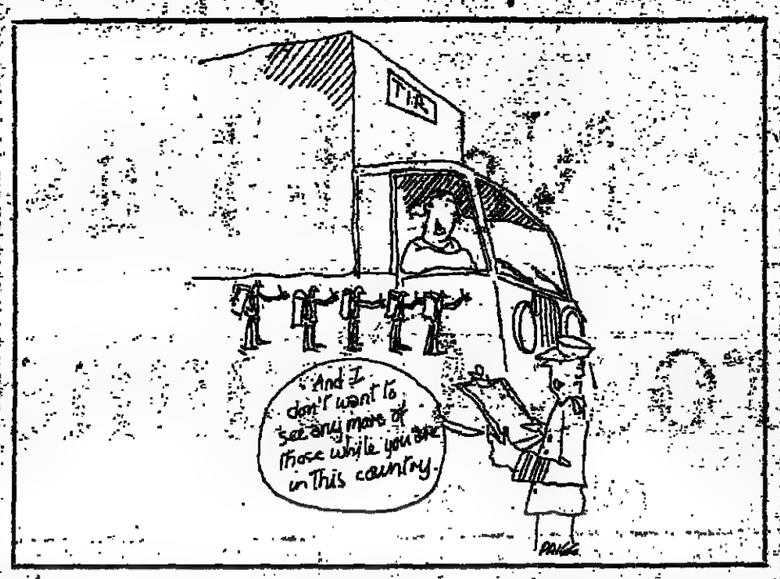
To many British exporting companies EEC membership was seen as making France a simple extension of the home market. The short ferry crossings and the multiplicity of routes made direct distribution by road from United Kingdom facilities a sensible option, particularly in regard to northern France. Beer, liquefied gases, and clothing are just some of the products which could be moved to France in much the same way as to Manchester or Birmingham. That was the theory. In practice the barriers have not been eliminated.

Paperwork has been simplified by the abolition for intra-EEC movements of the Transport International Routier (TIR) customs carnet in favour of the CT system but we still have the wasteful farce of two consecutive sets of customs, transport checks, and in certain instances sanitary checks, one taking place at the British port and the other at the French. In other words the ferry is a link between lorry queues.

It is worst for vehicles coming into the United Kingdom, for the British preference is to check most on the inward journey and the French to concentrate on the outward journey. A coordinated approach would save time, money and paperwork. Outward checking is the EEC policy and Britain is supposed to come into line by the end of 1979.

The biggest hindrance of all, and regrettably also the most artificial one, is that created by the restrictive permit quota for road transport. In tough negotiations the British Government has managed to obtain a doubling of the quota over the past six years but demand still runs ahead of supply, and there are no signs of real liberalization.

The prime reasons for French intransigence are strictly contrary to the EEC spirit—to protect the domestic railway network and to ensure that French hauliers obtain a share of the traffic on other than commercial grounds. There is also the political counter to the United Kingdom Government's equal intransigence on the subject of increased vehicle weights.



As a result, goods are not necessarily dispatched by the most efficient or economic means but, particularly in the case of urgent consignments and contracts which start flowing in the latter part of the permit year, by the haulier who happens to have an unused permit. France and Italy do not allow own account movements (goods moved by manufacturers and traders in their own vehicles) to be quota free.

Another burdensome product of bureaucracy is in the offing—the EEC plan to introduce a system of reference tariffs for international haulage movements. This will mean the drawing up and continuous updating of tariff lists for journeys between points in the United Kingdom and points in France (and of course other EEC member states). That is not as rigid as the system of bracket tariffs at present in operation between the original Six, the extension of which to the United Kingdom proved impossible. Even so, no useful purpose can be seen to stem from it.

Both operators and vehicle manufacturers suffer from the British Government's refusal to budge on the issue of gross vehicle weights. The British limit remains at 32 tons gross while the French are at the most common continental limit of 38 tonnes and the EEC is looking at a compromise standard of 40 tonnes (Italy and Denmark are at 44 tonnes and Holland at 50 tonnes). For French operators this means either the loss of four tonnes payload when coming to the United Kingdom or running the risk of Britain's stringent weight checks.

The weight penalty applies equally to British operators, most of whom operate vehicles designed for the higher weights on international journeys. By its stubbornness on this issue the British Government has inflicted a double penal[ty] on British industry for th[illegible] French have hinted on mo[illegible] than one occasion that i[illegible] creased weights are one [illegible] the keys to a more liber[illegible] attitude on permits.

A further hindrance [illegible] the all-year-round Sunda[illegible] ban on the movement [illegible] heavy vehicles in France. [illegible] summer the ban is extende[illegible] to the whole weekend.

Although most traffic go[illegible] by road it is important n[illegible] to ignore the increasi[illegible] role of the railways. Th[illegible] Freightliner network is no[illegible] firmly linked with the Eur[illegible] pean container network a[illegible] the extension of Briti[illegible] Rail's new wagonload servi[illegible] to the Continent should gi[illegible] a fillip to train ferry oper[illegible] tions. The big problem [illegible] the control of the wagon [illegible] container once it has le[illegible] the United Kingdom syste[illegible]

Despite a reputation f[illegible] making the Channel [illegible] most expensive piece [illegible] water the ferry compani[illegible] have provided industry wi[illegible] a reasonably good servi[illegible] There is still, however, a te[illegible] dency (though not as bad [illegible] it was) to allow freig[illegible] traffic to be outbooked [illegible] car traffic at peak times. [illegible] tempering of the first-com[illegible] first-served approach, bar[illegible] ing in mind that indust[illegible] provides the essential incom[illegible] in winter would be welcom[illegible]

To put this gloomy list [illegible] difficulties into perspect[illegible] it is encouraging to note t[illegible] overall Britain's exporte[illegible] and the transport indust[illegible] which serves them, have su[illegible] cessfully met the challenge[illegible]

The author is on the staff [illegible] the Freight Transport Ass[illegible] ciation.

Uncertainty dogs mail deliveries

by Ross Davies

Cross-Channel communications was one of the earliest priorities of the Post Office, and while it figures largely in plans for future investment, there is little doubt that both the mail and telecommunications services are coming under closer public scrutiny.

The international telephone service can be said to have begun with the opening of the London to Paris telephone link in 1891; international airmail services between the two capitals began in 1919. The telegraph cable, which opened in 1851, has been followed by ever more complex cables and circuits, and telex (1947).

It is now becoming possible to send computer data by telephone, and to have immediate access to scientific and technical data stored in computers in many European countries. But if the services are becoming more sophisticated, so are the customers.

Mr Michael Corby, who used to work with the Post Office and is now director of the Mail Users' Association, said that his members' biggest concern was the high cost of mail services, particularly of parcel and packet post and of direct agents' bags (bundles of goods such as books and magazines).

The association was not worried so much about the time it took for mail to be delivered either in Britain or in France as about the uncertainty of how long it would take.

He strongly attacked what he called the Post Office's unaccountability and refusal to release otherwise easily available figures to show whether the quality of service was static, declining or increasing.

He did say, however, that the British Post Office was perhaps the best, and that the uneven quality of the cross-Channel service was in part the result of factors beyond the corporation's control.

It was necessary to understand that France, compared with Britain, was a big country. There were, for example, far more internal air mail services than in Britain. In addition, France was far less densely populated country, with lines of communication that reflected this.

Mr Corby argued that the cross-Channel service was repeatedly thrown out of kilter by disputes among many grades of British Airways and Channel ferries staffs. The record of the carriers for disruptive industrial disputes in recent years was deplorable, he said.

Most of the members of the Mail Users' Association are firms or organizations which rely heavily on the mail to transact their business. The Reader's Digest Association is the one most frequently mentioned, but there are about two hundred others.

These firms are particularly sensitive to price increases but even on the subject of prices Mr Corby's case was tempered by an acknowledgment that they were partly out of the Post Office's hands.

There was no doubt, he said, that productivity in Post Office mail-handling was so poor as materially to affect prices. His members felt strongly that, as profits were easier to make on the international mails, the Post Office was in effect soaking the users of this service to make up for financial shortcomings on internal services.

Mr Corby went on to point out that cross-Channel rates, as with other international charges, were set not by the Post Office but by the Universal Postal Union—an international association of postal authorities.

Voting followed much the same pattern as in the United Nations, with the poor countries usually setting the pace. In the union, however, the theme was not of containing "imperialism" but of driving up what are known as "imbalance charges".

Mail is usually paid for at source, although much of the work of delivery might be done in the country of destination. Often, a poorer country handled more incoming mail than revenue-earning out-going mail—in which case imbalance charges were levied.

This constant pressure worked its way through the system into the tariffs levied on outgoing mail in developed countries such as Britain and France. Another factor was the effective devaluation of sterling against the currencies of many other countries since it was allowed to float.

Imbalance charges, Mr Corby explained, were paid in a postal "gold franc" unconnected with French currency, but a medium of currency against which the pound had sunk.

Returning to domestic issues, Mr Corby said there was an "absence of will" on the part of the Post Office to produce figures.

The corporation, he said, produced weekly quality-of-service figures by computer but these were for internal use only, and although they could be made available to bodies like the Mail Users' Association at little extra cost or trouble, they were not.

This amounted to an abuse of the corporation's monopoly position. On the other hand, the corporation did not have much idea of how well the French delivered mail, and nor were the French any better informed about us.

Mr Mark Elwes, the general secretary of the Mail Users' Association, said that in general his members were happy both with the prices and the performance of the Post Office in telephone and telex services.

The association has both corporate and individual members. Among the former are most of the [illegible] British banks, the construction and property grou[illegible] Trafalgar House and United Glass. Among the individual members were both tele[illegible] phone enthusiasts and those who wanted to keep the telephone service up to the [illegible]

Mr Elwes said that, judging from what his members said, a pat on the back was in order for the Post Office. It was now as easy to tele[illegible] phone somebody in Bam[illegible] parts of France as it was [illegible] neighbour. It was usual[illegible] easy off peak, but there w[illegible] a 15 to 20 per cent chan[illegible] of not getting through fir[illegible] time during busy period[illegible] However, there could be di[illegible] ficulties if it was necessa[illegible] to use the operator. Th[illegible] standard of the Post Office [illegible] international exchange varie[illegible] greatly, Mr Elwes said.

The Telephone Users' Association said the servi[illegible] was now worth what it co[illegible] International telepho[illegible] prices had been held stea[illegible] for more than two years [illegible] Elwes said.

Prices are due to rise [illegible] March 31 next, he said, p[illegible] ably by 10 to 15 per ce[illegible] which in the association's view is fair.

Circulating the news of Ali Baba's cave

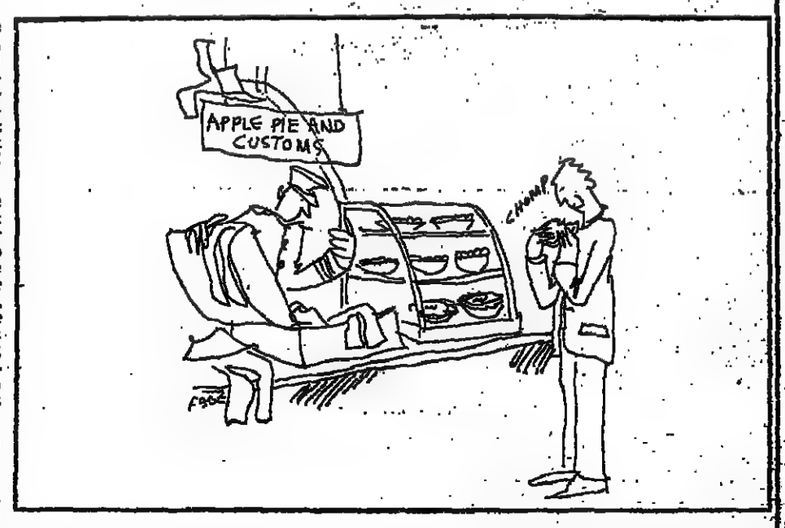
London, according to the newspaper *Channel Express*, is "la caverne merveilleuse d'Ali Baba". When the newspaper also carries advertisements with such blandishments as "Bienvenue chez Willerby Tailoring", it is not difficult to guess its intended readership.

The *Channel Express* is the inspiration of Mr Frank Howitt, a seasoned former *Daily Express* journalist who abandoned the frenetic life of Fleet Street for the quieter pastures of Deal, Kent, two years ago. He soon realized that, with a tumbling pound, shopping trips to England for continental visitors were about to become very big business indeed.

He was further persuaded when, early last year, he took his wife on a day trip to Calais, and was irritated to find a total lack of information on where they might buy some good cheese, and have a decent meal. The result was *Channel Express*, first published in March last year and now approaching its eighth edition.

The paper, written partly in French and partly in Dutch, is distributed free on board Sealink and Townsend-Thoresen ferries; 150,000 copies have been printed of recent editions, and all have been taken. Four fifths of all copies are circulated on board ship, the remainder going to Sealink and British Tourist Authority offices in France, Belgium and Holland.

The paper, published every two months, aims to give its readers as much practical information as possible, including street maps of the West End, and English clothes sizes. The advertisements are helpful, too, supplying the reader with useful English phrases like "Please may I have an Electrolux".



Last year a total of 500,000 visitors of all nationalities came to Britain for the prime purpose of shopping, and 150,000 of those were day trippers from the Continent, of whom well over half were French. Nine out of 10 foreign shoppers buy clothes; and food, china, glass and electrical appliances are other popular items.

Figures compiled by the Department of Trade suggest that the French bring less money on their shopping trips than the Belgians, who come armed with an average of £100 per head. Two thirds of French shoppers bring £50 or less, and they tend to be young, most being in the 25-34 age group. The most popular jumping-off point is Boulogne, but a growing number come on the longer sea routes from Dieppe and Le Havre.

Mr Howitt explained: "Many trippers come with huge shopping lists for their friends and neighbours, who have clubbed together to pay the fare. Many come time after time to stock up with clothes, food and household equipment."

Such is the growing popularity of shopping trips on the longer routes that Mr Howitt plans a new edition of *Channel Express* for the Newhaven-Dieppe route next year.

Shoppers on the longer routes tend to make for London as soon as they land, but the day trippers from Boulogne and Calais raid the shops of Dover and Folkestone or press on to Canterbury, where they can combine sightseeing with a larger selection of shops. A street map of Canterbury is a regular feature of the paper.

Travellers in the other direction are less well served, although their needs are naturally different. Sealink distributes an English-language paper produced in Paris, *Le Metro*, but its editorial content is biased towards art and entertainment in the French capital.

But who needs to shop in Paris when, as the *Express informs its readers*, Jermyn Street boasts "le plus admirable marchand de fromages d'Europe", and Carnaby Street is "synonyme d'avant-garde vestimentaire et du gadget".

A. H.

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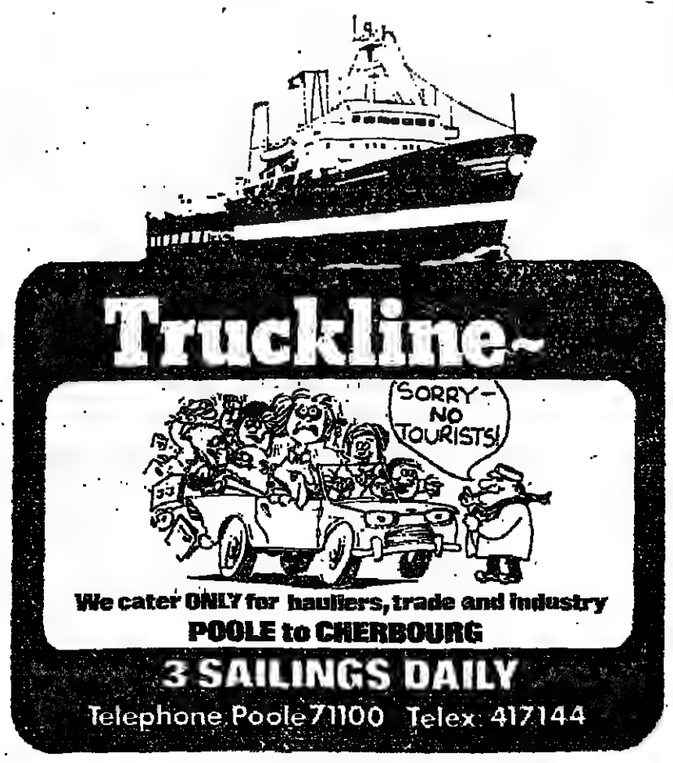

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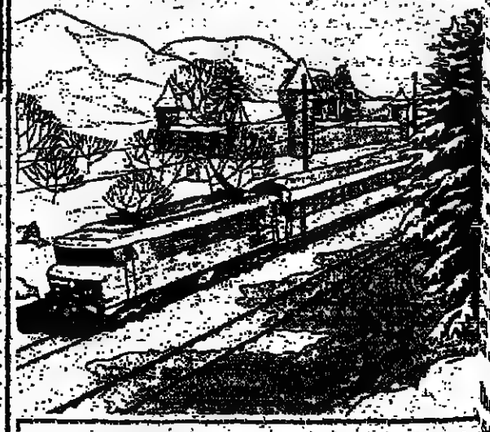

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The Pays Franc is the name given to the Nord and Pas-de-Calais regions. It is a part of France that is essentially European—open to the sea, and close to England, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The Pays Franc is Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing, Lens-Lievin, Douai, Dunkirk, Bethune, Denain, Bruay-en-Artois and Clais—all towns with a population of more than 100,000. It also boasts three of France's chief ports—Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk.

The Pays Franc means 4 million people, 1.4 million of whom are employed. Of these, one person in every two is employed in industry, four persons in every ten are in the service sector and one person in twelve is employed in agriculture.

In the Pays Franc seven people out of ten live in a town with more than 20,000 inhabitants.

The Pays Franc is a young country—one person in three is less than 20 years of age.

CROSS-CHANNEL LINKS BY AIR

Passengers	*Lesquin/London*	*Le Touquet/England*	*Calais-Marck/England*
Commercial (arrivals/departures) ..	14,521	100,037	3,161
General traffic (arrivals/departures) ..	—	44,984	
Cars (to 31.10.1976)	—	782	
Frequency of daily flights	6	Le Touquet/Southend 14 Le Touquet/Gatwick 14	

CROSS-CHANNEL LINKS BY SEA 1976

	Dunkirk	*Calais*	*Boulogne*
Total passengers arriving and departing	348,642	4,169,397	1,395,432
—By ferry service	—	2,939,484	958,595
—By hovercraft	—	1,226,461	436,837
—By cruise ship	—	3,452	—
Total number of cars (tourist and commercial vehicles) arriving and departing	31,800	887,599	184,135
—By ship	—	672,371	130,828
—By hovercraft	—	215,228	53,307
Total amount of goods in tonnes	839,162	3,587,113	2,047,918

The Calais Chamber of Commerce recently showed its sense of humour by publishing a booklet under the title "The 23 known Ways of crossing the Channel". The thirty kilometres of water that separate France from Great Britain have always been seen as a challenge to the daring and the British have been just as enthusiastic as their Continental neighbours in devising ways of making the crossing—some less crazy than others—though tending rather to highlight their own achievements. The story is told that at the time when swimming the Channel was still regarded as a considerable feat, an exhausted Frenchman reaching the beach at Dover could hope to be met only by a bonneted member of the Salvation Army proffering him a religious tract.

Since Blanchard and Jeffries first crossed the Channel by balloon in 1785, the methods used to make the journey have been varied. Blériot, of course, succeeded in doing so by aeroplane in 1909 and was followed by others using such diverse methods of transport as a life-jacket, a helicopter (1928), an amphibious vehicle, a bathyscaphe and water-skis. In all 23 known methods. There is, however, another one. . . .

The twenty-fourth Way

This is the method which has been known and considered for some considerable time, namely the "Chunnel" that was to pass below the bluey-green waves and link England with France. This was a dream that had been cherished for more than a century and a half but was shattered one sad day of January 1975 when our British friends decided not to go ahead with the project.

In fact, work had begun on both sides of the Channel and had already cost some 400 million francs. Those responsible in the Department of Nord-Pas-de-Calais were very disappointed at the decision, knowing the harm which the region would suffer as a result of the refusal. Their disappointment was put into words by Pierre Mauroy, President of the Regional Council, as also by Pierre Delmon, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, and Robert Delesalle, President of the Regional Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who still continued to hope. . . .

"The Tunnel is a necessity and facts are more obstinate than men and governments; they will end up winning the day . . ." True, Anthony Crosland, British Minister for the Environment, did say when announcing the news to the House of Commons that such work as had already been carried out would be maintained in the best possible state so that the project could be revived when circumstances were favourable. Was this an empty promise? We should not necessarily take it as such and it is taken seriously on the French side of the Channel. Why? Because we remember a similar interruption in the tunnel-dug work begun on the French side in 1875 and abandoned in 1882. The 92 metre shafts dug near Calais at that time were to be utilised again in 1972 when the new project got under way. And so we still have faith that one day the Tunnel will become reality—even though it will demand a great deal of patience.

The importance of the seaboard

Why did the Chunnel project arouse so much interest in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region and why have hopes not yet been stilled? Because this region, which geographically is part of north-west Europe, needs to trade with Belgium and the Netherlands as well as with Great Britain and Germany. Its industry, which is strong despite the many difficulties which face it, is now forced to cling to the coastline. As early as 1971 official plans for the development of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region laid great stress on the advantage to the area of the coastline which extends from the Belgian frontier to the River Somme. It is general knowledge that both technical and economic considerations have caused the steel industry to move nearer the coast and that this movement was what precipitated the great expansion of Dunkirk. The chief factor behind this revolutionary change was the sharp drop in the cost of transport by sea—one has only to think of the size of oil tankers today—which has transformed the economic map of the world and made easily accessible sources of supply that it was previously impossible to tap. The sea has even been referred to as "a new source of raw materials". This trend, visible everywhere, encourages the establishment of primary industry directly on the coast.

Advantages of Location

To these economic factors others must be added. Thus the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region is located where the sea is sufficiently deep to allow access to vessels of the maximum foreseeable tonnage and is able to draw on the considerable manpower potential of the most densely populated areas of Western Europe—two considerations of importance for the future of the region. Already the main shipping routes of the world converge on the Channel and the North Sea and every year the Pas-de-Calais sees more than a thousand million tonnes of raw materials and finished products being transported from or to the most powerful economic complex in the world. The northern coast of France is situated at one end of the area of high industrial concentration which stretches from the Ruhr to Belgium, the Netherlands and France and then across the Channel to the industrial complexes between London and Manchester. These advantages gain in importance when we consider that the ports of the Rhine delta, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Rotterdam are fast reaching saturation point.

New Infrastructures

In the past, the northern ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne saw their expansion inhibited by the lack of sufficient inland waterways or a network of roads linking them efficiently with the ports of the Rhine estuary, the Meuse, the Escuat, the industry of the Rhineland and even that of the Paris region. This no longer holds true today, even though there is still much to be done. The important Dunkirk-Valencienne waterway will soon be linked to the rivers and canals of Belgium while the motorways between Lille and Dunkirk, Lille and Paris and Brussels and Paris, as also that under construction between Calais and Basle, which will pass through Arras, Reims and Dijon, already constitute a vital network of communications. Needless to say, since the Channel tunnel project was abandoned, priority has been given to the development of high-speed trains running between Arras, Lille and Brussels and from Brussels to London via Lille and Calais.

Three Ports

All this has tended to enhance the importance of the ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne and despite present difficulties it is the desire of the regional authorities to continue to develop and extend them. Much of the future of the region will be played out on the coasts of the Channel and the North Sea which are so close to Great Britain.

As well placed as Le Havre to receive large vessels and with a reserve equal in size to the port of Rotterdam while able to serve a hinterland extending beyond their own immediate region into adjoining regions of France, part of Benelux and the Rhineland, the three ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne see their role as a markedly European one and are naturally equipped to play a great part in links between France and Great Britain. The fact that the distance separating the two countries is rendered negligible by the growing efficiency and density of communications is thought in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region to be increasingly symbolic. Is this a mistake? Is it wrong to believe still that the important industrial area around London and the largest industrialised area on the continental mainland in many respects complement each other?

Cross-Channel Links

This is the present reality and future prospects of cross-Channel links. The latter have always existed in the very nature of things but their spectacular development in less than a century underlines their vital importance. Largely dependent upon the closer bonds which now join Great Britain to Europe, these links are continuously developing but are undergoing an unprecedented change at a technical level which means a greater speed and better quality of service, whether we are thinking of the transport of passengers, vehicles or goods. The introduction of the hovercraft which moves on a cushion of air is perhaps the most spectacular illustration of this progress but much has also been accomplished by British Rail, the French Railways and by the various shipping companies. We find on both sides of the Channel evidence of a desire to keep pace with a traffic which has gone on increasing with the years.

The three ports of Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk enjoy important, but different, advantages but the cross-Channel traffic that has in each case built up over the past few years has aroused a good deal of comment.

Boulogne-sur-Mer

The following facts have recently been ascertained: In two years the port of Boulogne now receives as many passengers as it did in the whole of the nineteenth century. The port station is able to accommodate three vessels simultaneously. The train connection with Paris (11 trains in either direction daily) has recently been improved by the taking into service of two turbo-trains.

Situated as it is on the straight line between London and Paris, the port of Boulogne takes full advantage of the possibilities offered by roll on/roll off traffic. In addition to the two berths of the *gare maritime* serving Dover and Folkestone and the Ro-Ro quay of the Loubet dock, Boulogne has a third berth close to the Commerce dock which is designed to handle larger vessels and covers an area of eleven hectares of land recovered from the sea. The latter alone could produce an increase in goods traffic of the order of 400,000 tonnes per year. There are other important plans for expansion, such as that to extend the ore-handling quay by some 300 metres to enable it to handle vessels of between 60,000 and 80,000 tonnes.

Since commercially Boulogne is mainly oriented towards the roll on/roll off passenger and tourist vehicle traffic, it hopes to benefit considerably from the increase in the number of car ferry services and the greater capacity of the giant hovercrafts.

In 1958 Princess Margaret was present at the opening of the first continental hoverport, the terminal at Boulogne. This new type of traffic has burgeoned to such an extent that there are now plans for the construction of new facilities able to cope with as many as 10,000 passengers on peak traffic days. This expansion will be carried out in close cooperation with the authorities in Dover, where a new hoverport is being planned.

Calais

Of the three ports of the region, Calais is the nearest to England—a fact which led to its becoming the main French port handling passenger traffic. In 1975 it broke through the 4,000,000 passenger barrier, thus earning the title of the "English port on the Continent". There is no doubt that Calais most of all was disappointed by the cessation of the Chunnel project but handling as it does half the total number of passengers passing through all French ports, it was already extremely well equipped and its facilities have been constantly expanded with the encouragement of the Chamber of Commerce since this is also the chief vehicle handling port.

The outer harbour is provided with four floating berths which permits a fast turnround of vessels, particularly during the summer period when a ship leaves the port every thirty minutes. Calais has also seen considerable growth in the number of goods lorries handled, with the result that a fourth berth for car ferries and a ten hectare parking area have been brought into service.

Hovercraft have been operating from the port since 1966, though this traffic really got under way in 1969 with the opening of the hoverport which covers an area of 12 hectares to the north-east of Calais.

Other important plans for the future include the moving of the East Jetty to make room for a road haulage terminal. The goods transport sector has also undergone marked expansion as a result of the roll on/roll off traffic passing through the port.

Dunkirk

Dunkirk has grown considerably over the past few years because of the siting of the steel industry on the coast and of the increased imports of ore and petroleum products. However, since the "rapid-handling" port of Gravelines situated to the west of Dunkirk came into operation in 1976, the latter has also assumed a more important role in cross-Channel traffic. This has made it possible to substantially cut the time required for the crossing and to shorten loading and unloading times. The new fast handling port means that Dunkirk is only some two and a half hours away from Dover. The port is relying less on an expansion in passenger traffic than on that of accompanied vehicles, heavy lorries and goods. Traffic overall is expected almost to double between 1980 and 1991 while the movement of goods is expected to grow at a rate of 4% to 5% a year. Here again, the roll on/roll off system has proved its advantages for short-haul transport. Dunkirk also expects to see an upturend in container traffic—though more in the longer term—and this would also mean a great increase in the amount of traffic to be handled by the port of Dover. Hitherto British traffic has accounted for some 10% of total inland water traffic handled by Dunkirk—a figure which is expected to grow rapidly.

REGION NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS

Appointments Vacant also on page 30

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Law Report October 25 1977 — Court of Appeal

Gaming law defeats claim against former betting shop employee

A. R. Dennis & Co Ltd v Campbell

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lane and Lord Justice Eveleigh

[Judgments delivered October 19]

The Court of Appeal held that an action by betting shop employers for damages against their former manager who had accepted, contrary to their instructions, bets on credit, was unsustainable because the claim was in substance one for "money alleged to be won upon any wager" and so rendered null and void by section 18 of the Gaming Act, 1845.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Mr Brendan Campbell, of Elawith Road, Harrow, from the judgment of Mr Justice Wien ([1977] QB158) awarding to his former employers, A. R. Dennis & Co Ltd, owners of a betting shop at Chigwell Place, Ealing, damages of £1,000 on their claim for alleged breach of his contract of employment.

Mr. M. Stuart-Smith, QC, and Mr G. W. Glossop for Mr Campbell; Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, and Mr Daniel Serota for the employers.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that betting shops had a cash payment system. People had to lay their money down in order to lay a bet. Neither the manager nor anyone else should take credit or accept cheques.

In 1972-73, when Mr Campbell was manager of the Chigwell Place betting shop, there was a good customer, Mr Bruce Reynolds who used to bet some thousands a week. It was a matter for speculation where he got his money, but the court knew that he had now been convicted of armed bank robbery and was serving a considerable sentence. The court also knew that he had built up at the relevant time a balance of some £12,000 with a building society.

In February, 1973, Mr Campbell refused to let him have a bet on credit. Mr Reynolds would have won on his bet. On several subsequent occasions he went to the shop, and produced a building society passbook showing about £12,000 in credit and a building society cheque. The company and Mr Campbell agreed to let him bet on those cheques; and he did.

On February 16 Mr Reynolds went to the betting shop, and when an assistant asked him for the money he said: "I will get it", and left. He came back and said he had asked the manager, who said it was OK, and the assistant accepted one bet for £100 and another for £200 without any money. Later that day he laid four or five bets amounting to about £1,000 in all without putting down money or cheques; and he lost on all. The £1,000 was entered in the accounts (not by Mr Campbell) as if cash had been received.

Mr Campbell was dismissed because the employers said that that £1,000 should have been available and it was not. They sued him for the £1,000, the statement of claim saying that he well knew that the granting of credit facilities was not the custom of betting shops.

For Mr Campbell it was said that the Gaming Act, 1845, made all gaming contracts void. The first limb of section 18 provided that "all contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void"; so it was plain that the contracts made by Mr Reynolds with the betting shop were all null and void. The second limb said: "No suit shall be brought or maintained . . . for recovering any sum of money or valuable thing alleged to be won upon any wager. . . ." The House of Lords in Hill v William Hill (Park Lane) Ltd ([1949] AC 530) held that that limb was not merely procedural but was a perfectly good operative limb separate from the first.

The statement of claim itself said: "Notwithstanding that the said Reynolds placed bets in the total sum of £1,000 . . . he has failed to pay the sum of £1,000 or any part thereof to the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs are unable to claim the sum from Reynolds as it arose from wagering transactions."

So the first and simple answer for Mr Campbell was that the £1,000 was a "sum of money . . . alleged to be won on a wager", and the company could not recover it by reason of the section.

Alternatively it was said that Mr Campbell was a servant employed by the company and he broke the terms of his contract of service because he accepted bets on credit contrary to his authority. That allegation of damages for breach of duty could not stand either. The topic had been considered by the Court of Appeal in *Thomas Cheshire & Co v Vaughan Brothers and Co* ([1920] 3KB 240), where Lord Justice Scrutton had said (at p 255) that there could not be an inquiry into the transaction there under consideration because it would be treated as one which the legislature had said should be null and void. The court could not give effect to a transaction which Parliament had said was null and void. So on that question, too, there could be no action for damages, real or nominal, because Mr Campbell had taken payments on terms which the employers said he was not employed to do.

The action did not lie at all. In any event it was impossible for the company to prove any damage, for if Mr Campbell had done his duty and refused to accept the bet without money, Mr Reynolds would not have laid the bet at all. The transaction would not have taken place; and there would have been no loss.

The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE GEOFFREY LANE, concurring, said that the first issue was whether the plaintiffs had proved that they had lost £1,000. As the point had not been taken before the judge there was no specific finding about it. To prove it the plaintiffs would have had to show that if Mr Campbell had asked Mr Reynolds for a building society cheque in respect of the stakes on his bets Mr Reynolds would have provided such a cheque. On the evidence his Lordship was unable to conclude that Mr Reynolds would have done anything of the sort. It was plain that at that stage the police were breathing down his neck and they might already have ensured that his building society account was not operated. It was unclear either way what would have happened if such a request had been made to Reynolds. So the plaintiffs failed on that point.

The second point urged by Mr Ross-Munro was that, even so, the plaintiffs were entitled to nominal damages for breach of contract allegedly committed by Mr Campbell as manager. That threw one back straight away to section 18. If one read the statement of claim in its original form and as amended and reamended it fell plainly within the simple words of the section: "money alleged to be won upon any wager"; and if any further emphasis was required it was to be found in the Cheshire case not only in the judgment of Lord Justice Scrutton but also in that of Lord Justice Atkin. Mr Campbell was entitled to succeed.

Lord Justice Eveleigh agreed.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Howard, Kennedy & Rossi; Mourant, Oughtred & Co, Edgware.

Chancery Division

No confidentiality in Beddoe's affidavit

Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd and Another v Green and Others

Before Mr Justice Oliver

Dismissing a claim for specific performance of an option agreement, for sale of a farm by a father to his son, where the father had subsequently "sold" the farm to his wife for £500, his Lordship refused to give the word "purchaser" in section 13 (2) of the Land Charges Act, 1925, any other meaning than that contained in the statutory definition in section 20 of the Act—"any person who for valuable consideration takes any interest in land"—and accordingly he ruled that the wife's estate was not bound by the option given to her son. His Lordship also ruled that an affidavit sworn by the father in a Beddoe's application was not the subject of confidentiality in the circumstances and could be used in evidence.

The action, initially brought by Mr Thomas Geoffrey Green, deceased, against Mr Walter Stanley Green, deceased, Mr Robert Derek Green and Mrs Beryl Rosemary Kemp, as executors of Mrs Evelyne Green, was continued by Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd and Mr Thomas Geoffrey Green's widow, Mrs Margaret Anne Green.

Mr Jeremiah Harman, QC, and Mr Jonathan Parker for the plaintiffs; Mr Leonard Hoffmann, QC, and Mr Gavin Lightman for the defendants.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in 1961 Mr Walter Green, in consideration of £1, granted to his son, Mr Geoffrey Green, an option to purchase 300-acre Gravel Hill Farm, Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire, at £75 an acre. The option, which was exercisable within 10 years, was not registered under the Land Charges Act, 1925, so that, as a matter of law, Walter could still sell the farm elsewhere free from the option, although that would be a breach of contract. On August 17, 1967, Walter in fact conveyed the farm to his wife, Evelyne, for £500. Having learnt of that, Geoffrey, after legal advice, caused an estate contract to be registered on September 5, and on October 6 gave formal notice exercising his option. Neither of his parents complied with the notice.

On March 28, 1968, Evelyne died unexpectedly. Her will was proved by her husband and her sons, Geoffrey and Derek, as her executors. As executor Geoffrey signed an Inland Revenue affidavit, showing the farm as an asset, valued at £40,000. Simultaneously he was threatening proceedings against his father, Walter. It was argued that Geoffrey had, thus, elected to affirm the purchase by his mother, and to proceed against Walter for damages. Such proceedings were in fact begun in November, 1968.

In January, 1970, Geoffrey commenced the present action against Walter and Derek, as his mother's executors, seeking a declaration that the option bound her estate, and claiming specific performance and damages for conspiracy against her estate and against Walter personally. On February 8, 1972, Walter died. His personal representative was added as a defendant and adopted the defence already served; but it was later struck out for failure to comply with an order for discovery. On May 11, 1973, Geoffrey died, and his executors, Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd and his widow, Margaret, became the plaintiffs.

The question was whether Evelyne was a purchaser within the meaning of the Land Charges Act. The plaintiffs contended the transaction was not a bona fide sale or alternatively was a sham. There was no evidence to show that it did not affect what was intended—vesting the legal estate in Evelyne beneficially, in consideration of £500 genuinely paid from her own moneys—notwithstanding that the evidence gave rise to an irresistible conclusion that the conveyance to Evelyne was intended to defeat the option.

An affidavit sworn by Walter, in a Beddoe's application (*In re Beddoe* ([1893] 1 Ch 547)) to the court by himself and Derek, as executors, gave rise to an unusual point. Mr Hoffman objected to its introduction in evidence on the ground of its confidentiality. On February 19, 1976, Mr Justice Templeman had, on an interlocutory application, struck out a paragraph from the plaintiffs' reply as scandalous in that it sought to raise an estoppel based on factual information received from Walter's affidavit in the Beddoe's application, in which Walter and Derek had availed themselves of the practice sanctioned by *In re Moritz, deceased* ([1960] Ch 251) of withholding evidence and excluding Geoffrey and his counsel from part of the chambers hearing before Mr Justice Brightman, who gave directions in the matter. Walter, who was by then acutely unhappy about what he had done in 1967, has presumably shown Geoffrey a draft of the affidavit.

Mr Justice Templeman was clearly concerned to see that the parties should be able to take the court's directions without feeling they were going to be restricted in some way in the presentation of their case, and from that his Lordship in no way dissented; but Mr Justice Templeman was in no way concerned with the question whether evidence of facts, given on behalf of a party to a Beddoe's application, could after the deponent's death be tendered as evidence of the same facts either by or against the party of his representatives whether in the same or other proceedings. Here there was no ground for an estoppel or a plea of res judicata.

Affidavits were filed and for merly were open to inspection, which was why the practice had grown up of giving confidential evidence in an unfiled exhibited statement, and although they were not now open to immediate public inspection, they became so once they reached the Public Records Office, and one wondered how there could be a principle of general confidentiality about documents which ultimately would become public.

If affidavits containing wholly false statements were filed, which led the court to give the trustees directions, and the beneficiaries subsequently challenged payments by the trustees of costs of an unsuccessful action or defence on the ground that the directions were obtained by fraud, it clearly could not be said that the affidavits by which the fraud was perpetrated could not be referred to, or not without the consent of the party on whose behalf they were sworn. That would contradict what was implicit in *In re Moritz*, namely, that if the affidavit or exhibits were furnished to, or got into the hands of, the opposite party they could be used by him. But even if there was any confidentiality, it appeared to have been waived since the affidavit had been listed without any claim to privilege, and his Lordship had accordingly admitted it. In fact, however, it added very little to what was already pretty clear from the correspondence and surrounding circumstances.

In the result there could be no answer to the claim for damages against Walter's estate. So far as Evelyne's estate was concerned, the claim was clearly statute barred. The only live question therefore was the claim to specific performance.

Mr Hoffman naturally relied on section 10 of the Land Charges Act. Mr Harman contended that the word "purchaser" in the proviso to section 13 (2) of the Act was used to refer only to a person who acquired the legal estate under a normal contract of sale. Though the Act contained in section 20 an artificial definition of purchaser, that definition only applied "unless the context otherwise requires", and in the proviso the context did otherwise require, because substituting the words of the definition for "purchaser" in the proviso would make nonsense.

Regretfully his Lordship must reject that submission as too facile a test. It was said the transaction was a sham, but it was not a sham in the accepted sense because there was a genuine passing of the legal estate for a genuine payment. That there might have been an ulterior motive did not make the transaction other than it was. Obviously there was an almost overwhelming element of gift, but that did not matter. Regretfully therefore, the claim to specific performance failed.

Solicitors: Sidney Torrance & Co for J. Levi & Co, Leeds; Simmons & Simmons for Rowthornes, Spalding.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Power to amend contract limited

Construction Industry Training Board v Leighton

Before Mr Justice Kilner Brown, Mr J. D. Hughes and Mr A. J. Nicol

[Judgment delivered October 24]

An industrial tribunal does not have jurisdiction under section 8(5) of the Contracts of Employment Act, 1972, to rewrite or amend particulars of a contract of employment where there has been no omission to include or refer to a statutory requirement.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed an appeal by the employers, the Construction Industry Training Board, from an industrial tribunal sitting at Norwich, which, on the application of the employee, Mr Gordon Russell Leighton, under section 8(2) and (5) of the Contracts of Employment Act, amended the particulars of the contract of employment between the parties, by providing that the expressed salary figure did not include a supplementary bonus.

Section 8 provides: "(2) Where a statement purporting to be a statement under section 4(1) or section 5(1) of this Act is given by an employer to an employee, and a question arises as to the particulars which ought to have been included or referred to in the statement so as to comply with the requirements of . . . section 4 or . . . section 5 . . . either the employer or the employee may require that question to be referred to an industrial tribunal. . . . (5) On determining a reference under subsection (2) a tribunal may either confirm the particulars as included or referred to in the statement given by the employer, or may amend those particulars, or may substitute other particulars for them. . . ."

Mr Donald Broatch for the employers; Mr Gerald Angel for the employee.

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN, giving the judgment of the Appeal Tribunal, said that the contract of employment between the parties was partly in writing and partly oral. The employee had transferred from employment with the Construction Group Training Association and it was orally agreed that his salary and emoluments should be comparable. Every particular required by the statutory provisions was included in the contract of employment. The only area of dispute was whether or not the agreed salary was inclusive or exclusive of a cost of living safeguard payment. On that each party believed that his point of view had been understood and accepted by the other.

In an endeavour to see that the employee got what most people would think he was entitled to get, the industrial tribunal had allocated to themselves a jurisdiction which they did not have. They acted on section 8(5), which undoubtedly gave wide powers of amendment and substitution, without giving proper consideration to the limitations imposed by section 8(2).

An industrial tribunal could not embark on an exercise of amendment or substitution of particulars where there was an omission to include or refer to a statutory requirement when setting out the terms of the contract. In the present case the salary was set out in the contract. Where what one was whether the supplementary bonus for one year was properly included in the expressed figure. The words of the statute did not and were not intended to mean that an industrial tribunal could rewrite or amend a binding contract which had one small area of misunderstanding. The appeal must be allowed.

However, the present case was a clear instance where an employer who had succeeded in principle ought to exercise the magnanimity and humanity to be expected of employers in the current atmosphere of good relations. A reasonable employer would add the appropriate increment by way of ex gratia payment.

Solicitors: Freere Choinnell & Co; Mills & Reeve, Norwich.

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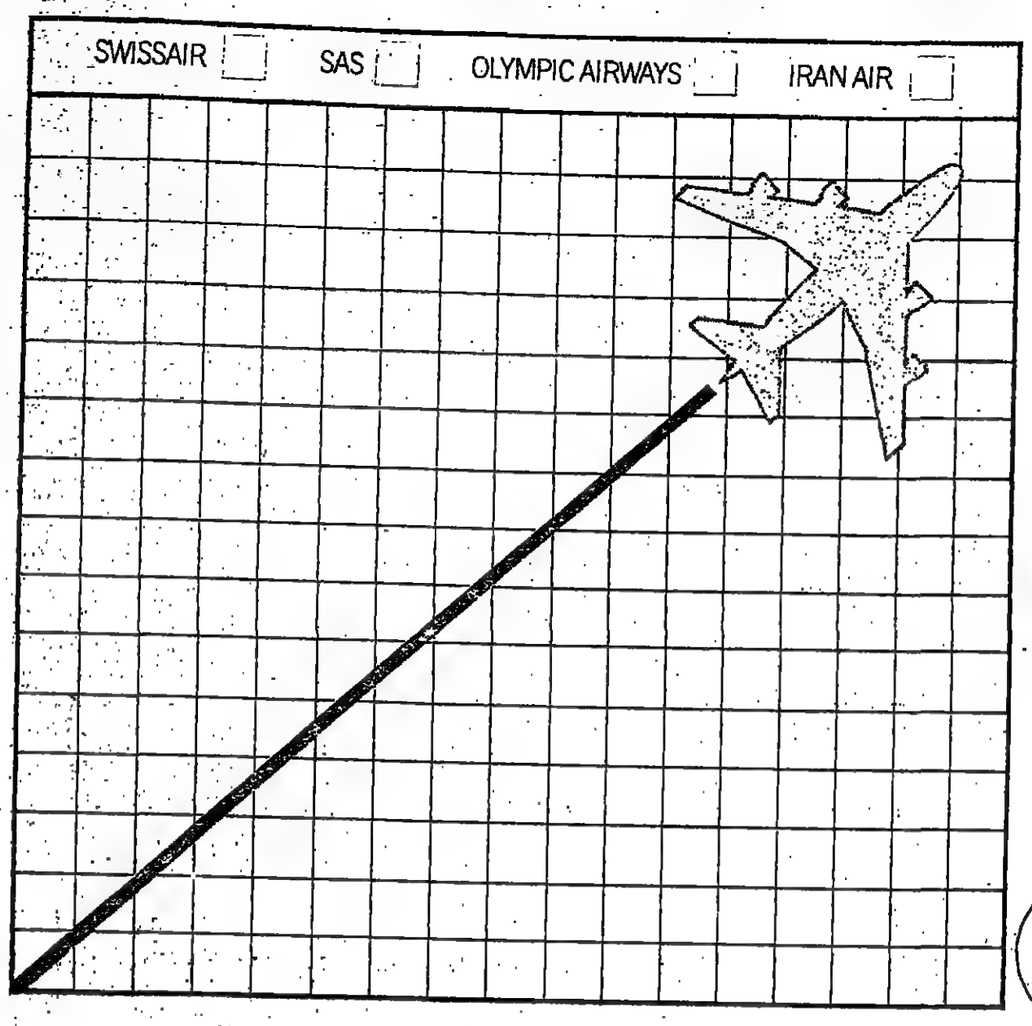
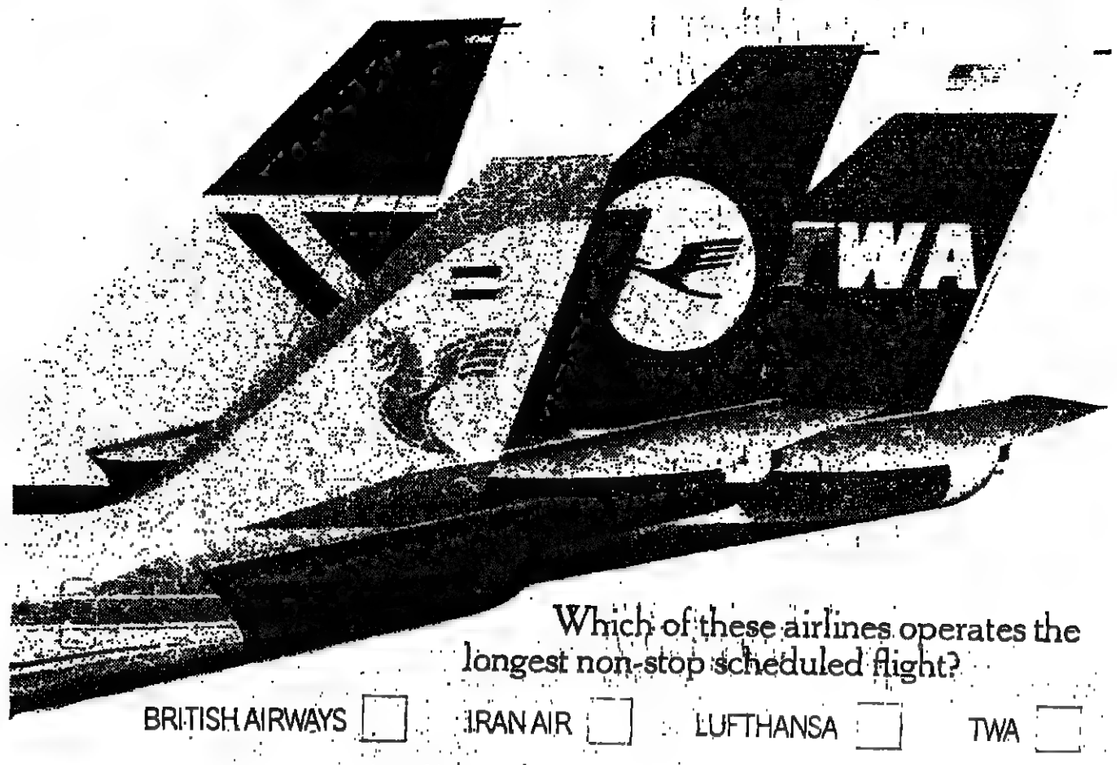
Guess which is the world's fastest growing airline?

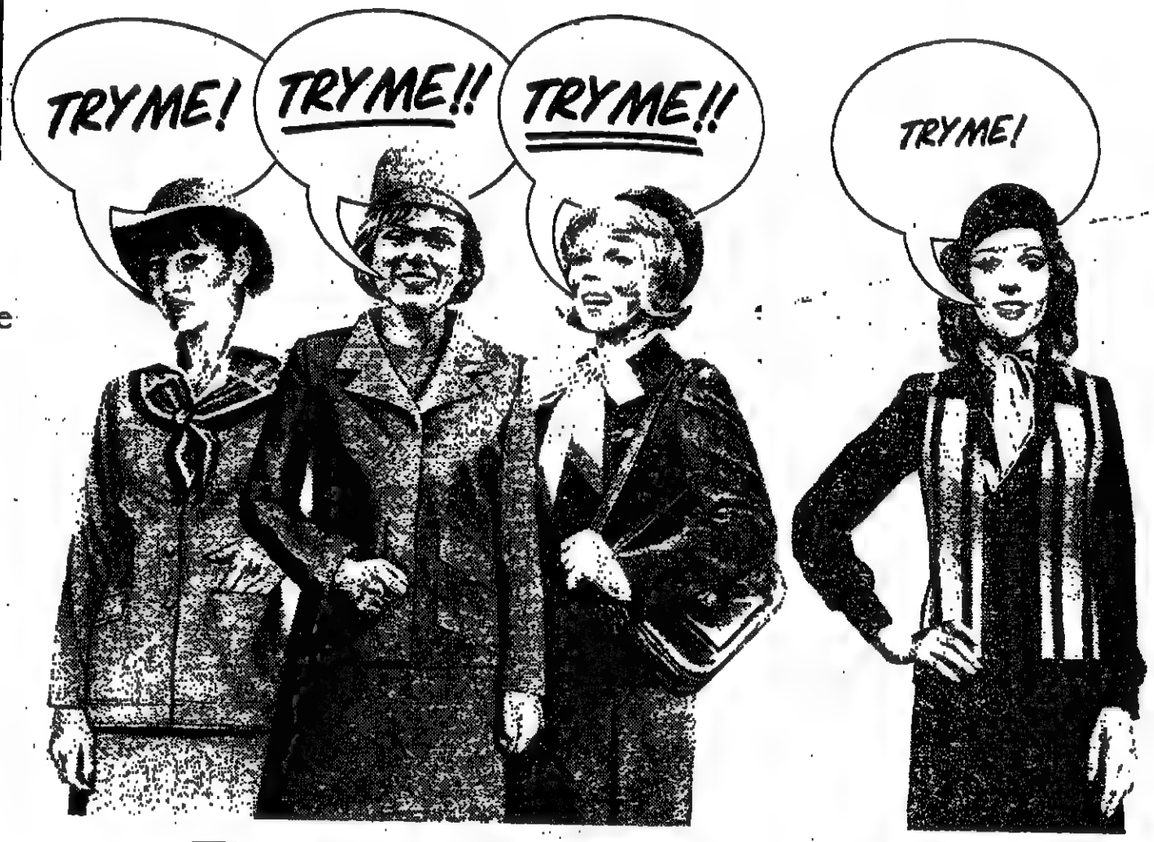




Which of these airlines operates the longest non-stop scheduled flight?

BRITISH AIRWAYS ☐ IRAN AIR ☐ LUFTHANSA ☐ TWA ☐

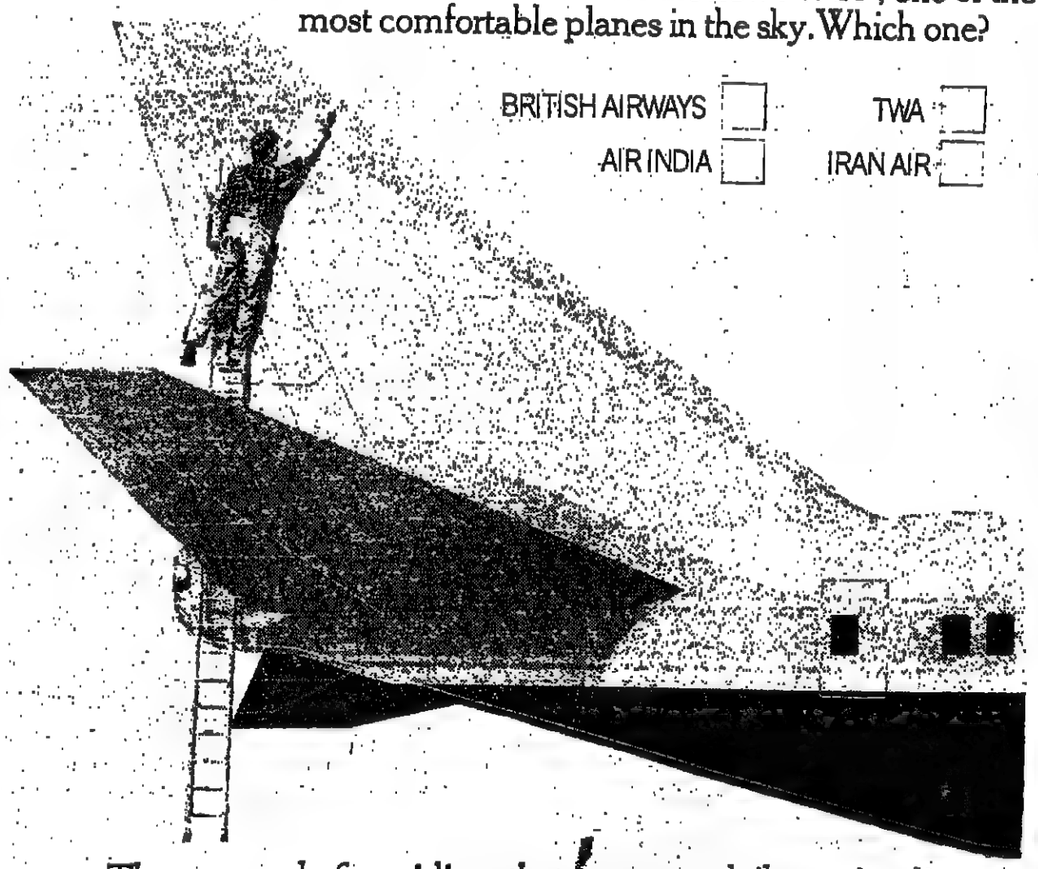
Only one of these airlines flies to London, Moscow, Peking, Tokyo and New York. Which is it?



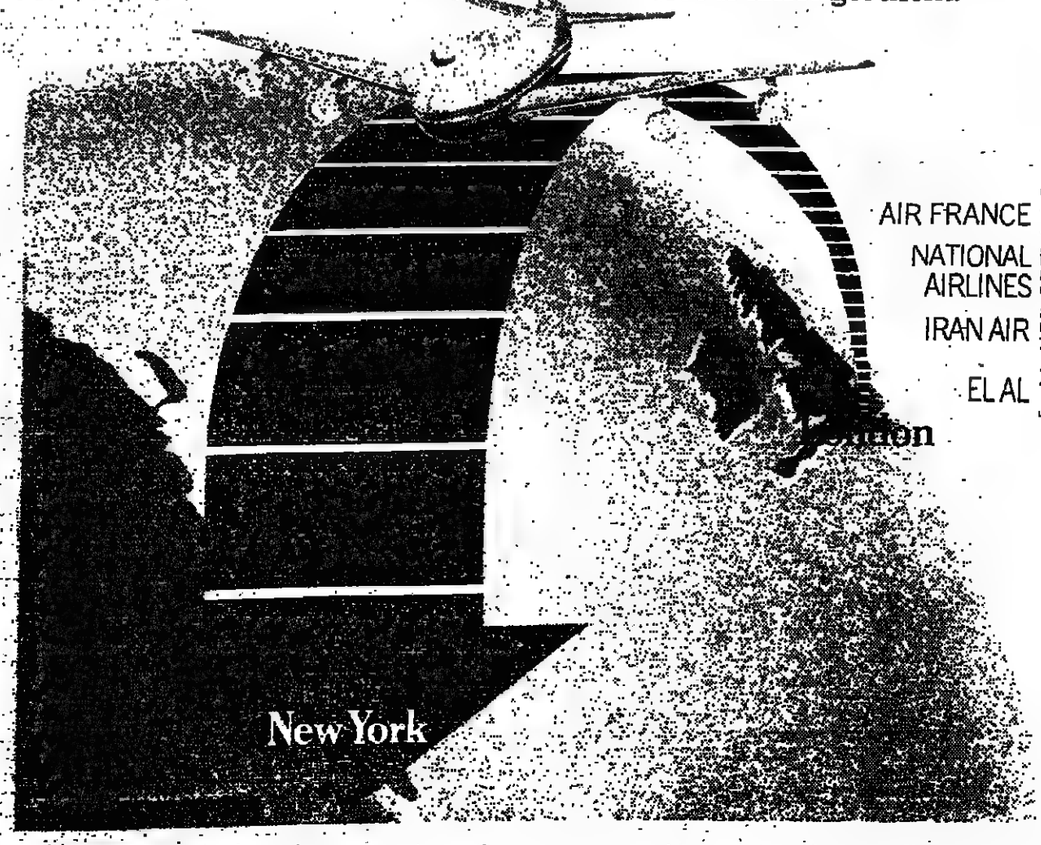
PAN AM ☐ LUFTHANSA ☐ BRITISH AIRWAYS ☐ IRAN AIR ☐

Only one of these airlines flies the new 747SP, one of the most comfortable planes in the sky. Which one?

BRITISH AIRWAYS ☐ TWA ☐
AIR INDIA ☐ IRAN AIR ☐



There are only five airlines that operate a daily service direct between London and New York. Which of these is amongst them?



The world's fastest growing airline, believe it or not, is Iran Air. It really is.

For instance, every year for the past five years we've bought more new planes.

And every year for the last five years we've flown more passengers to more destinations.

So that today you can fly Iran Air to any one of twenty seven major cities throughout the world.

Including, by the way, London, Moscow, Peking, Tokyo and New York.

What's more, we're the only airline flying London–New York that can offer you a choice of Jumbos. The latest 747-200B.

Or the new 747SP.

The same plane we fly from New York to Tehran, one of the longest non-stop scheduled flights ever.

Over 6,200 miles. A distance the 'Special Performer' Jumbo covers with ease.

Because it flies a mile above normal air routes. A mile above the bad weather.

Making it one of the most comfortable planes in the air.

And that's not pie in the sky. It's a fact. Like everything else on this page.

IRAN AIR
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THE IRAN AIR ALL BOEING FLEET FLIES TO NEW YORK, LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFURT, MUNICH, NICE, LA ZURICH, ROME, MADRID, ATHENS, ISTANBUL, CAIRO, TEHRAN, ABADAN, BAGHDAD, KUWAIT, JEDDAH, BAHRAIN, ABU DHABI, DHAHRAN, DOHA, MUSCAT, KABUL, KATMANDU, [illegible]

Why 1978 is not a good year for Mr Carter to put pressure on Israel

Those who remark that there is no Arab vote in the United States imply that the nation's Middle East policy is heavily weighted in favour of the Israel lobby spearheaded by America's six million Jews. In fact, the powerful Israel lobby is but one of a variety of pressures impinging on President Carter. He must have become uncomfortably aware of them all during the past few weeks of often dramatic fluctuation as he has shuttled (metaphorically) between the Israelis and the Arabs.

President Carter is believed to be strongly influenced by the Saudi Arabians. He takes seriously the risk of an oil embargo, a cut-down in production or damaging price increases if there is no settlement. In virtually every statement on the subject he has urged that peace is essential to avoid "international disaster". Moreover, the Saudis are spending billions of dollars in the United States and evolving a lobby of their own. Mr Carter looks on them, as well as the other present Arab leaders, as moderates. If there is no progress, these moderates could be ousted by extremists who would set back the prospects for peace indefinitely. He sees this, therefore, as the propitious time.

Finally, when the President gives a 1977 deadline for the resumption of Geneva, he cannot fail to have in mind the mid-term elections which take place in 1978. The pro-Israel vote will be courted and Jewish contributions to political funds solicited; 1978 would not be a good year for the President to appear to be applying pressure to Israel.

Writing on July 5, I suggested that the attitude of American Jewry to Mr Begin's new government would be determined by whether Mr Carter appeared to be leaning heavily on Israel or whether Mr Begin was perceived to be obdurate.

Since that prognosis, two events have swung Jewish opinion more solidly behind Israel's government than at any time since 1967. The first was Mr Begin's official visit in July which was a personal triumph. He impressed the Jews by his style and oratory as well as by his close identification with the Jewish tradition. He was precise in saying what Israel wanted and presented his case in moderate terms.

But the picture changed rapidly over the issue of the new settlements on the West Bank. The President was offended and his personal rapport with Mr Begin became strained. Some Jewish leaders and organizations were deeply disturbed and there was talk of public protest. The split in American Jewry, of which the President could take valuable advantage, seemed to be beginning.

Then Jewish opinion rallied in favour of Israel as American support seemed to be progressively deteriorating. First the PLO was asked to amend its charter before it could be accepted as a negotiating party at Geneva. When that was rejected, the administration indicated that it would be satisfied with a PLO statement accepting Israel's right to exist. That was not forthcoming either and the State Department reduced its terms to the acceptance of resolution 242 unchanged. The PLO having declined to do this either, Israel's supporters feared further erosion of Israel's vital interests.

Those fears were seen to be realized with the publication on October 1 of the joint United States-Soviet statement on the Middle East. The antennae of American Jewry, so sensitive to and so emotionally involved in the cause of Israel, vibrated in a nationwide, part spontaneous, part organized reaction. The White House alone received no fewer than 8,000 telegrams that morning. Campaigners for Democratic Party funds reported a serious withdrawal of financial support.

There were three reasons for this immediate and massive demonstration of pro-Israel sentiment. First was the feeling that it could not but bode ill for Israel to bring back Russia which arms and gives full political support to the Arabs. In this, the pro-Israel liberals were supported by anti-Soviet right-wingers. Even more ominous was the United States acceptance of the phrase "rights of the Palestinians" instead of the hitherto preferred "interests". By "rights", the Russians are known to mean a Palestinian state while the meaning given by the United States remains worryingly obscure. Finally, apprehension was aroused by the conspicuous omission of any reference to resolution 242.

A leader of the Israel lobby told me that "even we were stunned by the force of the reaction". And it was not limited to Jews. Senator Hubert Humphrey, whose influence in the Democratic Party has never been greater, personally telephoned to Vice-President Mondale and in strong terms expressed his opposition to the joint statement. Mr Carter had to do something to reassure the Jewish community and his own party.

It came a week later in the form of the Carter-Dayan working paper in which the United States reaffirms resolution 242 and accepts Israel's position that the United States-Soviet statement is not binding on them. The working paper had the secondary effect of persuading Jewish leaders that the Begin government was not as uncompromising as they had feared. Israel had given way on the issue of a united Arab delegation which could include Palestinians. Until then, they had objected to facing an Arab "orchestra" (as they put it) whose joint views would always be those of the most extreme component. They had also made a procedural concession in agreeing to discuss the West Bank and Gaza.

Now the Arab states are considering whether they can accept the United States-Israel working paper as the framework for the Geneva talks. But what if they do not? Will Mr Carter then ask Israel for further concessions?

The President was quoted by the columnist Joseph Kraft as having told Congressmen on October 6 that "I would rather commit suicide politically than hurt Israel". The Israel lobby believe that Mr Carter is sincere but are waiting to see whether his deeds match his words. For the time being, and so long as Israel seems to be under pressure by the administration, American Jews have closed ranks.

William Frankel

6 MILLION WORKING DAYS A YEAR ARE LOST THROUGH STRIKES. EVERYONE MAKES A FUSS.

30 MILLION WORKING DAYS A YEAR ARE LOST THROUGH MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS.

THIS WEEK MIND IS MAKING A FUSS

This is Mental Health Week. 7 days of action by MIND. To alert the Government and the public to the scale of the problem. To end the scandal of our under-financed mental health service. To raise funds for our own voluntary community programme.

Mental illness is too important to keep quiet about.

Please join us.

MIND
LET'S CARE MORE, NOT LESS

MIND (National Association for Mental Health), Dept. B, 22, Harley Street, London, W1N 2ED

Bernard Levin

The absent professor, and the honour he will not receive tomorrow

Professor and Mrs Levich: will they ever be allowed to follow their sons to freedom outside of Russia?

I am not greatly interested, and I dare say that much the same is true of you, in A Detailed Description of the Stochastic Behaviour of Turbulent Hydrodynamic Boundary Layers by Investigation of Stochastic Fluctuations of Mass Transfer, nor does my heart beat faster at the contemplation of Drainage Hydrodynamics for the Approach of a Two-Dimensional Drop to a Horizontal Plate. True, my attention awakens when reference is made to the Calculation of Unsteady One-Dimensional Two-Phase Flow, for the subject seems potentially relevant to the way I sometimes feel on getting out of bed of a morning, but the same could hardly be said of A Stability Analysis of a Liquid Mixture in a Small Gravity Field Submitted to a Temperature Gradient and Exhibiting a Free Surface.

Happily, to understand what follows, no detailed knowledge of these grave matters is required. On the other hand, what is required, if I am to carry you with me to the end, is an understanding of the hatred and fear of freedom that corrupts the minds and hearts of so many of those who live under tyranny, and an equal grasp of the courage and resource of those who live side by side with the corrupted, yet remain free in their souls. And perhaps, after all, it is more difficult to see into the heart of that mystery than to make a correct Assessment of Thermocapillary Effects in Nucleate Boiling of Pure Fluids.

I have written before about Professor Benjamin Levich, though not for some time, so perhaps a word by way of reminder will be useful. Professor Levich is an outstandingly distinguished Soviet scientist, working in the field of hydrodynamics, electrochemistry and kinetics. He was head of the Theoretical Department of the Moscow Institute of Electrochemistry (part of Moscow University), with 12 full professors under him.

In February, 1972, he and his wife and sons applied for permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Permission was refused; he was immediately dismissed (as are all applicants for exit-visas), expelled from scientific councils and the editorial boards of learned publications, and turned into an Unperson. This last transformation, however, was more difficult to achieve in the case of Professor Levich than in many others, for although it was comparatively simple for all his Soviet publications to be withdrawn and suppressed, his work was referred to in scholarly publications elsewhere, due to be published under scientific auspices in the Soviet Union; this resulted on one occasion in an extraordinarily Orwellian episode, when an American paper on the subject of "electron transfer reactions" contained 38 references to an important contribution in this field by Professor Levich and a colleague named Dogonadze. When the paper was photographically reproduced in the appropriate Soviet journal, there were 37 white spaces, where the name of Levich had been blanked out from the author's references to "Levich-Dogonadze". (Only 37; the censor had missed one. I wonder what happened to him?

Early in 1974, Professor Levich was told officially that he was not being detained because of any knowledge he might have of secret or defence information (hardly surprising in view of the fact that he had not worked on anything even potentially secret since 1949), that his children would be allowed to leave within six months, and that he and his wife would be let out within a further year. On this assurance his sons did leave, but the authorities then refused to let him go after all, now claiming that he was "privy to secret information". (His wife, incidentally, had a serious heart attack a few months ago). From that day to this, all his repeated requests to be allowed to go have been curtly refused, foully defamatory campaigns have been conducted against him, he has been prevented from doing his work, and even hampered in his endeavour to follow private study.

I come now to recent developments in the case. Professor Levich has had repeated invitations from universities all over the world to give lectures or attend symposia, and no fewer than 24 visiting professorships have been offered to him; he has not been allowed to accept any of these, or to attend the presentation of any of the honorary doctorates and fellowships which have likewise been extended to him. Tomorrow, he is to receive, *in absentia*, an honorary fellowship from Imperial College.

In the summer, at Oxford, a scientific conference was held in honour of Professor Levich's 60th birthday; this is in no way extraordinary, as in the words of Professor Brian Spalding of Imperial College, (a friend of Levich's, who has worked tirelessly on his behalf and who was one of the organizers of the conference), Levich is regarded as "the creator of Physico-Chemical Hydrodynamics". But whatever the symbolic significance of, so to speak, dedicating the Oxford conference to Professor Levich, the *contents* of it were strictly and entirely scientific; it was only such subjects as the fearsome stuff I listed at the outset of this column that concerned the participants (it is worth pointing out that the sponsors included seven presidents of national academies of science and 19 Nobel Laureates), and even Professor Levich's own paper (which was read for him, since of course he was not allowed to attend) was confin[illegible] to scientific matters.

The conference, despite th[illegible] physical absence of the man [illegible] honoured, was extremely su[illegible]cessful; in the view of th[illegible] experts, it handsomely achiev[illegible] the object for which it w[illegible] organized, and which was w[illegible] put in the original announc[illegible]ment:

The work of Professor Benjam[illegible] Levich has focused the attention [illegible] specialists in diverse disciplines [illegible] Physico-Chemical Hydrodynam[illegible] as a scientific meeting-ground [illegible] both theoretical and practical [illegible]portance. The conference is [illegible]tended to review the progr[illegible] which has been made, in this a[illegible] adjacent territories, in the [illegible] decade. The organizers hope [illegible] this way to perform a service [illegible] the scientific community, wh[illegible] doing honour to one of its m[illegible]prolific and original members.

The proceedings of [illegible] Oxford conference will be pu[illegible]lished in due course, and [illegible] will be interesting to see wh[illegible] the Soviet authorities ord[illegible] their scientific community [illegible] do about the papers. Since th[illegible] were all technical, and some [illegible] them, no doubt, included mat[illegible] that Soviet scientists worki[illegible] in the fields covered by [illegible] conference would wish, or ev[illegible] need, to know about, it is ha[illegible] to see how it can be suppress[illegible] there without a tacit confessi[illegible] of the intellectual bankrupt[illegible] and moral turpitude of a socie[illegible] which can behave thus. (A[illegible] which, it may be added, clai[illegible] not only to honour scien[illegible] above all disciplines, but ev[illegible] to rest on a scientific phi[illegible]sophy.)

But this remains to be se[illegible] and beyond mentioning in pa[illegible]ing that at the recent Mosc[illegible] Book Fair Professor Levic[illegible] *Theoretical Physics* (publish[illegible] there in 1962 and republish[illegible] in 1971, just before its auth[illegible] fell from favour), was one [illegible] those removed by the Sov[illegible] authorities from exhibition. [illegible] have no further news to [illegible] count at present on the chance [illegible] of this renowned scientist be[illegible] allowed to leave the country [illegible] his birth. But there is o[illegible] other aspect of this affair [illegible] which I think deserves disc[illegible]sion, and I shall turn to it [illegible] Friday.

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It is men like these that the Labour Party simply cannot afford to lose

The majority of voters stuck firmly to their party allegiance at every election. Some, however, are prepared to change their votes, and it is fortunate for democracy that they do. For it is in this way that the will of the people can make itself felt. Far from deploring the fact that this happens all democrats should be pleased, even if their own party suffers.

I would therefore have no quarrel with Paul Johnson, Woodrow Wyatt, Alun Chalfont and now Reg Prentice, when they decide to remove their support from the Labour Party, if they were merely ordinary voters. But they are not.

Mr Johnson and Mr Wyatt have been active members of the Labour Party for many years, joining it in their youth and supporting it vigorously in their later years. Lord Chalfont was a member of the Wilson administration for some six years, and as such must have been intellectually convinced of the value of socialist doctrines; and Mr Prentice was a member of the party from his early days, and a Cabinet Minister.

None of them is the sort who switch votes because under Labour the price of beer rises, or the supply of council houses diminishes. They would, I should have thought, change only because they have now lost faith in those ideals which first attracted them to socialism; or because they think that Labour no longer adheres to them. In this case, they must then believe that another party is now closer to those ideals.

This presupposes that they are political idealists. By this I mean that they have a concept of the ideal state, and that, at the same time, they believe that this ideal state can be approached by political means.

Some politicians have no such idealism: they join a party because they think it is to their material benefit to do so, because it fulfils their desire for power, because it is seen as a path to social advancement. Some idealists have no interest in politics. They are content to contemplate their ideals without any idea of transforming them into reality. But the good type of politician—and I include these four men in that grop—must have both ideals and political realism.

What are those ideals which draw people to the Labour Party and to socialism? The cornerstone is social justice. A society in which men work with, and for, the community, where there is no selfishness or desire for material advancement at the expense of others, where from every man comes the contribution to society of which he is capable, and to every man is given that which he needs, such a society is still far away.

Capitalism, as practised and believed in by most Conservatives, cannot lead us towards it. Valuable though the profit motive may be as an incentive to greater material production, it can only reinforce the love of material things which has undermined the true virtues of our society.

When society rewards, respects and honours those with money, whether that money has been acquired by singing a popular song, developing an acre of land, or cornering the supply of an essential foodstuff, who can be surprised that motor car workers, miners or assistant flight controllers want a greater share of the national cake and use whatever legal weapon is available to gain their ends?

Capitalism has created these conditions, just as it has created a society which accepts as a fact of life that the stockbroker has a higher standard of living than the farm worker. But where is the justice in these things?

A second ideal of socialism is personal freedom. Freedom is not only the ability to do our own thing, unfettered by bureaucratic restriction. It embraces freedom from fear of poverty, of eviction from home, of sickness, of cold, of loneliness, of loss of job. Until men love each other there is inevitably a contradiction between freedom and justice.

If manufacturers based their prices on justice, there would be no need for price controls. If trade unions based their wage claims on justice, there would be no need for an incomes policy. If all men treated each other with justice, there would be no need for a police force.

Since none of these things happen today the Government, as representative of the people, must work for an increase in social justice with minimum *damage to existing freedoms*.

The aim of socialism is to move away from our present competitive, acquisitive, selfish society towards a juster and a freer society. The Labour Party is committed to work for this. Of course it has often failed. At times my loyalty has been sorely tried. At times I have voted against the Labour Government.

But my complaints have been because the Labour Party has been insufficiently socialist, because it has appeased a small but powerful section of its own supporters, or promoted the interests of a minority, regardless of the justice of their cause.

In the days when the workers were oppressed, it was right for socialists to make common cause with trade unions. There are still many workers whose standards of living is too low; but the power of the unions today is, in some cases, approaching that of the landowner or mill owner of the past. In the interests of justice those powers must be curbed.

Wages must not be left to the free play of the markets, so beloved of Conservatives: for under that system the strongest gets the lion's share. Instead they should be based on the just price for labour.

I am under no illusions as to the failings of the Labour Party. It is often bigoted, stupid, intolerant, envious, narrow-minded. While it must always work with the unions, it must not become their mouthpiece. It must listen to, but not be taken over by, theorists with no appreciation of political and economic realities. It is dire[illegible]ened by communists, Marxists, Trotskyites, who are adept infiltrating constituency part[illegible] and trade union branches. [illegible] this is not peculiar to [illegible] Labour Party.

The Conservative Party [illegible] always in danger of becom[illegible] the mouthpiece of big bu[illegible]ness. It has its lunatic fri[illegible] of doctrinaire believers in la[illegible]sez-faire. It has its infiltrat[illegible] from the National Front, [illegible] neo-fascists, former Mosleyi[illegible]. These are the dangers [illegible] which all democratic par[illegible] are exposed.

It is possible that the d[illegible] will come, as it has in so [illegible] other countries, when [illegible] Labour Party is taken over [illegible] extremists. That time has [illegible] yet come. If social democ[illegible] stay within the party and f[illegible] for the ideals for which [illegible] party has worked for m[illegible] years, that day will n[illegible] come.

But if, one by one, they d[illegible] away, the eventual choice [illegible] be between a communist st[illegible] and a society based on lais[illegible]faire capitalism, the m[illegible] motive, and acquisi[illegible] materialism.

Lord Wals[illegible]

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THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

BBC will keep an electronic eye on Greek voting

You would expect that Greece, birthplace of democracy, might show the rest of us that honesty was not only the best policy but the only one when election time comes around. Not so. Many and frightful have been the abuses.

But now, thundering over the plains like the 7th Cavalry, come the men of the BBC, electronic rifles at the ready.

The state-controlled Greek television and radio service has turned to Lime Grove to guarantee impartiality in broadcasting the results of next month's elections.

Tam Fry, a producer with the Corporation's current affairs group, is already in Athens with a team of engineers, laying plans. "We shall run the programme as near as possible as we would in Britain", he told my man in the Greek capital.

Costly equipment will be installed at the main provincial centres to provide computer projections of probable final results. To achieve this, the computer will have to feed on an extremely indigestible and complicated electoral system. What happened frequently in the past was that returns that did not favour the ruling party were held back.

I spoke to some of Mr Fry's colleagues in London about him and they told me it would be easier to step through a brick wall than find a flaw in his technical know-how.

Made to measure, and on parade

Yesterday, I dealt with one type of spinner of yarns, the comedian. Today, another kind, the one who spins so that another can wear.

I sat, feeling crumpled and inferior, all yesterday morning and watched the Tailor of the Year competition organized by the Federation of Merchant Tailors, as well turned out a bunch of men as you could wish not to meet away from Savile Row. The object of the exercise was to decide (a) whose workmanship was best and (b) how did the final product fit the intended victim.

I have to report that (a) had already been decided and (b) provided the most original fashion show I have ever seen.

The reason it was original was that the models were not professionals but the men for whom the clothes were intended. Thus, there were none of those disdainful, automated clothes-pegs who seem to be assembled from construction kits. Instead we had a very human merchant banker, a British Airways executive and assorted tailors, all faintly embarrassed at having to parade to and fro while judges ticked their papers and friends in the audience waved and winked in encouragement.

I rejoiced when the judges agreed with me: the winning clothes were from the old family firm of Coleman and Son, from Leicester—a beige jacket with 10 black and white stripes, teamed with dark brown trousers. Paul Fisher, who made the outfit, modelled it too. He will never be king of the cake-walks, but as a tailor it will be difficult, I think, to put a bespoke in his wheel.

A good deal is going on in the £3m marketplace

Do you want a 10ft high plaster negress, a ram's head with silver-tipped horns and crown, or a plush Edwardian dentist's chair? If so, you are a suitable case for treatment at Grays Antique Market, which opened yesterday in a handsome triangular building, just off Oxford Street, originally built by J. T. Wimperis as the headquarters of a Victorian plumbers' merchants.

Bennie Gray, the youngish, curly-haired godfather of the pox of antique markets that has spread over the face of London in the past decade, described it with engaging immodesty as the biggest antique market in the world: a claim that Portobello Road might well dispute.

Stalls of glossy elegance fit for Mayfair have been taken in the market by 126 dealers specializing in amazing stuff from Victorian corkscrews to ethnic craft (beads, not boats), and from grandfather clocks to stuffed heads of large beasts with horns.

Bennie Gray asserted bodly, while stringed instruments played and champagne corks popped, that antiques worth £3m went on sale yesterday. The decor of the market is coyly alleged to hint at the feeling of a Dounnier Rousseau jungle; that is, less coyly, potted plants and shafts of concealed lighting.

No doubt, if the age of all the objects on sale in years was laid end to end, it would lie from here to eternity. One of the few parts of British industry that flourishes is the art of discovering and manufacturing antiques, and flogging them to tourists. Mr Gray said, with more candour than he realised: "Grays is above all a dealers' market; which means that we must be able to sell antiques at dealers' prices."

It's all "Go" at Monte Carlo

In the casino at Monte Carlo, vast sums of money are won and lost every night, but the gamblers sit stoically, showing very little emotion. Down the road, the Americans have opened a rival emporium and there, in a more relaxed atmosphere, the rich do allow their despair or delight to show.

But this week another form of madness has hit the town—Monopoly, the real estate trading game invented in the 1930s by an unemployed American heating engineer, who lived to see more than 80 million sets sold.

The makers of the game, Parker Brothers (Fun Group), have spent £350,000 on staging the world Monopoly championship in Monte. The final, lasting two and a half hours, was won by Mr Chong Seng Kwa from Singapore. The British champion, Fred Brown, a draughtsman from Southampton, went bankrupt but national pride was saved by Germany's following suit.

The American champion brought his parents with him as well as a large contingent of American reporters who took everything very seri[illegible] indeed. As the final proce[illegible] one shouted: "It's just lik[illegible] war room in there", and o[illegible] had "deep and meaningf[illegible] interviews with the players.

Top drawers

Instant sunshine is not a c[illegible]modity that is readily avail[illegible] in these islands. Two of [illegible] best substitutes that we h[illegible] for it are malt whisky and [illegible] native cartoonists.

It was therefore apt that [illegible]terday Glen Grant Highl[illegible] Malt Whisky, second bigge[illegible] the market of malt instant [illegible]shine—motto "from the h[illegible]covered mountains of Sco[illegible]come"—announced that [illegible] introducing Britain's first a[illegible] for cartoonists next year, [illegible] a first prize of £500.

Glen Grant has used car[illegible] of kilts, sporrans, and [illegible] knees for some years to a[illegible]tise its beneficiens wan[illegible] Miles Kington of *Punch* [illegible] Michael Flolkes have prod[illegible] a witty booklet telling the [illegible] of Glent Grant. And Miles, [illegible] out moving his lips, becaus[illegible] was smoking a cigar, tang[illegible] sharpest drinking songs [illegible] Tom Lehrer with his [illegible] called Instant Sunshine.

News reaches me from Papua New Guinea that women's liberation campaigners there have a new slogan: Mothers of the world unite—you have nothing to lose but your bottles. The country has introduced new legislation forbidding mothers from using bottles to feed their babies except in very special circumstances. Penalty for breaking the laws, a fine of about £150. Papua New Guinea's health improvement secretary, defending the new legislation, quotes research that shows that breast-fed children are healthier than the bottle-fed variety. Dummies, too, are banned, because of infection risks. I agree with that, but for reasons of aesthetics as much as heal[illegible]

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CAN UNFAIR BE FAIR?

Not since its momentous judgment in 1954 outlawing segregation in schools has the United States Supreme Court been called on to make a decision of greater importance to the social and educational structure of the country than that in the Bakke case. The Court, sensitive to the enormous practical and political effect its decision will have, may try to decide the issue on narrow grounds, creating as restricted a precedent as possible. If it does that, it is virtually certain that other cases will come before the Court, forcing it eventually to rule on the principle, that of the legality of reverse discrimination.

The facts of the Bakke case are simple, and the issue, stark. Mr Bakke, a white man, was one of more than 2,000 people to apply to the University of California's medical school at Davis. There were 100 vacancies. He was not successful, but 16 black, Hispanic and Asian-American applicants gained acceptance. All of them had lower marks than Bakke, but were able to get places because the medical school had a policy—in the form of a quota—designed to help students from disadvantaged minority groups. Bakke claims that by its refusal of his application, the University had denied him his constitutional right to equal treatment. The University admits discrimination, but justifies it on the ground of policy, not only its own but that of successive United States governments.

The issue raises a genuine dilemma, not least among Americans of enlightened and liberal views, who are divided over it. Two desirable social objectives are in irreconcilable conflict. On the one hand, there is the principle of non-discrimination and equality between men, irrespective of race. On that basis Bakke has a justified grievance that, because of the colour of his skin, and not because of any lack of merit, he has been given inferior treatment to someone of lesser attainment but, in this context, privileged racial group. On the other hand, and especially in the longer-term, the narrowing of the economic, educational cultural social gap between whites and blacks is an objective which has for a long time been a cornerstone of government policy.

Without some reverse discrimination that cannot be achieved. If Davis medical school were to admit students purely on their educational record, few, if any, blacks would get in, and there would be few black doctors graduating. Multiplying that effect throughout the field of higher education, and in employment (where there is also an active policy of reverse discrimination, usually by quota) would, it is argued, result in the gap between black and white becoming greater, not narrower, with untold political consequences for the future. There is also an element of guilt involved in existing policies: an attempt to make up for wrongs done to minority racial groups in the past by favouring them—sometimes to excess—in the present.

It is not surprising that there has been a certain backlash to policies of reverse discrimination. They involve a degree of social engineering which many white Americans (and people of other countries, including Britain) find unacceptable. They are not convinced that the methods used are the right ones for the objective desired, and are mistrustful of a policy by which individual injustices have to be accepted today for a heralded better society tomorrow, which they are unlikely to see and which, anyway, may not work at all. The record of governments which indulge in social engineering to any substantial extent does not inspire confidence.

It is difficult to know where to draw the line in applying a policy of reverse discrimination, but one distinction can be made. Giving jobs, or university places, to members of disadvantaged groups who are totally unsuited to them by experience or qualifications should not form part of any such policy. Where there is a black candidate who would not be considered for the job or place if he were white, he should not get it. Where, however, the choice is between candidates of roughly equal ability, it might be considered permissible to favour the black candidate. In the Bakke case itself, there is no suggestion that the 16 blacks accepted into the school did not reach the minimum requirements, or that they would not be able to cope with the exams, or could not make good doctors. That fact makes the Supreme Court's task all the more difficult.

It should not be thought that the issue of reverse discrimination is relevant only to the experience of the United States. It has been considered at some length by the British government, whose conclusion was given legislative effect by section 35 of the Race Relations Act 1976, which exempts from the various forms of unlawful discrimination set out "any act done in affording persons of a particular racial group access to facilities or services to meet the special needs of persons of that group in regard to their education, training or welfare, or any ancillary benefits". Other provisions of the Act provide similar exemption from liability for job-training schemes which benefit disadvantaged racial groups.

The government's attitude to reverse discrimination was set out in the White Paper which presaged the 1976 Act. After accepting the principle that discrimination in favour of or against a racial minority would at first blush, be equally unlawful the White Paper goes on: "However, if the principle of non-discrimination is interpreted too literally and inflexibly it may actually impede the elimination of invidious discrimination and the encouragement of equal opportunity." The government has therefore accepted—and enshrined in law—the positive contribution that reverse discrimination can make.

Britain has no constitution or Bill of Rights which a rejected white applicant for an educational course or job can invoke in aid. That does not mean that Britain is immune from the possibility of a Bakke-type controversy. More and more British-born blacks and Asians are of the generation just entering employment or tertiary education. Many of them suffer from feelings of frustration caused by imagined or real discrimination against them, and are pressing for compensation in the form of reverse discrimination. If the government goes too far towards meeting those demands, Britain may well have its own disgruntled Bakke. Yet if the government is too reluctant to accept reverse discrimination, the effect will be to increase the general effect of discrimination and disadvantage in society.

JET GOES TO CULHAM—TWO YEARS LATE

Even by the standards of the EEC, two years is a long time for a decision. The siting of the Joint European Torus (JET) project has been discussed at four meetings of ministers responsible for research in the Nine, three meetings of foreign ministers, and once at the summit in the European Council. At times it seemed the project would generate more ill will than cheap energy—its ultimate aim. Belgium, Italy, France, West Germany and Britain all hymned the superior advantages of their proffered site. Most of the rival claimants, most notably Britain, used blocking tactics in the Council of Ministers to defend their claims, with the EEC's four-year research programme as the most common victim.

Yesterday at last the necessary act of political fusion took place at a ministerial meeting in Luxembourg, with a decision in favour of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's laboratory at Culham, near Oxford. This is welcome on two main counts.

First, Culham appears on balance and by a small margin to be the most suitable site for the project on technical and personnel grounds, though Britain's case might have been better served if this superiority had not been so grossly exaggerated during negotiations. It is little comfort that the West Germans were not much less crude in their lobbying for their fusion research centre at Garching, in Bavaria, the main rival. Secondly, the JET project will be the first major EEC venture to be sited on British soil. This will give it a certain symbolic value—it will also be the first freshly created joint enterprise under Euratom Treaty law—though it is unlikely to attract the continuing public interest of a full-blown EEC institution.

These are the pluses. On the minus side, the design team at Culham under the direction of a French physicist has been seriously affected by the two years of wrangling and indecision at the political level. The original team of some fifty five scientists has dwindled to thirty four, as those anxious to secure their own future or the education of their children returned to base, or were lured to the United States. It is hoped that some of them may now be persuaded to return.

Equally distressingly, those who remained at Culham have had to see the rival American project at Princeton forging ahead with a full team of some 350, much the same number as the eventual complement required by the JET project at Culham. Although the Americans have been experiencing some problems on the design side, they have enjoyed the benefit of a firm decision to go ahead more than two years ago. The contribution which the JET project will make to the use of controlled nuclear fusion is not yet certain. But when the issue at stake is, ultimately, the possibility of providing boundless energy from cheap raw materials, two wasted years can ill be afforded, and will now have to be made good.

It would be a great pity if the lamentable performance of the Nine member states in the JET saga were to act as a deterrent to further cooperation in the field of advanced technology. The interlocking fields of energy, industry and advanced technology are prime candidates for the pooling of the EEC's individually limited but collectively impressive resources of capital and skill. The issues are not always as simple as they may seem: for example, a healthy European desire to compete collectively with the United States of America may conflict with the economic logic for large European companies of benefiting from American know-how.

Yet in many fields the logic of cooperation is strong: the practical inconvenience of competing high-speed train or colour television systems, for example, is obvious. Nowhere is it more inexorable than in so hugely expensive a field as this development. It is to be hoped that the lessons of JET have been learnt, and that it will henceforward become a symbol of fruitful teamwork rather than of futile wrangling.

uture energy sources

rom Mr P. M. S. Jones

r, Mr Comyns Carr's arguments ctober 17) are unclear. The folwing clarifications may be helpful. Nuclear stations which already nerate economically 14 per cent our electricity are not alone in carring transmission distribution, el, waste management and other sts and these are taken into count in the investment decisions the generating boards. Furthere such investment is only underken if the expected returns sufiently exceed the costs so that is hard to see how a situation uld arise in which they could ripple the nation".

The operational stations have en described as the workhorses the system by the former chairn of the Central Electricity nerating Board. This reflects ir excellent reliability. Indeed e of the Magnox stations holds world record for uninterrupted eration. In 1976-77 the nuclear tions in England and Wales had average load factor of 77 per t whereas only three fossil lled stations exceeded 70 per t. The repair and maintenance sts of nuclear stations also are sistently lower. There have been ays in the construction of anced gas cooled reactors but s is a problem they have shared th contemporary fossil fuelled tions.

Mr Comyns Carr appears to be aware that fast reactors are already producing electricity in the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union and have been doing so for a considerable period. This is not a new but an evolving technology.

In connexion with energy demand it has to be remembered that electricity is easily distributed, versatile and efficient in end use. It is produced from low grade fuels and uranium which could not be burnt locally with any greater overall efficiency. By all means let us develop "renewable" sources and adopt conservation measures where these are economic and socially acceptable propositions (see C. F. Clement's letter October 19), but do not forgo the only non-fossil large scale dependable energy source in sight.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. S. JONES,
Head, Economics and Programmes,
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority,
11 Charles II Street, SW1.
October 21.

Guerrillas in Rhodesia

From Mr Walter H. Salomon

Sir, Earlier this month, the Labour Conference passed a strongly worded resolution calling on the British Government, inter alia, to "give material and moral support to freedom fighters in Zimbabwe". This week the British Council of Churches has published its views *Rhodesia Now: The Liberation of Zimbabwe.*

The Churchmen stop short of advocating the use of funds of Christian charities or societies for direct aid to terrorist guerrillas. They do, however, write that some individual Christians or Churches may "feel able to give direct assistance to the guerrillas fighting for self determination". They further quote the representatives of the "freedom fighters" that "their armed struggle, far from being of 'blood bath' proportions, is responsibly organized" and state that "many pacifists would agree that a distinction can be made between a discriminate and proportionate use of force and unrestricted violence".

In my view this shows muddled if benevolent thinking on the part of the churchmen. A terrorist war means untold human misery and it means the murder of innocent women and children: there is no hope that it would be responsibly organized or "a controlled means to an end".

The use of terrorist violence is already too widespread. It could destroy us all. The West Germans have had a taste of what the next 20 years may bring as have the long suffering people of Northern Ireland. The British Council of Churches and the members of the Labour Party should think again about what they are advocating.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER H. SALOMON,
The Reform Club,
104 Pall Mall, SW1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Private remarks made public

From Mr Alan Clark, MP for Plymouth, Sutton (Conservative)

Sir, It is interesting (leading article, October 22) that you should defend Sir Richard Dobson's dismissal on the grounds that his remarks "left the impression" that he belived many people ". . . to be *inferior*". The principle that the human field is one where it should not be permitted to assert, or act upon, qualitative judgments is certainly one which (because it is so unnatural) has had to be reinforced by statute penalizing "discrimination".

But there is at least one element of comfort to be drawn from the affair—namely, it has confirmed that abstract concepts, ideas, are stronger (and, therefore, in repressive societies, more to be feared) than actions.

It is a well accepted fact of life, recently given the force of law, that there are practically no limits to the personal and practical incompetence of the job holder. Prolonged mismanagement, defective forecasting, gross illeness, sexual deviance and embezzlement seem to disqualify no one from having their employment "protected". But even the most homely and familiar of expressions—"wogs", "too-big-for-their-boots"—any suggestion that the Emperor, far from having no clothes on, might just possibly have some of his buttons undone is, it seems, intolerably offensive to our corporate masters.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALAN CLARK,
House of Commons.

From Mr Philip Goldenberg

Sir, I am staggered by the views of some of your correspondents (October 24).

It is indeed a breach of etiquette to record a speech on a private occasion. It certainly is a good thing that people should say what they think. But is it not a sad—but typical—aspect of our adversarial society that leaders (be they of management, or trade unions, or of political parties) should hold, or at any rate be reasonably interpreted as holding, generalized and prejudiced views about their opposite numbers? And is it not sadder that *any* such leaders should either hold or express opinions tinged with casual racialism? And are not these problems more important than a breach of good manners—I sincerely hope that, if the recording had first been made available to *The Times*, you would have reproduced it.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOLDENBERG,
Prospective Liberal Parliamentary candidate for Eton and Slough,
2 Cherrydale,
Hagden Lane,
Watford.

From Lord Taylor

Sir, The sad experience of Sir Richard Dobson should point for everyone in public life a simple and salutary lesson.

Marxism teaches that the end justifies the means, and that, in the smashing up of our society, any and every expedient is justified. Betrayal of one's hosts, abuse of hospitality, character assassination, and the dissemination of envy, hatred and malice are, by an extraordinary process of mental gymnastics, regarded as positive virtues, provided they contribute to the undermining of confidence in the liberal virtues of conventional honesty, decency, and freedom of speech and opinion.

The message is plain for all to read. No Marxist can be trusted not to betray relatives, friends, colleagues, superiors or subordinates, if he thinks that by so doing he is furthering his cause. Such intellectual arrogance, based on very second rate philosophical theorizing, is enough to make the Marxist a liability in any position of responsibility in a liberal society. In particular, it behoves us not to elect any more Marxists to Parliament—or to take them out to dinner.

Yours etc,
TAYLOR OF HARLOW,
House of Lords.

From Councillor Sam Springer

Sir, As a member of the Home Secretary's Standing Advisory Council on race relations, and one who has been involved in promoting good relations between people of different ethnic groups, I am appalled at the highly irresponsible and offensive remarks made by Sir Richard Dobson, Chairman of British Leyland. I am convinced that he has undermined the progress made in recent years in improving race relations as well as industrial relations in this country. Moreover, I doubt whether he has ever stopped to consider the immense damage he has done to Britain's export market.

How does he expect the "Wogs" to react when they realize the contempt with which they are held by one of Britain's leading industrialists? The thought must remain as to what extent his views may be shared by his other colleagues in high places.

Yours faithfully,
SAM SPRINGER,
Town Hall, Hackney, E8.

From Mrs Anne Burden

Sir, Your correspondents (October 24) seem to have missed the point about Sir Richard Dobson's speech. As chairman of Leyland he was a public figure and his innermost opinions of the work force matter. The fact that he held the views expressed in his speech showed him to be unsuitable for his job.

Let us rather thank the tape recordist for exposing what appears to be a two faced image and let us be grateful it was done with a tape recorder and not with a terrorist's gun. On balance the tape recorder seems to be a more efficient weapon which attacks only those "condemned out of their own mouths", and if the ubiquitous tape recorder makes us all be more careful to say what we think and to think what we say, then we might see an upsurge of sincerity which would not be such a bad thing.

Yours faithfully,
ANNE BURDEN,
107 Gore Road,
Burnham,
Buckinghamshire.

From Miss Sheila Barton

Sir, Surely the objection is not to Sir Richard Dobson having said what he thought, which may have been unthinking, but to his thinking what he said.

Yours faithfully,
SHEILA BARTON,
7 Orchard Street,
Cambridge.

Recognition of ordained women

From the Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge

Sir, In your correspondence and leading article on the recent celebration of Holy Communion in this country by an American woman priest there seems to be a tendency to confuse two questions which ought so far as possible to be kept distinct. These are: (a) that of the ordination of women priests in the Church of England, and (b) that of the recognition by the Church of England of priests of other churches of the Anglican Communion who are women.

With regard to the former the Anglican Group for the Ordination of Women to the Historic Ministry of the Church, of which I am chairman, has always insisted that the change of policy which we desire must be brought about by strictly constitutional means after the fullest consideration by the Church as a whole, and this is surely right. Illegal or irregular action, such as the ordinations of women by some American bishops before their church had decided to admit women to the priesthood, would be discreditable and counter-productive.

In respect of the latter issue, however, the situation is different. Without consulting the General Synod or the dioceses, our bishops announced that they would refuse to license any Anglican priest from abroad to officiate in this country if she is a woman. This policy seems to be full of inconsistencies, as well as deeply offensive to individual priests and to the churches to which they belong. The women in question have undeniably been ordained canonically, by rites which the Church of England acknowledges as valid, in, and by the authority of, churches with which the Church of England is in full communion.

The only proper ground for a general refusal to license any Anglican women priests as such would appear to be a belief on the bishops' part that they are not in fact priests. But in that case the Church of England could not possibly maintain, as it claims to do, full communion with the churches that have ordained, or purported to ordain, them. Full communion which does not entail interchangeability of ministries is not "full".

There are those, indeed, who hold that these ordinations were invalidated by the mere fact that the recipients were women: but this position is not open to the bishops collectively, since the General Synod, by majorities in each of the Houses of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, has already recorded its view that there is no fundamental objection in principle to the ordination of women. It might perhaps be argued that the effect of licensing is to give an overseas priest the same status for the time being as a priest of the Church of England, and that for a woman this is impossible since in the Church of England no woman can become a priest. But since these women are in fact priests, of churches with which we claim to have interchangeability of ministries, that argument is scarcely convincing.

In these circumstances it may well be that the most effective way to persuade the bishops to revise their policy is for clergy and congregations to invite visiting Anglican women priests to celebrate Holy Communion whenever suitable occasions arise. "Disobedience" in this matter is entirely consistent with strict legality and propriety in respect of the ordination of women within the Church of England. A very useful first step might be for those bishops who were aggrieved by the recent incident to test the actual state of the exising law in the courts.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. H. LAMPE,
The Divinity School,
St John's Street,
Cambridge.

From the Vicar of the University Church, Oxford

Sir, It is a mistake to imagine that opponents of the ordination of women in the Anglican Communion can be neatly divided into those who have fundamental objections to women priests and those who are "inopportunists". There are those of us who see no theological reason why the universal Church should not decide to ordain women. Indeed our understanding of Christian practice and thinking leads us to expect development and change. But we equally believe that this issue is too big for such a small section of Christians as the Anglican Communion to decide by itself.

There are certainly things which Anglicans are capable of deciding on. We can do what we believe to be right with our own domestic property. Thus we ought to be able to decided about the Book of Common Prayer and the role of the Thirty-nine Articles. But there are certain things which we hold in common with other Christians, such as the Creeds and the Canon of scripture. Experience shows that if you rammer unilaterally with these bonds of unity you cause Christian disunity.

Because Anglicans have claimed that the ministry lies in this category of "common property", any substantial change in its ordering must depend on the decision of the common body. This is just as much a matter of principle and conscience as any which the advocates of women priests may invoke. The full dimensions of the problem facing the Anglican Communion will not be grasped unless the issue is seen for what it is, not principle against pragmatism, but principle against principle.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CORNWELL,
12 Mansfield Road,
Oxford.
October 24.

First class at cut rates

From Mr P. A. Keen

Sir, Margaret Dennes Cohen's letter of October 22 about an elderly man buying, at half price, a first-class ticket to Paddington, assumes that the senior citizen's scheme is a subsidized facility.

This is not so. It is a commercial scheme to stimulate travel by senior citizens and so to increase revenue. It has succeeded magnificently in this respect. One of its attractions to old people is that it is available, for example, on sleeping car services and in first class.

Since, therefore, travelling first class benefits the taxpayer rather that the reverse, I hope Mrs Dennes Cohen would not wish to deny senior citizens the right to purchase this additional comfort.

Yours faithfully,
PETER KEEN,
Chief Passenger Manager,
British Railways Board,
222 Marylebone Road, NW1.

From Mrs Ronald de Bunsen

Sir, I am a little astonished by Mrs Margaret Dennes Cohen's criticism of the senior citizen who booked a first-class fare from Oxford to Paddington on his concessionary card. (October 22). He adds not a tittle to the expense of taxpayers by so doing so long as first class coaches are retained by British Rail. Indeed, he is adding to the comfort of other passengers by leaving an empty space in the often overcrowded third-class compartments.

This passenger has more than likely helped to subsidize the railways by buying first-class tickets up to the time of his retirement. It has never before entered my head to travel first class but this certainly gives me ideas. If for a "comparatively small sum" I can have seven-eighths of two coaches to myself, this is the way I shall travel in the future.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET DE BUNSEN,
Burgess Farm,
Upshire,
Waltham Abbey,
Essex.

From Miss Elisabeth Jupp

Sir, My mother at 77 is frail, lame and always in some pain. Travelling is an ordeal for her but one of her great pleasures, a couple of times a year, is to visit her children and grandchildren at the other side of England. This past year she has travelled first class at a cut rate because of her senior citizen's card; even so the fare is expensive for her.

First-class carriages are almost never full. While they exist it seems compassionate and helpful of British Rail to let some of the otherwise empty seats be used by elderly people who deeply appreciate tranquillity and comfort.

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH JUPP,
23 Harrow View,
Harrow.

Stopping hijacking

From Mr S. Hills

Sir, As a long standing and very frequent air traveller over the past 20 years I have also been addressing my thoughts to possible ways of thwarting the hijacking of aircraft.

Sealing the cockpit from the passenger carrying area and the use of "knock-out" gases I'm afraid are not effective solutions, as there must always be some communication between the cockpit and the main body of the aircraft, thus enabling the hijacker to bargain, and, in any case, the hijackers can always prepare himself with a gas mask (*Airport 1977*—a novel by Michael Scheff and David Spector).

There are, however, two possible solutions:

(1) The method adopted on internal flights in Korea and Taiwan, whereby each crew member and traveller carries no hand baggage at all and is required to empty his pockets and her handbag into a small basket for detailed examination before boarding.

(2) That each and every traveller is required to sign a declaration before boarding the aircraft that, in the event of a hijacking, they are prepared to accept all the risks involved including the loss of their lives.

The first solution is perhaps inconvenient but very few of us in fact need the items we always carry in our briefcases, etc, and it is not much of a sacrifice to do without them even on a 20-hour flight.

The second solution might deter some of us from flying at all but we all travel in cars, where statistically the risks of death are far in excess of hijacking incidents and I, for one, would be perfectly prepared to accept the solution if I felt it would eventually or altogether eliminate the bargaining objectives of the hijacker.

I accept the fact that neither solution (whether combined or not) is foolproof since any suicidal maniac, if he merely wishes to blow up an aircraft without rhyme or reason, can conceal a bomb in his main baggage stowed in the baggage compartment. However, if a bargain or ransom is involved, which his confederate on the ground would advise after take off there must be within that bargaining threat sufficient time element for an acceptance of the bargain. This time element would then probably allow time to land and search.

Yours faithfully,
STUART HILLS,
46 The Ridgeway,
Tonbridge,

Mr Begin's visit

From the Acting General Secretary of the Labour Party

Sir, In your issue of today (October 20) you quote Mr David Watkins, MP, whom you say is chairman of the Labour Party's Middle East council, as regretting the proposed visit of Mr Begin. There is no such body as the Labour Party's Middle East council. The Labour Middle East council is a small pressure group and not an official Labour Party body. The statement by Mr Watkins is not an official Labour Party statement. I am sure Mr Watkins would be the first to confirm these facts. If the matter is left, however, a great many people may be misled.

Yours sincerely,
H. R. UNDERHILL,
Acting General Secretary, the Labour Party,
Transport House,
Smith Square, SW1.
October 20.

Projecting coloured births

From Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, There have been numerous accounts in the press of the criticisms which I made in 1970, according to the forthcoming volume of Mr Crossman's diary, of a certain projection of the then Registrar General of the number of births to coloured parents in 1986.

Since these criticisms effect civil servants who are not able to defend themselves, I would like to make it clear that my concern related solely to the validity of the assumptions underlying the projections and the possible political flavour of their implications. I did not know the then Registrar General or his staff and had no evidence of political or racial motivation one way or another on their part.

However, I have known the present Registrar General, Mr Toby Paine, for many years as he was the Head of the Statistical Section of the Board of Inland Revenue during the time when I was advising on tax matters. I can say positively that I know no one who would be less likely to allow his work or that of his staff to be influenced by prejudices of any kind.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge.

Trouble at the opera

From Mr Stephen Solley

Sir, On the night that I enjoyed the abridged version of *Don Carlos*, the booing or rather braying of a small section of the audience was overwhelmed by the prolonged and hearty clapping and cheering by the rest of us. I wonder if the protesters would have booed the pit in the same unpleasant way had it contained the band of the underpaid Metropolitan Police?

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SOLLEY,
Cloisters,
Pump Court, Temple, EC4.

Battle of Britain

From Air Commodore A. R. D. MacDonell, RAF retd

Sir, A book has been published by Len Deighton called *Fighter*, much of which concerns the German Luftwaffe of the Hitler war. It also includes chapters about the Battle of Britain. These contain inaccuracies on the subject of morale, weapons, tactics and comparisons between the German Messerschmitt 109E and the Spitfire I and the Hurricane I. On the jacket of the book under its title is written "The True Story of the Battle of Britain."

As Chairman of the Battle of Britain Fighter Association I wish to place on record that we do not endorse this claim.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. D. MACDONELL,
70 Burbage Road,
Dulwich, SE24.

Gruesome competition

From Mr George Clare

Sir, Under the headline "Gruesome competition" you published an article in your issue of May 14 by your former Bonn correspondent, Mr Dan van der Vat, in which he expressed his keen distaste for a competition run by *Bild*, the German mass circulation daily of our group, which had the purpose to increase popular awareness of the importance of early recognition of cancer.

Mr van der Vat called *Bild's* competition a "cretinously simple giveaway" and concluded his description of what he termed "this extraordinary stunt" with the words: "If this cancer contest does nothing else, it shows that BILD is always ready to extend single handed the boundaries of the journalistically possible".

Here Mr van der Vat was certainly correct for this "stunt" produced donations for the German Cancer Research Fund from *Bild* readers amounting to DM2,5 Mio. *Bild's* Editor, Herr Guenter Prinz, has just been awarded the Federal Republic's Order of Merit First Class for publishing this "cretinously simple" competition.

The Federal President's award citation says: "This success is without parallel for any newspaper competition and could only be achieved thanks to the great journalistic expertise and care shown by the editors of *Bild* and hence of that newspaper's Editor in Chief."

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE CLARE,
Managing Director,
The Axel Springer Publishing Group,
58 Jermyn Street,
St James's, SW1.

An Offenbach revival

From Mr Alexander Faris

Sir, Your Music Critic Stanley Sadie is mistaken in stating that *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* is "Offenbach's one piece that is not an *opéra bouffe*". In 1864 Offenbach's grand opera *Die Rheinnixen* was presented at the Hofoper in Vienna. It was withdrawn after eight performances, but its principal motif, used in the overture, the finale and a central Chorus of Elves, was later resurrected by the composer to become the Barcarolle in *Les Contes d'Hoffmann*.

The MS full score of *Die Rheinnixen* is in the Austrian National Library.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER FARIS,
118d Regent's Park Road, NW1.

Guest Column

Happy-pills that so often lead to suicide

Dr Colin Brewer points out the dangers of treating unhappiness as a medical problem

One of the most lethal ironies of modern medical practice is that increasing numbers of British men and women are committing suicide with medically prescribed drugs which are supposed to make them feel happy. This is a fairly recent phenomenon because the drugs in question, knon as tricyclic antidepressants, were only introduced in 1959. Since then, psychiatrists and GPs have prescribed them liberally, to the tune of 3,500,000 *prescriptions in 1965 and 8,000,000 in 1974*, representing 2.7 per cent of all National Health Service prescribing.

Tricyclics are the most poisonous of all the drugs commonly used in psychiatric practice, and the first patient to succeed in killing herself with them did so within a year of their introduction. In 1965, at least 19 succesful suicides were attributable to tricyclics, and the number has increased steadily to 167 in 1974. This represents 9 per cent of all suicidal poisonings and excludes a number of deaths classified by coroners as "accidental" or "undetermined whether accidental or suicide", a proportion of which are undoubtedly suicidal.

Of course, it is not surprising that unhappy people sometimes try to kill themselves, but that very fact should have *made doctors cautious about prescribing* drugs which could prove fatal even after a relatively small overdose. Barbiturates are still one of the most ponular drugs for successful suicide, but a patient is unlikely to die if he reaches hospital alive after a *barbiturate overdose. In contrast, tri*cyclics can kill even if the patient is under constant supervision in an intensive care unit.

Many doctors prescribe these drugs generously in the belief that they nip depression in the bud and stop people getting to a suicidal stage or needing to be admitted to hospital. Unfortunately, there is little evidence hat tricyclics have led to any fall in the number of admissions for depression or in the number of suicides. The *suicide rate has certainly* fallen since 1964, but that is accounted for almost entirely by a reduction in coal-gas poisoning, presumably thanks to natural gas. The incidence of suicide by tablets and by other methods has stayed fairly constant since then, while the number of admissions for deliberate overdose (not all of them suicidal) has increased about threefold.

I must stress that I regard tricyclics as useful drugs and prescribe them myself occasionally, but these figures suggest that many of those who attempt or commit suicide are not suffering from conditions which respond to medication.

The basic cause of this epidemic of self-poisoning with happy-pills is the medicalization of misery. What used to be called "unhappiness", with the implication that it was part of the human condition, to be dealt with—if at all—by personal or social change, is now called "depression", with the implication that it is a disease like typhoid or cancer *which it is the responsibility of doctors* to eliminate. There are certainly some patients who are profoundly miserable without apparent cause and who can be thought of as "ill", but they are comparatively rare.

This is not the first time that a useful treatment has proved to be a two-edged sword, and we have some precedents to guide us. A total ban is neither necessary *nor likely, but doctors must be made more* aware of the toxicity of tricyclics and be more discriminating in their prescribing. I see too many patients who have had drugs prescribed without any attempt to find out why they are unhappy, or in the *usually vain hope that drugs will somehow* enable the patient to feel jolly in the face of a rotten marriage, a frustrating job, or an unfortunate personality.

One solution is to place some small but irritating bureaucratic obstacle in the way of prescribing, such as filling out a form in duplicate. This system was used with success in Australia for certain very expensive drugs. In an age when many repeat prescriptions are written by doctors' receptionists, even a requirement that *the GP himself* should write it (as is mandatory for some addictive drugs) could lead to more selectivity. Limiting the number of tablets to be dispensed at one time and having them foil-wrapped might reduce the risks of an impulsive overdose, as would entrusting the tablets to someone other than the patient.

In the longer term, prescribing habits will probably shift to safer antidepressants, of which several examples already exist. Looking even farther into the future—perhaps unrealistically far—doctors and patients might question the whole philosophy of "pills for personal problems" which is as dangerous and as ineffective now as when people only had alcohol and opium to help them to ignore what they preferred not to see.

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Good neighbours are what our cities really need

This week the Government announced an extension of its inner city aid programme by bringing more towns and cities into the scheme. Anthony Steen examines the reasons why government action has so far failed to help the industrial urban areas and calls for radical new policies.

The dramatic eclipse from prosperity to poverty of some of our greatest cities did not take place overnight. Yet it took a spate of government reports in the 1960s to bring home the *gravity of the situation* commonly called "urban deprivation".

Milner-Holland's look at London housing, Ingleby's study of children and young people, Plowden's investigation of primary education, Seebohm's plan to reorganize the social services, focused attention on the need for *positive* discrimination towards people suffering from multiple deprivation living in overcrowded areas and for whom the welfare state did not cater.

Urban deprivation was seen exclusively as a problem affecting people—to which the old, unskilled and unemployed were especially vulnerable, rather than the inevitable consequence of external influences affecting those unable to escape from run-down areas.

In 1968 Harold Wilson declared an urban crisis with £20m to cure it. Jim Callaghan, then Home Secretary, described the urban aid programme as arresting the downward spiral which afflicts so many of the depressed and most overcrowded parts of our towns and cities. He said: "There is a deadly quagmire of need and apathy." The idea was to pinch from Peter to pay Paul by switching to special grant category money already in the rate support grant for general allocation. In this way £60m was earmarked from rural to urban areas and with no extra cost to government. Yet to obtain a 75 per cent award local authorities had to find the balance of *25 per cent either from exist*ing budgets or by borrowing. For the poorer authorities this often proved prohibitive. Further, by providing cosmetic *finance for community service* programmes and building projects, an illusion was created that urban aid would cure city malaise—whereas the rot continued and grew.

Nor did the Education Priority Area experiment, concerned with the positive discrimination for children of the "deprived", get to grips with the underlying problem facing those in areas of social malaise. For in spite of the boast that the scheme would improve educational standards and so compensate for a child's deficient background, the programme failed to teach the skills necessary for pupils to find work on leaving. The *cost: £175,00. The result:* five volumes on library shelves.

Criticism that funds were being squandered

A further £5m was spent by the Home Office on "action research" through the Community Development Project, which detailed small "professional *teams" to generate self*-help in urban stress areas. What the teams learnt was the amount disadvantaged people could do to help themselves was severely limited. The CDP view that government funds were being squandered *on the* wrong proverty programmes may explain the official silence surrounding much of the five years of experimental work.

The urban bandwagon rolled on. A newly established Community Programmes Department in 1972 launched neighbourhood schemes for £150,000 a piece—a "Parallel and cross-fertilising experiment with the *Community Development Pro*ject". They focused the need for visual improvements to the environment rather than merely jollying up the deprived.

Sir Keith Joseph *reawakened* interest in the personal deprivation theory by suggesting that deprivation was a kind of hereditary disease transmitted from generation to generation. Half a million pounds *then* went to academic institutions to carry out a seven-year study programme: report due 1980.

Peter Walker's £3m urban guideline and inner area *studies followed next and with* them the dawning of a new approach—the total approach. This rationalized the failure of previous urban programmes on the basis that they were too *narrow and failed to compre*hend wider issues affecting the city as a whole.

The Department of Environment's "quality of life" studies, which were launched *contemporaneously, advanced* the same thinking but applied the total approach to the use of leisure.

By now poverty programmes followed poverty programmes *thick and fast. The use of* weaselwords in deceptive project titles added to the confusion since they bore little relation to what was actually happening on the ground. There was a proliferation of schemes involving *numerous* government departments, interlinked, interwoven and cross-financed.

It was time for coordination, said an inter-departmental study. The result: the Urban Deprivation Unit, staffed by a levy of bureaucrats. A ministerial post was created for urban affairs in March, 1974. This disappeared six months later without trace.

Local authority management now became the new thrust through Comprehensive Community Programmes which superseded the total approach. These were based on the belief that urban deprivation still lingered in the 50 or so areas suffering from it because priorities were wrong. So the programme abandoned social action and favoured administrative juggling with *priorities*.

To test the practicability of this approach £4m worth of trial runs were to be set up. Now it seems the trial runs are themselves to have a trial run—in Gateshead!

Because of duplicity and general confusion, no one knows the real cost of the poverty programmes. Some say about £10m annually since 1968. What we do know is that the government's fight against urban deprivation, like the emperor's new clothes, has been shown to be little more than empty rhetoric: for the number of unemployed has risen dramatically in nearly every city; homelessness has doubled; a million people languish on local authority waiting lists; Housing Action Areas are a contradiction in terms, for the *£195,200,000* allocated to them in 1973-74 was cut back to £85,800,000 in 1975-76, and with a pound worth less. Regional grants and development area status have not halted the *exodus* of people from the inner cities.

Some say the most povery programmes have done is to employ a new breed—"professionals of deprivation"—to conduct surveys and produce reports which tell us little that we did not already know.

The dearth of povery initiatives in the past two years led to the belief that the government was preparing to launch a radical new approach. Hopes were dashed, however, when Peter Shore churned out the all too familiar phrases in his speech at Bristol: "a strategy for revitalization", "urgency for the inner cities", "better integration of services". But no new money to do it with. Just shuffling around what was already earmarked "public expenditure".

In spite of 10 years of poverty programmes, it is clear the Government has not learnt very much, for it is now off on yet another wild goose chase. This time the inner city is the target, with local authorities harnessed to empty partnership agreements while urban malaise, urban deprivation, inner city squalor—call it what you will—continues and grows worse.

"If our cities fail, so to a large extent does our society." So said Peter Shore in a speech last year noted for its purple phrases in which he urged everyone in the land to tackle the urban crisis. Yet the recent White Paper *Policy for the Inner City* fails to build on the experiences of the poverty programmes.

For the talk now is of redirecting priorities, "coordinated action" and new partnership arrangements with local authorities—though quite what this all means is anyone's *guess*.

The overall impression is that the Government lacks the political will to find a solution to the problems of our cities. For everyone knows that the recipe for prosperous towns is a *flourishing* industrial sector and full employment. In which case, why has not the government seen to it that the tens of thousands of acres of vacant and derelict land which spread outwards from the centre of our cities are reclaimed for industrial development? Where are the long term plans for tackling the damage caused by the stop-go industrial growth/decline cycle? Why still no commitment to shattered communities displaced by wholesale demolition of inner city neighbourhoods who were lured to vast soulless council estates on the periphery of our great towns?

Profits were diverted to building on green sites

The problems go back a century or more—the result of a process by which factories were built on green field sites then on the edges of our towns where land was plentiful and cheap and housed the local workforce.

Yet as industry prospered, profits tended to be diverted *for the building of new fac*tories on other green field sites. With insufficient investment the older industries declined. Local job opportunities suffered. Migration left *the older and unskilled behind*. Many firms closed leaving vacant sites. These were not filled for they were expensive to buy, and there was a shortage of skilled labour in city centres. It was cheaper and quicker for new firms to start afresh farther out.

Today the cities' topography vividly illustrates the effects of the recurrent cycles of growth and decline. Birmingham now has 1,100 acres derelict within the city; Liverpool some 2,000, and other big cities show similar patterns. Yet much of it will remain locked up at inflated prices in the hands of *nationalized industries, public* bodies and local authorities (Liverpool City Council owns 60 per cent of the city's inner area). Not only does this deter new investment, but it represents a direct *cost* to the local authority in loan charges on the land and revenue foregone in the absence of development.

The Government must compel recalcitrant public organi*zations to release* their holdings at a price which will attract indigenous business. The right approach would be to halt any further thrust outwards into the green belt. The local authorities must be provided with the necessary resources and resolve to implement such a policy. The Government has already allocated £100m for construction work for the cities but this is no gift—just borrowing powers for local authorities to incur greater debts in the future. Let us hope that this will be earmarked for infrastructure grants for derelict and undersused land.

It is not just derelict land we should go to town about, but also the faceless battalions of bureaucrats who gum up the works on planning applications, and prevent the utilization of empty warehouses and use of existing premises through unnecessary delays and rigid adherence to administrative procedures.

Bureaucracy may well be the root cause of the failure of regional policy to reduce differentials between the regions. Surely with all the regional machinery, industrial development certificates, *regional* planning boards, intermediate areas and regional development grants our cities should have been rejuvenated.

Regional Aid could be put to better use

Yet regional policy has worked against the inner areas by sucking out industry to the periphery and beyond to the new towns—as on Merseyside, where 80,000 jobs were lost in the inner city to be replaced by 100,000 on the edges. Furthermore, the cost of £13,300 to create each job in a special development area would suggest that regional aid could be put to better use.

If we *revitalize* the cities where are we going to put the people who come to work there? Massive slum clearance programmes have stripped the inner cities of housing stock. The older properties which remain do not attract mortgages. Private purchases have been hit by the dramatic drop in local authority mortgages (from £856m in 1975 to £385m in 1976). Private lettings have dried up because of the provisions of the Rent Act. But worst of all is the catastrophic reduction in improvement grants in Housing Action and general improvement areas, *down from* 15,799 in 1974 to 5,970 in 1976.

"We must pension off the bulldozer and replace the general policies of comprehensive redevelopment by a policy of *gradual renewal and rehabil*itation" (Peter Shore, Habitat Conference, 1976). This is surely where money should be spent. Why isn't it?

Hand in hand with industrial revival and housing improvements must go the rebuilding of a caring community, probably the most delicate and difficult of all the tasks.

For the demolition of the inner area laid waste not just houses but also communities where relationships were important and people cared for one another. Here the ailments of our modern age—loneliness and mental ill health—were far less prominent.

The first priority, therefore, is to try to rekindle the neighbourhood spirit in the large impersonal council estates round the cities by the creation of smaller units of organization, where people can once again start to relate to each other. Furthermore, in a number of areas the redistribution of *responsibility* and resources away from the town hall official to the people themselves has worked well and suggests a more widespread application. Self-help *and participation* are well-worn terms but the principles behind them are still important and have considerable potential.

The future of our country is *bound up with the resusci*tation of our community, rejuvenation of industry and the return of prosperity to our cities. Those who ignore this do so at their peril.

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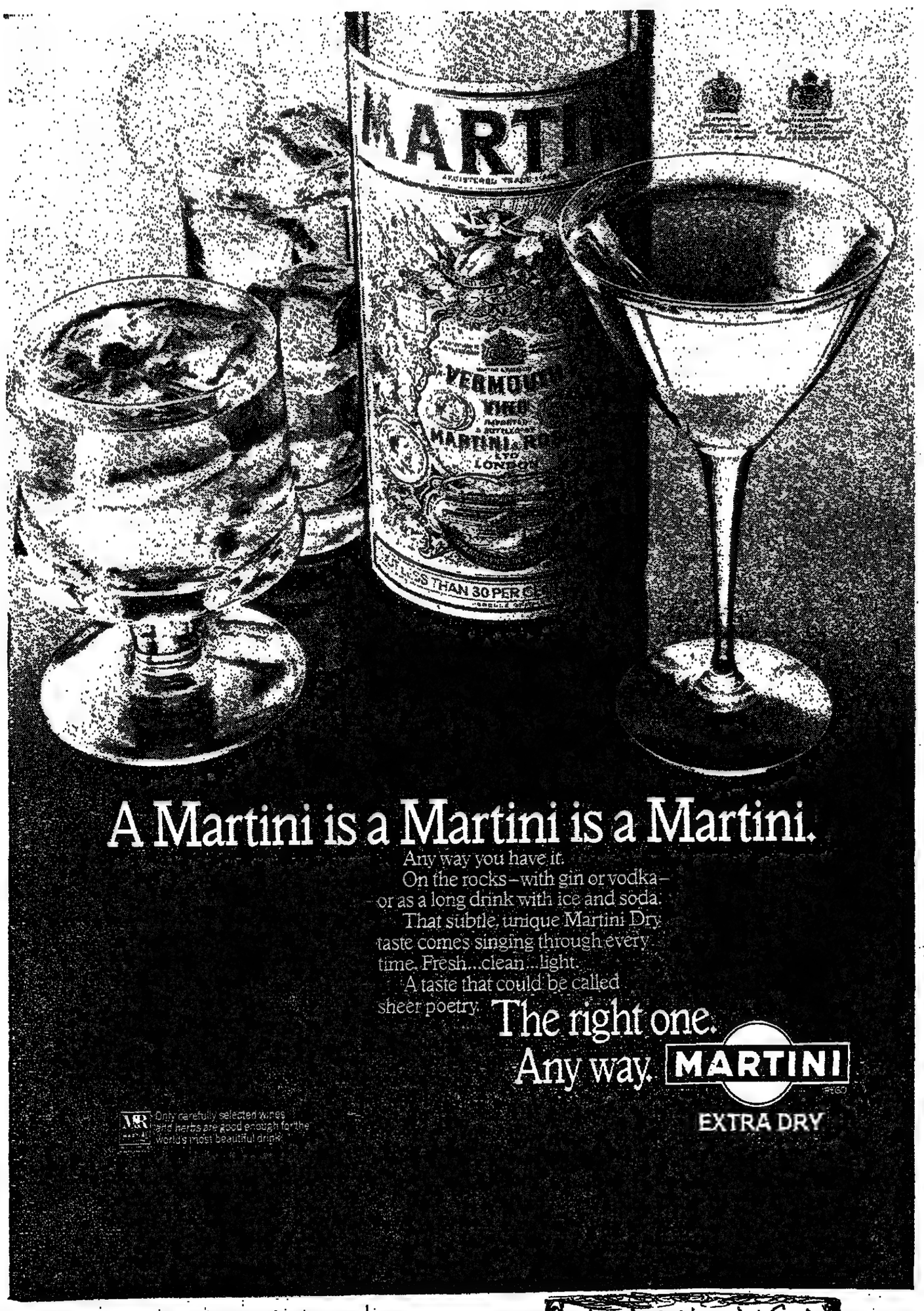
The author is Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree.



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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 25: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, on behalf of The Queen, held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Honorary Air Commodore, Royal Air Force Lyneham, this afternoon received Group Captain I. D. Brimson, Station Commander, Royal Air Force Lyneham.

CLARENCE HOUSE

October 25: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Duke of Gloucester, Counsellors of State under Her Majesty's Commission, held a Council on behalf of The Queen at 12.45 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present: the Right Hon Michael Foot, MP (Lord President), the Right Hon the Lord Goronwy-Roberts (Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office), the Right Hon Ronald King Murray, MP (Lord Advocate) and the Right Hon Edward Bishop, MP (Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food).

Sir Edward Eveleigh (Lord Justice of Appeal) was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Mr Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon Michael Foot, MP had an audience of the Counsellors of State before the Council.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 25: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as President, this evening attended a reception given by the Council of the Royal Cambridge Home for Soldiers' Widows at The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to mark the retirement of Gabrielle Countess of Caithness as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President of Christ's Hospital, was present at the Founder's Day Dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

HATCHED HOUSE LODGE

October 25: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy returned to Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon from Mauritius.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were received on arrival at the Airport by Mr A. W. Cooke-Smith (Chief of Airside Safety and Operations Heathrow Airport, London) and His Excellency Sir Leckraz Teelock (High Commissioner for Mauritius).

The Shah of Iran is 58 today.

A memorial service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Michael Balcon will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields on Thursday, November 24, at noon.

Birthdays today

Sir Andrew Carnwath, 68; Sir Joseph Cleary, 75; Lord Derwent, 75; Sir Clifford Inniss, 67; Air Marshal Sir Douglas Jackman, 75; Sir Jacobson, 69; Sir Edwin David, 82; Sir Donald Macintyre, 65; Viscount Muirshiel, 65; Mr Hugh Scanlon, 64; Lord Stone, 54.

Memorial service

Leonard Ropner

Edward Heath, MP, was represented by Lady Kitson, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, by Sir Timothy Kitson, MP, at a memorial service for Sir Leonard Ropner held at St Gregory's, Sinnington, North Yorkshire yesterday. The Rev Frank Ledgard officiated and read the lessons. Among those present were:

Lady Ropner (widow), Sir John and Lady Ropner (son and daughter-in-law), Major and Mrs Laurence Ropner and Mr and Mrs Sandy Ropner (sons-in-law and daughters), Mary and Kate Ropner, Suzie Forbes Adam, Jeremy and Miranda Spence (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs Jock Ropner, Mr and Mrs Bruce Ropner, Mr and Mrs Gary Ropner, Mr and Mrs Nathan Ropner, Mr Jeremy Ropner, Mr John Ropner, Mr David Ropner, Mr Peter Ropner, Mr M. Mitchell-Heggs.

The Marquess of Normanby, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Lord and Lady Stanmore, Lord and Lady Mancroft, Lady Serena James, the Lady Parkinson, Lady Nussey, Sir Bernard and Lady Ansty, Major-General Charles and Lady Dalton, Mr Roy and Dame Margot Smith, Colonel W. I. Hill-Trevor, Major-General John Dalton, Colonel R. L. Lister, Major Arthur Ward, Colonel S. B. Roberts, Colonel Michael Kitching, Major-General W. E. Cornwallis-Strutt, Mrs Angus Strutt, Miss Sarah Ropner, Colonel George Armstrong-Jones, Major A. A. Chisenhale-Marsh, Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Scrope (St John's Ambulance Brigade, North Yorkshire), Captain and Mrs R. V. McIntyre, Major E. Runton-Squire, Mr J. Bailey, Mr E. Binns-Caldecott, Mr Peter Stone-Browne (Barkston Ash Conservative Association), Mr R. Marriott (Richmond Conservative Association), Mr Jeremy Baynam (Thirsk and Malton Conservative Association), Mr T. W. V. Cowell and Mr D. W. Bruce (National Westminster Bank), Mrs A. Earl (Le Poney Club), Mr C. V. Forsyth (Mr D. T. J. B. Rutter (Thompson Cock and Co).

Gifts to cathedral

Gifts totalling £6,450 have been given by the Friends of Lincoln Cathedral for maintenance and adornment. They include £250 for closed-circuit television for the organ loft, so that the organist can see the conductor in the choir and the nave.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. D. Barder and Miss L. J. Mathews
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs S. H. L. Barder, of The Close, Odiham, Hampshire, and Lindsay-Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Mathews, of Chenies Way, Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire.

Mr R. N. Calvert and Miss P. Z. Townley
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs G. R. Calvert, of Johannesburg, and Pamela, elder daughter of Mr J. M. Townley, of Hampstead, and Mrs K. Lees-Smith, of Milborne Port, Dorset.

Mr M. K. Collins and Miss L. E. Appleby
The engagement is announced between Michael Collins, of 73 Bolsover Street, London, W1, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr A. L. Appleby and the late Mrs A. L. Appleby, of Shinnal Manor, Shropshire.

Mr M. C. C. Girardot and Miss F. H. Vivian
The engagement is announced between Mark Charles Chancourt, elder son of Mr and Mrs N. C. C. Girardot, of Pirbright, and Frances Hiller, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. H. Vivian, of Fittleworth.

Mr J. V. Khayat and Miss Aschan
A marriage has been arranged between John Victor, youngest son of the late Mr Victor A. Khayat and of Mrs Khayat, and Juliet Marit Gabriel, daughter of Mr C. W. Aschan and Mrs Aschan.

Mr R. S. Napier and Miss P. G. Stewart
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of the late Mr Andrew Napier and of Mrs L. V. Grewar, of Meigle, Perthshire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. R. Stewart, of Southport.

Mr R. Glennie and Miss S. Anson
The engagement is announced between Rory, only son of Mr and Mrs Ian Glennie, of Ravenswood Court, Kingston Hill, Surrey, and Susan, eldest daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Alex Anson, of Cogolla, Palma de Mallorca, Spain. The marriage will take place on January 19, 1978.

Mr P. M. G. B. Grimaldi and Miss S. D. G. Wilkinson
The engagement is announced between Peter, only son of Mr and Mrs Philip Grimaldi, of Cedar Lodge, Puckpool, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Davinia, only daughter of the late Sir David Wilkinson, Bt, DSC, and of Sylvia, Lady Wilkinson, of Airlie Gardens, London, W8.

Mr A. F. Hughes and Miss D. C. P. Rivett
The engagement is announced between Alastair, only son of Mr and Mrs N. C. Hughes, of Long Meadow, Ballylesson, Belfast, and Diana, elder daughter of the late Mr F. A. Rivett and of Mrs Rivett, of Tux Lythe House, Milland, West Sussex.

Marriages

Viscount Dunluce and Miss E. Sacher
The marriage took place quietly in London on Friday, October 21, between Viscount Dunluce and Miss Elizabeth Sacher.

Mr G. S. Pengelley and Miss A. L. Watney
The marriage took place on Saturday, at The Priory Church of St Bartholomew the Great, City of London, between Mr Simon Pengelley, only son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Pengelley, and Miss Louise Watney, elder daughter of Mr David Watney and Mrs Michael Minoprio. The Rev Dr N. E. Wallbank officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Caroline Watney and Miss Camilla Arthur. Mr John Reid was best man.

A reception was held at Mercers' Hall and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Luncheons

City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce
The Lord Mayor of Westminster attended a luncheon given by the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce at the Hilton hotel yesterday. Mr Alan Grant, chairman of the chamber, presided and Mr Merlyn Rees, Secretary of State for the Home Department, was the guest of honour. Among others present were:
The Earl of Longford, Lord Creighton, the Hon Samuel Silkin, QC, MP, Mr J. Basil Edwards and Mr R. K. Denby.

British Institute of Management
The annual luncheon of fellows of the British Institute of Management was held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to HM Treasury, gave an address and Mr H. B. Greenborough, chairman of the board of fellows, presided. Among fellows present were:
Sir Douglas Allen, Sir Donald Barron, Sir George Burton, Mr B. S. Kellett, Sir Daniel Pettit, Sir John Read and Mr L. J. Tolley.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, was the guest of honour at a London Chamber of Commerce and Industry luncheon held at the Portman Hotel yesterday. Mr J. N. Cooper, vice president of the chamber, presided, and other guests included Mr S. Golt, Mr R. S. Johnson, and Mr J. J. B. Skinner.

Receptions

British Council
Sir John Llewellyn, director-general, British Council, and Lady Llewellyn were hosts at a reception held at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, last night for fellows from overseas studying in Britain under the training schemes of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and to celebrate United Nations Day (October 24).

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr Derek Gorton, chairman of the Japan section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was host at a reception held at the chamber yesterday. Mr Michael Wilford, HM Ambassador at Tokyo, was the guest of honour.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a dinner held at Lancaster House last night in honour of Mr Stanislaw Dingosz, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping for Poland.

Glass Sellers' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were present at the annual ladies' dinner of the Glass Sellers' Company held at the Mansion House yesterday evening. The Master, Mr W. E. C. Stuart, accompanied by Mrs Stuart, presided, assisted by the Wardens with their ladies. Among others present were:
The Master of the Painter-Stainers' Company and Lady Perring, General Sir John and Lady Gibbon, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh and Lady Cunningham, Air Marshal Sir Edmund Hudleston, Mr S. E. Matthews, Professor and Mrs G. D. Sims, the Master of the Glaziers' Company, the Master of the Stationers' Company and Mrs Bonn, the Master of the Tallow Chandlers Company and Mrs Wade, Mr Alderman and Mrs A. E. Infillitt, and Mr and Mrs P. J. Willoughby.

Derbyshire Lieutenancy
The Vice-Lieutenant of Derbyshire, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Deputy Lieutenants entertained the Lord Lieutenant for Derbyshire, Colonel Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, at dinner at Chatsworth yesterday.

Scientific Instrument Makers' Company
The Scientific Instrument Makers' Company held their admission court at Tallow Chandlers' Hall last night. The new Master, Mr Denys Randolph, presided at a livery dinner held afterwards, assisted by the Wardens, Mr Harry Drew and Mr Jack McNally. The principal speaker was Sir John Read.

South Africa Club
The Ambassador of South Africa presided at a dinner given by the South Africa Club at the Savoy Hotel last night at which Lord Carrington and Sir David Nicolson were guests of honour. Among those present were:
The Spanish Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Mme Vaes, Lord and Lady Aldington, Mr and Mrs William Deedes, Sir Nicholas and Lady Cayzer and Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, and Mrs Griffiths.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Oct 25, 1952

Greenwich time ball

The practice of dropping the time ball, symbol of Greenwich time, will be resumed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, tomorrow. The ball will be dropped each day at 1 pm. A dull red sphere 5ft in diameter, it is part of the Wren observatory building and was erected for the purpose of enabling masters of vessels proceeding down the Thames to adjust their chronometers. The ball is hauled half-way up a mast at five minutes to one, raised to the top at two minutes to one, and released electrically on the hour. The ball was operated continuously from 1833, when first installed, until the observatory was evacuated during the last war. Its operation was temporarily resumed at the start of the Festival of Britain, but it is now intended to continue dropping it as long as members of the observatory staff remain at Greenwich. Some members of the staff and certain instruments have been removed to Hertsmonceux. Instruments of purely historical interest, such as the ball, will remain at Greenwich.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr John Cambridge, aged 49, to be British Ambassador to Kuwait.
Major-General N. T. Bagnall to be Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Policy), in January, in succession to Air Vice-Marshal J. Gingell.
Commissioner W. Stanley Cottrill to be Chief of Staff of the Salvation Army, in succession to Commissioner Arthur Carr.
Mr Geoffrey Cockerill, an under-secretary in the Department of Education and Science, to be secretary of the University Grants Committee, in succession to Mr John Caswell.
Sir Victor Pritchett to be president of the Society of Authors, in succession to Dame Veronica Wedgwood, OM.
Sir Archibald Hope, deputy chairman of the Airline Users' Committee, to be chairman, in succession to Mr Nigel Foulkes.
The Rev Dr John Styles Precentor of Holy Trinity, Hull, to be Principal of the Victoria College of Music, in succession to the late Mr Sam B. Wood.
Dr Oonagh McDonald, MP for Thurrock, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Joel Barnett, MP, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

Cathedral treasure displayed: The Dean of Gloucester, the Very Rev Gilbert Thurlow, and Mr Owen Parsons, honorary curator, at the opening yesterday of a new treasury in Gloucester Cathedral. The cathedral has become the latest to contain a secure treasury, an area for the display of valuable silver and gold church plate, through a grant from the Goldsmiths' Company (our Religious Affairs Correspondent writes).

Opened by Mr Algernon Asprey, Prime Warden of the company, yesterday, it occupies the slype, a tunnel adjoining the north transept. It is approached through the reliquary.

The treasury will hold church plate from churches in the diocese, much of which is held in bank vaults because it is too valuable to keep in its proper place. There are similar treasuries, presented by the Goldsmiths' Company, in the cathedrals at York, Lincoln, Norwich, Winchester, Chichester, Ripon and Oxford. It will be manned by volunteers, and open free to the public during the summer.

Upward move in prices of Victorian paintings

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The value of Victorian paintings seems to be steadily climbing again, with an emphasis on the decorative rather than the scholarly. A sale at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday made £278,710, with 5 per cent unsold and 92 paintings selling at prices above £1,000.

The top price of £14,000 (estimate £5,000 to £10,000) was paid for a large canvas by John Frederick Herring senior in historical rather than sporting vein. "The baron's charger" shows a man and woman in seventeenth-century dress accompanied by three dogs, a peacock and two horses.

An attractive oil study by James Tissot for well-known "The ball on shipboard", now in the Tate, went for £10,000 (estimate £7,000 to £14,000), to Jerdein, a London dealer. Charles Spencelayh's "The old clock mender", with the litter of lovingly delineated still-life objects characteristic of the artist, made £8,000 (estimate £3,000 to £6,000), a remarkable price.

There were some particularly fine genre scenes. "Field flowers" by Henry Le Jeune, depicting a young girl making posies for a group of children, brought £4,200 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000) and Charles Robert Leslie's "Children at play" made £6,000 (estimate £3,000 to £6,000).

While the market for Victorian oil paintings is international, devotees of English watercolours are mainly English; the English appear to be feeling richer again for watercolour prices were particularly strong. Birket Foster's "Winding the skein" made £2,400 (estimate £700 to £1,400) and a delicate watercolour portrait, "To Stephanie", by Sir Frederick Burton, made £1,500 (estimate £250 to £500).

Sotheby's in Bond Street were selling good Continental pottery and porcelain, prices for which also seem to be going gently but steadily upwards. The sale opened with a group of pottery jars, mainly good examples of common types; there were two early sixteenth-century Faenza albarellos at £1,700 (estimate £600 to £800) and £1,600 (estimate £700 to £1,000).

A group of German stoneware also ran beyond estimates; a rare Saxon salt-glaze tankard decorated in relief with coloured flowerheads on a turquoise ground made £1,300 (estimate £700 to £1,000).

A collection of outside decorated (Hausmaler) German porcelain, cups and saucers, not all in the best condition, also met strong demand; a Meissen teabowl and saucer decorated in the Aufenwerth workshop about 1730, made £1,700 (estimate £800 to £1,200).

The top prices in the sale were £11,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000) for a small teapot from the Vezzi factory of Venice and £7,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for a rare and immensely decorative Meissen group of a sultan riding on an elephant, dating from about 1750. The sale made £129,830, with 4 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's sale of Hebrew books made £20,091, with 9 per cent unsold. An illuminated scroll of *Esther*, written in Italy in the mid-eighteenth century, was sold for £2,200 (estimate £700 to £900) to Kingsgate.

Phillips's sale of important jewels made £143,170, with 2 per cent unsold. A square-cut diamond of 4.70 carats mounted as a ring made £10,800 (estimate £8,000). At Christie's Old Master and nineteenth-century drawings made £29,407, with 8 per cent unsold.

Disabled group objects to Christmas bonus

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A Christmas bonus, which many people expect to be announced today, cannot be justified for helping those in greatest need, the Disablement Income Group said last night. It might be attractive on political or economic grounds but it had been paid in previous years to people still working and drawing salaries on top of their pensions.

"When government funds are apparently so short surely there should be a closer scrutiny of areas of need", Miss Rosemary Till, general secretary of the group, said. "Only a quarter of retirement pensioners are living at the poverty level."

The Government has previously extended the Christmas bonus, last paid in 1974, to some disabled people as well as pensioners. But several pensioners' organizations have objected to the idea of a bonus on the ground that retired people need higher incomes all the year round rather than small lump sums once a year.

In 1975 the Government acknowledged those objections by bringing forward the increases due in all social security benefits instead of payin a Christmas bonus. The result was that all pensioners received a sum of money equivalent to that which would have been paid in a bonus. So did many other people who would not qualify for a bonus because of administrative difficulties in identifying them.

Laymen to offer Communion

Lay men and women are to be allowed to distribute Holy Communion in Roman Catholic parishes in Glasgow, it was announced by the Archbishop of Glasgow, Dr Winning, yesterday.

It will mean that the "extraordinary ministers" for Holy Communion will be able to undertake their tasks during Sunday Masses and take Communion to the sick and housebound.

Guildhall School celebrates its move

By Martin Huckerby

To the sound of "The Barbican Fanfare," composed by a third-year music student, the Guildhall School of Music and Drama yesterday celebrated its move to a £1m purpose-built school in the City of London's Barbican development.

After 90 years in its Victorian home on the Victoria Embankment the school took up residence in its luxurious new premises earlier this year. Yesterday the buildings were opened by Sir Robin Gillett, the Lord Mayor.

Set in the centre of the Barbican, with a lake on one side and gardens on another, the school, with 570 full-time students, will eventually form part of the Barbican Arts Centre. The centre, when completed in about three years' time, will also house a 2,000-seat concert hall and a theatre for the Royal Shakespeare Company.

The school, when approached through the Barbican, hardly seems like a school of music: the sound of musicians practising is absent because of the soundproofing provided to avoid disturbing neighbours.

The 35 main music studios are not only equipped with individual ventilation systems to lessen noise but are also physically separated from each other so that stray sounds do not interfere with studies. The studios are built on rubber bearings in a structure jutting out above the Underground railway lines. That prevents the rumble of trains from penetrating the rooms.

Modern design has also been used for the drama students facilities. The main theatre is versatile, with many mechanical lifts, which can swiftly change the area from a flat hall to an auditorium with a stage, orchestra pit and raked seating. Other changes can produce a theatre-in-the-round.

The retractable seating permits an audience of up to 500, but Mr Allen Percival, the principal, said the emphasis was on providing a training theatre. Thus, though the auditorium is not particularly big, the proscenium arch is as wide as Covent Garden's.

Elsewhere in the building there are lecture, recital and rehearsal rooms, a large music hall and a gymnasium. The last is a necessary facility for students who need to keep fit if they are to practice their professions. A complex audio-visual system linking the different rooms should soon be completed.

Mr Wilfrid Dewhirst, chairman of the City Corporation's music committee, said the school had been built at no cost to the ratepayer or taxpayer. The money had come from the City's Cash, funds built up from various sources over the centuries.

He said that a third of the revenue from that source, £1.3m a year, was being used to support the running of the school. "It cannot continue on this basis for very long", he added.

The City paid £84m a year, more than half the corporation's income from rates, to the Inner London Education Authority, he said, yet the ILEA did not run any schools in the City. He believed that the running costs of the Guildhall School should be taken from the sum paid to the ILEA.

Martin Luther's will is kept in Hungary

From Our Correspondent
Vienna, Oct 25

Martin Luther's handwritten will, signed by himself and three witnesses in Wittenberg, in 1542, four years before his death, is in an Evangelical church museum in Budapest. Bishop Zoltan Kaldy, the head of the Hungarian Evangelical Church, has said in a report in *Magyar Nemzet*.

"I did not know of this document myself until recently", he said. "Nor did I know of the circumstances in which it came to Hungary, nor that Hitler and Himmler both made attempts to obtain the document by violence."

The will consists of four pages in which Luther leaves all his goods to his wife, but not to his children, and gives his motives for doing so. It is kept with other Lutheran documents in the Evangelical Museum in Budapest. Luther's wife, whom he married at the height of his controversies in 1525, was the former nun, Catherina von Bora.

The document was bought by Miklos Jankovich, a Hungarian collector, in 1884 for 40 gold ducats at an auction.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Virgin Islands; arrive 9.20.
The Duke of Gloucester opens "Design—the missing sales factor" conference of Design and Industries Association, Queen Elizabeth Hall.
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester receives purses at Founders' Day festival of Church of England Children's Society at Albert Hall, 2.30; attends opening performance in new opera house of Royal Academy of Music, 7.30.
Looking at St John's Gospel", Dr G. Huelin, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.10.
St Paul's Cathedral: Memorial service for Sir Rex Nan Kivell in crypt chapel, 12.
Parliament resumes after summer recess.
Commonwealth Fair, Royal Commonwealth Society, 18 Northumberland Avenue; 11-4.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR PAUL HALMOS

Human relationships in the social services

Professor Paul Halmos, who died suddenly on October 18, had been since 1974 Professor of Sociology in the Open University at Milton Keynes. He was 63.

He was born on December 19, 1911, in Hungary, and came to England after he had received the degree of Dr Juris in Budapest, wishing to enter on an academic career. He enrolled as an evening student at the London School of Economics and was awarded first the BA degree and in 1950 the PhD in sociology. He supported himself while studying by teaching, first in a school and then (from 1947) in the South West Essex Technical College at Walthamstow. It was during these difficult years that he revealed remarkable powers of concentration, unflagging industry, intellectual independence and initiative.

Before he left Walthamstow he had published one book and was preparing a second. The first, *Solitude and Privacy* (1952), revealed the interest which dominated his work throughout his life—that of relating fundamental theory, in the area where psychology and sociology meet, with the problems and methods of social therapy. He incorporated in it the results of an inquiry, conducted among his students, showing a marked negative correlation between sociability on the one hand and both anxiety and depression on the other, and he concluded by comparing the efficacy of recreational groups and group therapy in helping those for whom privacy had degenerated into solitude.

In his second book, *Towards a Measure of Man* (1957), which was more deeply theoretical, he sought an approach to a definition of "normal" adjustment via the identification of conditions which could be held to be unequivocally "abnormal", leaving an area between for what he called "serviceable disbalance". The argument yielded a rich harvest of stimulating thoughts, but it was bound by the very nature of the subject to be inconclusive.

In 1956 Halmos left Walthamstow to take up a lectureship in psychology and education at the University College (as it then was) of Keele. Here, in wholly congenial surroundings, he rapidly developed in personal assurance and academic stature. He was instrumental in starting a series of monographs, under the auspices of the *Sociological Review*, which were composed of papers either submitted to a conference or commissioned by Halmos as editor. They were initially designed to bring together those engaged in the training of teachers and of social workers. The series had run for 15 years and included 20 numbers before Halmos handed it over to the managing editors of the *Review*; this was a remarkable achievement.

During the same period he wrote his most successful book, *The Faith of the Counsellors* (1965), which was followed in 1970 by its sequel, *The Personal Service Society*. In the first he described the expanding role of that group of medical, psychological and social workers who give a personal service in which the human relationship with the "client" is a vital, and often the most vital, therapeutic agent. He was not afraid to call this relationship one of "love". He maintained that, though those engaged in these professions claimed to be employing science-based skills, they admitted implicitly, and often explicitly, that those skills would not function without the support of the "love" relationship. In the second book he argued that the conception of personal service was spreading in other fields, being linked with the process of professionalization which some sociologists regarded as an outstanding feature of modern society. These books have been influential, partly because they have been controversial.

Halmos continued to work on this theme while occupying the Chair of Sociology at Cardiff, from 1965 to 1974. He then moved to the Open University and was immediately engaged in work in which these ideas of his were deeply involved.

He was well aware that by then both the professions and the personal social services were the object of criticism from various angles, in particular from those who held that only political remedies could be effective. It is not surprising that his last book, now in the press, should bear the title *The Personal and the Political*.

Paul Halmos was twice married. The first marriage, from which there was one son, was dissolved. In 1972 he married Ena Edwards, who was working in the Open University; the years of happiness this marriage brought him were all too brief.

MR ARTHUR TOURTELLOT

Mr Arthur B. Tourtellot, the American historian and broadcasting executive, died in New York on October 18 at the age of 64. He had been under intensive care since the beginning of September after contracting amoebic dysentery while on holiday in Crete.

Leonard Miall writes:

Arthur Tourtellot was a man with a well-stocked mind and a distinguished career in three different fields. Primarily he was a historian, trained at Harvard and Oxford. His book *Benjamin Franklin, the Shaping of Genius*, published last year and widely acclaimed, had followed several others on the origins of the War of the American Revolution, all written with meticulous scholarship and a lively style.

But Tourtellot was also highly creative as a chronicler of modern wars in modern media. He was the associate producer of the famous wartime *March of Time* films. This led him on to becoming producer of the television version of General Eisenhower's book *Crusade in Europe*, which won him one of the highly coveted Peabody awards in 1949. He was also the editor of *Life Magazine's Picture History of World War II*.

Tourtellot's television work brought him into close contact with William S. Paley, the founder and long-time Chairman of the Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System. He became one of Paley's right hand men, serving as Vice-president of the general executive of CBS. Latterly he was particularly concerned with dispensing large funds set up by Paley in two foundations for imaginative patronage of the arts. Both the William S. Paley Foundation, of which Arthur Tourtellot was a vice-president, and the CBS Foundation, over whose board he presided, have been ploughing back substantial money from the huge American broadcasting income into various projects to continue the creative process.

The recently established Museum of Broadcasting in New York, a fascinating institution of which there is no direct equivalent in London, is one example. Tourtellot's interests, however, were never narrowly limited to his own country. He made regular visits to England, and was an enthusiastic supporter, for instance, of the music scholarships of the Royal Society of Arts, and of the work of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts in establishing its International Centre in Piccadilly to foster the creative skills for the screen.

In 1941 Arthur Tourtellot married Elizabeth Davis and they had two sons. She became a keen student of Greek archaeology and it was the Tourtellots' custom to leave their Connecticut home each summer to spend several weeks in Crete, she pursuing her studies, he working on his next book. It was there this summer that Arthur was struck down by crippling, leading to fatal illness.

MR SAIF BIN GHOBASH

Mr Saif Bin Ghobash, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in the United Arab Emirates, who was assassinated at Abu Dhabi airport yesterday, had held his office, which is equivalent to that of a Deputy Foreign Minister, since a Government reshuffle in December, 1973.

Born in 1930, Mr Ghobash was a native of Abu Dhabi. He was educated in Kuwait, France, West Germany and finally in Russia, where he obtained an engineering degree at Leningrad University.

In succeeding years he proved himself an enterprising technocrat who was concerned not only for the economic improvement of his country but showed a keen interest in its agriculture.

He became Under-Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1972 and last year was involved in discussions with Dr David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, with whom he struck up a pleasant relationship.

Mr Ghobash married a Russian, and they have four children, two of whom are at preparatory schools in England.

Science report

Communications: Neutrino messages

Over elementary particles Ingman may be told about and forget, he will probably have lost spot for the neutrino, a ting particle that has no ge, and no mass either when stationary. Because of these rties neutrinos can travel rious distances through before being intercepted; ists at the United States Research Laboratory, ring that the Earth seems al transparent to neutrinos, st that they might be used tain telecommunication appli s.

Neutrinos are nothing like as on as most other elementary les but they can be made ge numbers in particle accel s. For instance, at Cern, neva, or Fermilab, near o, protons at high energies slammed into metal targets. the back of which emerge eam of so-called mesons, decay into neutrinos and (the latter are rapidly ab if passed through steel).

To [illegible] neutrinos can be ed in one brief pulse, and pulses repeated every few seconds. If, as Dr A. W. Saenz and colleagues argue, this beam were directed into the Earth instead of horizontally, it could be picked up at another spot on the globe; the presence or absence of pulses would, rather like Morse code, be a means of transmitting messages.

Detection of the neutrinos is a complex process and would probably be done under water. A small fraction of the neutrinos will collide with neutrons in the water and yield a muon. The latter travels about 50 metres before being absorbed and emits light along its path. This upward shining light could then be picked up by photo-detectors, which would not see any scattered sunlight if the detectors were deep enough under water. There are many possible configurations of detectors; the authors envisage hundreds of them spaced within a cube of water of sides 200 metres or more.

If certain planned improvements were made to the Fermilab accelerator it is expected that each pulse of neutrinos would lead to about 22 detectable "events". With the best possible conditions it seems that about one "bit" of information might be transmitted every second.

Compared with the power of radio, satellites and cables this flow of information is utterly trivial, but the authors are not looking to replace present means of communication. They are undoubtedly trying to improve communications with submarines. Radio waves penetrate only to very shallow depths in oceans, and communication by sound may be insecure.

Even a slow stream of information to a deep submarine might be helpful (but the submarine cannot communicate back to the accelerator) and interference with such a channel is almost impossible. Thus, although the idea may seem bizarre and to require an immense amount of hardware, it is just possible that military applications could justify it.

By Nature-Times News Service: Source: *Science*, October 21, 1977, 198, 295-6
© Nature-Times News Service, 1977.

New arts centre

A former BBC television centre at Hammersmith has been converted into an arts centre for west London, which will open on January 6.

University news

Leeds

Appointments
Lecturers: M. J. Carroll, BCMD (Leeds), dental surgery; D. McGhie, MB, ChB (Aberdeen), microbiology; R. B. Sandham, BSc (Acadia), PhD (Leeds), medicine; P. E. Tinton, BA, MPhil (Leeds), history; G. E. Andrews, BSc, PhD (Leeds), food and combustion science; Mrs A. W. Bullen, MB, ChB (Leeds), medicine (St James's Hospital); E. M. Gibbs, BSc (Tech), PhD (Sheff), fuel and combustion science; P. J. Lyndon, BSc, MB, ChB (Leeds), surgery; K. L. Powell, BSc (Reading), PhD (Birm), microbiology; J. C. H. Stillwell, BA (Leeds), geography; R. T. Walker, BDS (Liverpool), MSc (London), restorative dentistry; Miss E. M. Whitaker, BSc (Dundee), MSc (Leeds), physiology; Mrs M. T. Scrutwell, MSc (Lond), politics; L. T. Campbell, MD, BSc (Reading), PhD (Birm), microbiology; J. C. H. Stillwell, BA (Leeds), geography; R. T. Walker, BDS (Liverpool), MSc (London), restorative dentistry; Miss E. M. Whitaker, BSc (Dundee), MSc (Leeds), physiology; Mrs M. T. Scrutwell, MSc (Lond), politics; L. T. Campbell, MD, BSc (Reading), PhD (Birm), anaesthesia (St James's); Miss E. Durston, BEd (Camb), education; J. S. Kelly, MB, BCh, BAO, NUI (Cant), surgery (St James's); B. J. Ward, BSc, MB, BS (Lond), medicine (Leeds); A. C. Parrott, BSc (Durh), gerontology.
Research Fellow: D. W. Banner, MA, DPhil (Oxon), biophysics; Miss Jackie Bould, psychology; A. W. M. Hay, BSc, PhD (Lond), animal physiology and nutrition; P. A. Kerr, BA (Cantab), PhD (Lond), biophysics; W. D. Mercer, BSc, PhD (Bristol), biophysics; D. H. Willis, BSc, PhD (NSW), metallurgy; Mrs S. Johnson, MSc (Manc), education; R. G. Abdel-Gayed, BSc (Alexandria), mechanical engineering; E. Gilbert, BSc, PhD (Leeds), ceramics; P. R. Jordon, BSc (Lond), physics; M. H. Mann, BSc, PhD (Aberdeen), R. J. McNulty, BSc, PhD (Lond), physics; Mrs V. M. Varankiski-Cassedoux, MSc (Helsinki), genetics; J. G. Williamson, BSc (U Cath, Chile), MSc (Lond), transport studies.
D. Arthur, BSc (Wales), to be Simon Marks Fellow, textile industries.
J. Jackson, BA (Oxon), to be Barber Fellow, French language and literature.
S. E. W. Smith, MB, ChB (Leeds), to be clinical sub-dean, Eastern District of Leeds AHA(T) for three years.

Grants
From Science Research Council: £78,000 over two years; large cosmic ray showers (Hawarden Parks, under Dr A. W. Watson and Dr R. A. D. Reid, £67,641 over three years; scale model studies and dynamic performance of superconducting AC generators under Professor P. J. Lawrenson and Dr J. M. Stephenson, £[illegible] over three years; boranes, metaloboranes, coordination complexes and organo-metallic compounds under Professor N. N. Greenwood and B. L. Shaw, £34,147 over three years; stimulation of insulin under Dr N. Dimbrowski, £[illegible] over three years; high-resolution studies of paramagnetic structure in fibrous polymers, under Dr D. J. Johnson and Dr M. O. Dobb, £[illegible] over 2½ years; bus scheduling and routing by computer, under A. Wren, £22,772 over three years; neutronal mapping in metal matrix of good small, under Dr W. Willow.
£[illegible] over two years; nitrine precipitation in high-chromium steels, under Dr D. H. Jack, £18,755 over three years; biosynthesis and mode of action of cytokinin in phycomyceteus 'pateus under Professor D. A. Cove.
£18,[illegible] over three years; protein-RNA interactions in yeast cytochrome oxidase under Dr R. F. Knowles, £17,[illegible] over two years; spectroscopic studies of orient polymers, under Professor I. M. Wood, Dr D. I. Bower and Dr D. Patterson.
£17,900 over two years; interface studies in ceramics under T. G. Carruthers, £16,800 over two years; hydrostatic extrusion processes for polymers, under Professor I. M. Ward, and B. N. Cole, £16,970 over two years; estimation of O-D matrices from traffic counts, under Dr D. Van Vliet.
£13,057 over three years; mechanism of reaction and propagation in flame systems under Dr [illegible] Dixon-Lewis.
From Medical Research Council: £35,277 over three years; studies of tyne specific functions in herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2, under Dr H. M. Hallidayay, £[illegible] over three years; epidemiology of organisms of klebsiella group, under Professor L. M. Cooke, £28,[illegible] over three years; genetics of vitamin D metabolism in large mammals and birds, under Professor A. D. Care, £18,[illegible] over three years; electron microscopic studies of micropilot DNA, under Dr S. Bloomberg, Dr H. H. Parish and Dr J. G. Wootton, £17,679 over three years; molecular basis of chromosome foreign gene expression in Escherichia, under Dr S. Bloomberg, £[illegible] over three years, isolation and characterization of high affinity, steroid-binding proteins from plasma and steroid responsive cells, under Professor W. F. P. Malkiewicz, £[illegible] over three years; regulation of one-carbon metabolism in the brain, under Dr A. J. Turner.
From Agricultural Research Council: £[illegible] over three years; auto-regulation of availability of dietary phosphorus by ruminants, under Professor A. D. Care, £17,[illegible] over three years; investigation into the development of vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizal infection in selected field crops and its effects, under Dr [illegible] Sanders, £17,[illegible] over three years; crystallographic studies at high resolution of the type [illegible] form of B-lactoglobulin, under Professor A. C. T. North, £27,[illegible] over three years from Yorkshire C

John Foord
plant and machinery valuers

Stock Exchange Prices

Golds firmer

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 17. Dealings End, Oct 28. § Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

John Foord
chartered surveyors

BRITISH FUNDS

1976/77 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yld	Gross Red Yield
99¾	92¼	Trans 4%	1972-77	99¾	..	4.006 4.722
101¼	93½	Trans 9%	1978	101½	..	[illegible]
104½	93¼	Trans 10½%	1978	103¾	..	10.120 5.040
100½	88¾	Exch 5%	1976-78	100	..	5.000 4.990
97¾	82¾	Treas 3%	1978	96½	..	3.109 4.961
107	92½	Treas 11½%	1979	109¾	-¼	10.510 8.561
98¾	82¾	Elec 3%	1974-79	97½	+¼	4.358 5.842
109¾	88¼	Treas 10½%	1979	104¾	+¼	9.922 7.115
91¼	62¼	Elec 3%	1976-79	90½	..	3.825 5.225
106¾	94¼	Treas Cnv 9%	1980	104¾	+¼	8.607 6.872
108¾	84½	Treas 9%	1980	104½	+¼	9.059 7.384
97¾	79¼	Fund 5%	1978-80	97½	..	5.384 6.222
96	78¾	Treas 3½%	1977-80	94½	..	3.704 5.790
112¾	94	Exch 13%	1980	111¾	+¼	11.639 8.098
108¾	88¼	Treas 11¾%	1981	107¾	+¼	10.973 8.661
94¾	78¾	Treas 3½%	1979-81	92¾	..	3.771 5.942
104	82½	Treas 8½%	1981	102¼	+¼	8.442 8.635
110¼	97½	Exch 9½%	1981	107¾	+¼	9.246 8.797
113¾	96¼	Exch 12¾%	1981	113¾	+¾	11.287 8.614
92¾	82	Exch 3%	1981	82	..	3.391 5.351
100¾	79¼	Treas 9½%	1980-82	80½	+¼	9.853 8.664
98¾	87¾	Treas 8¾%	1982	97¼	+¼	8.420 8.628
93¾	69¾	Treas 3%	1982	88¾	..	3.347 5.735
119¾	98¾	Treas 14%	1982	118¾	+¾	11.840 8.990
103¾	93¾	Exch 9¾%	1982	101¼	+¼	9.135 8.925
87¾	84¾	Exch 3%	1983	85	-¼	3.552 8.450
113	98¾	Treas 12%	1983	112¾	+¼	10.805 9.348
95	75¾	Fund 4½%	1982-84	91¾	+¼	5.059 7.491
99¾	74¾	Treas 8%	1984-86	96	+¼	8.341 9.239
87	69¾	Fund 5½%	1985-87	84¾	+¼	7.217 9.011
82¾	65¾	Treas 7¾%	1985-88	69¾	+¼	8.621 9.664
73¾	44¾	Treas 3%	1978-88	66¾	+¼	4.958 7.331
75¾	48	Treas 3½%	1979-84	67¾	+¼	5.524 8.750
93¾	61½	Treas 9¾%	1987-90	90¾	+¼	9.440 10.018
120¾	86½	Treas 13%	1990	117¾	+¼	11.452 10.945
111	90¾	Treas 11¾%	1991	107½	..	11.251 11.059
72¾	47½	Fund 5¾%	1987-91	72¾	+¼	7.897 9.497
117	83	Treas 12¾%	1992	113½	+¼	11.326 11.243
91	68¾	Treas 9%	1992	87¾	+¼	9.501 10.189
91¾	65¾	Treas 9%	1994	87¾	+¼	9.501 10.189
75¾	50	E Africa 5½%	77-82	73½	..	7.836 12.458
210	192	German 4½%	1980	200	..	.. ..
41	29	Hungary 4%	1924	40	..	.. ..
90	67¾	Ireland 5½%	81-82	85¾	+¼	.. ..
68½	62¾	Jamaica 7%	1978	68½	..	.. ..
260	168	Japan Ass 6%	1924	260	..	.. ..
70¾	63¾	Kenya 3%	78-82	71¾	..	8.339 12.189
84	66	Malaya 4%	1922	84	..	9.102 12.425

John Foord CHARTERED SURVEYORS

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

John Foord PLANT AND MACHINERY VALUERS

Stock Exchange launches new 'model code' for share deals by directors

By Desmond Quigley

Company directors will be barred from dealing in shares in their own companies for two months before the announcement of interim and preliminary financial results under a proposed amendment of the Stock Exchange Listing Agreement.

The dealing restrictions form part of a larger framework covering directors' share transactions which has been incorporated in a "model code" produced by the Stock Exchange, after consultation with the Confederation of British Industry.

The code will be incorporated in the Listing Agreement when it is amended, probably within a year. It will be the minimum requirements for directors' conduct.

Unveiling the code yesterday, Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, stressed that the proposed rules had been formulated to aid directors' transactions rather than to try and make "insider dealing" more difficult.

Although there have been several well publicized cases in the last few years where directors dealt in shares before price sensitive information was announced to the Stock Exchange, Mr Goodison said the code had been prompted by the fact that directors of many companies felt inhibited from dealing in shares of their own companies.

The backbone of the code is that directors should not deal when in the possession of price sensitive information nor should they deal on short-term considerations, although neither terms have been more than loosely defined.

Although introducing the code as its own form of self-regulation, the Stock Exchange Council still believes that insider dealing should be covered by legislation. It is conscious that the impending White Paper on company law, expected to be published in the present parliamentary session, is likely to cover this area.

The code states that a company chairman, or other designated directors, should be notified of all deals by a director in his own company and that a register should be maintained.

It declares: "During the periods of two months immediately preceding the preliminary announcement of the company's annual results and of the announcement of the half-yearly results together with dividends and distributions to be paid or passed, a director should not purchase any securities of the company; nor should he sell any such securities unless the circumstances are exceptional, for example where a pressing financial commitment has to be met".

There is to be discussion with companies which produce quarterly results to find a suitable formula, but with a shorter time restriction.

But the code is less clear—states that it is not capable of definition—when restrictions should be placed on share dealing before the announcement of matters of "an exceptional nature".

It states: "In principle, the prohibition should start to run from the point at which the likelihood of an announcement ultimately being necessary becomes a reasonable probability. In the example of a material acquisition, that moment might be when the heads of agreement to the transaction are signed".

Companies will be able to draw up their own codes, provided they are "no less onerous" than the model code, and will be obliged to file them with the Stock Exchange once the Listing Agreement has been amended. They will be expected to discipline any directors who transgress their code.

US brokers say bear market 'here to stay'

From Our United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 25

Share prices on United States stock exchanges declined so far early today that brokers declared that the "bear" market had firmly established itself.

Both the Dow Jones averages of transportation and industrial shares hit their lowest levels in over two years—a clear signal that the stock markets have entered a new and bearish phase.

Sentiment was again dominated by concern over possibly higher interest rates, the lacklustre outlook for the economy and the apparent confusion in Congress and the White House over energy and tax reform.

Good news from Detroit, indicating a sharp rise in new car sales in mid-October, failed to have any effect.

The Dow Jones' industrial average fell more than three points to below the 800 level, and now stands more than 20 per cent below its highest 1977 level. At the same time the Dow Jones transportation average dropped below the 200 point, thus breaching the previous low point of 203.85 on October 12, 1975—and more than 14 per cent below the high point reached early this year.

These declines have themselves prompted selling, and brokers said a "snowball" action was becoming increasingly evident as investors saw others selling their shares. Such a development is said by brokers to be typical when the Dow Jones averages indicate that the market is entering into a new phase.

Brokers who respect the so-called "Dow theory" note that when both the industrial and transportation averages climb past previous high points, or when they both slip below previous low points, the market has entered a new phase. The latest declines in both averages clearly signify that the "bull" market is dead.

The "bull" market is said by brokers who follow Dow theory to have started in 1974, and it has been the strength of the Dow transportation index that has stopped them declaring the "bull" market over until today.

The key factor for the near future, according to informed market sources, is the course that the Federal Reserve Board takes in its monetary policies.

Fed actions in the money markets so far this week indicate that it is still striving to hold the rate for federal funds at about 6.5 per cent. Thus it does not appear that the latest sharp increases in the money supply have prompted its Open Market Committee into taking further credit-tightening measures.

Should this prove to be the case—and the evidence in the markets so far is not sufficient to form any conclusions—then some interest rate stability could emerge.

Most brokers and bankers admit that clearer statements by the Administration and Congress on future economic policies are vital if a significant revival in share price values is to take place.

Left to right: Sir Eric Faulkner, former chairman of Lloyds Bank, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, Lord Seebohm, chairman of Finance For Industry, and Professor Jim Ball, Principal of the London Business School, at yesterday's conference.

Bank Governor joins calls for tax reliefs to help small companies

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, yesterday added his voice to those in favour of tax concessions for small companies.

At a conference on the future of private companies, organized by the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, Mr Richardson said a better tax climate would be a more potent token of a shift in sentiment in favour of small businesses than would specific measures taken to subsidize the cost of finance or to plug the information gap.

Emphasizing that the main requirement was "the creation of an environment more benign to business", he said that the small business sector could not thrive unless it was possible in the first place to accumulate capital, and then to transmit it to the family under conditions which did not compel either the wholesale withdrawal of funds from the business or its sale.

"There are also a number of ways in which the taxation of income currently impairs the efficiency of small firms, particularly through the combined effect of company taxation and personal taxation", he said.

Mr Richardson said: "Government has recognized that the level of direct personal taxation adversely affects incentives and thus blunts initiative, entrepreneurial and otherwise. It is therefore the aggregate of the tax burden on small businesses that needs to be looked at, as well as its complexity."

He urged a resolution to the problems created by the deferred tax element in company balance sheets and also appealed for simplification, value-added tax on small companies.

But he argued that the decline in the number of individuals with capital for investment could not be wholly reversible, and some shift in the pattern of personal savings towards the institutions must be accepted.

There were bound to be differences in approach to investment between institutional and individual investors, he went on. "If the small business sector is not to suffer from this trend towards the institutionalization of personal savings we must look to the institutions to devise new vehicles for making their due contribution to the financing of small business.

"This in turn implies some change of attitude by the proprietors of small businesses: they may have to be willing to share more of their equity than their instincts urge them to do."

Mr John Methven, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, also called for tax cuts for small businesses, reiterating the demands laid out in a recent CBI report on small firms, *Enterprise in the Eighties*.

Chamber's plea, page 24
Financial Editor, page 25

Whitehall may gloss over paint price rise

Although the decorative side of the paint manufacturing industry is still being investigated by government order on its price and profit margins, some makers have set out on what could become a new round of paint price increases.

This is despite the fact that there has already been one major round of increases in the summer after Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, had in March referred the decorative industry for investigation by the Price Commission.

But with the prospect of bringing out its report next month, the commission is in a somewhat anomalous position because the investigation was started by Mr Hattersley under the old price control rules. It is only under the new rules—operative since August—that prices can be frozen during an investigation instigated by the commission.

In the case of a sector reference by the Minister—the method used for covering a whole industry—there were, under the old price control rules, no clear powers, as there are now, for prices to be rolled back after an investigation.

Price rises by many paint manufacturers in the early summer, mostly in the region of 10 to 12 per cent, were allowed at the time because under the old rules manufacturers were able to show that their costs had risen.

Raw materials, which account for half the industry's basic costs went up by 23 per cent in the financial year to last April, and the effects continued to feed through for some time after that. However, the rate of increase for the main constituents of both emulsion and gloss paints, for instance, eased considerably between May and August this year.

The summer price rises were so widespread that the Commission set up an additional survey to update the findings of its first retail audit. But the new Commission has faced the problem of paint price rises put through under the fresh price control legislation. Berger Jenson and Nicholson, a subsidiary of the German Hoechst chemical group and a major decorative paint manufacturer, is just putting through a 6 per cent rise after announcing a smaller increases last July.

Because of intense competition in difficult trading conditions, major manufacturers say profit margins have been progressively eroded. Berger claiming that its margins are at least 6 or 7 per cent lower than they were in 1974

But for the Commission to have acted immediately on the Berger increase would have meant announcing an investigation under the new price control rules while the old-style sector investigation was still going on.

Now, it is understood, another major paint manufacturer has pre-notified a price increase to the Commission—in this case nearly 10 per cent.

Derek Harris

Disciplinary stand by accountants

By Nicholas Hirst

In an attempt to take the initiative on self-regulation, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales yesterday produced its views on criticisms of accountants made in Department of Trade inspectors' reports.

The statements by the institute have been timed to appear less than three weeks before the expected publication of the report on disciplinary procedures of accountancy bodies being prepared by an eight-man committee headed by Lord Cross of Chelsea.

It is thus seen as showing that the institute can make its own way on self-regulation without need of a push from Cross.

A general statement by the institute's Investigation and Professional Standards Committees said that in looking at criticisms made of accountants the prime object was not to agree or disagree with the views of the inspectors, but to draw lessons which could be of practical use to members of the profession in their roles as auditors, accountants, directors or employees.

Mr Martin Harris, former director-general of the Takeover Panel, a member of the Cross Committee and chairman of the Professional Standards Committee, said: "Our view is quite independent of any view that might be taken by the Cross committee but the initiative taken today is not likely to be at variance with what Cross decides."

As he explained, statements by the Professional Standards Committee are unlikely to prove particularly contentious as any evidence of major misconduct would result in a reference of the case to the more senior disciplinary committee of the institute.

Exactly what the disciplinary committee will do in future will depend to a large extent on what Cross recommends; but this committee has already taken the unusual step of suspending an accountant director of London & County Securities.

Sterling rate index highest since March

Sterling put 0.2 on to its effective rate index yesterday to close at 62.6. This is the highest trade weighted level it has touched since the measure was recalculated in March

The pound was virtually the only currency to advance against the dollar yesterday. It rose 24 points during the day to close at $1.7769.

The Bank of England was not thought to have intervened heavily to hold down the pound, although it did take some more dollars into the reserves. The inflow of foreign money into Britain which was the major cause of the faster money supply growth in September, has continued at a very high level this month.

It seems the main reason for the Government's decision to bring forward its economic measures to today was the flood of overseas money in search of pounds. It remains to be seen whether the proposals in the mini-Budget will stem the inflow.

With official support the dollar perked up slightly on the exchanges yesterday. A comment by Mr Bert Lance, the former budget director that the currency had further to fall, went largely unnoticed.

Sime Darby provides for insurance losses

By Richard Allen

Sime Darby Holdings, the international trading group, has made provisions amounting to just under £2.5m in respect of losses incurred by its insurance broking subsidiary, Robert Bradford Group.

In his annual report Mr Tan Siew Sin, Sime's chairman, says that the write-offs are the result of "a most regrettable situation" in Robert Bradford, "where substantial future losses are expected within the aviation department".

Referring later in the report to "major potential losses" in insurance, he says the situation has been contained and that Sime Darby Group, together with its partners in Robert Bradford, Mercantile & General Reinsurance, are providing the necessary support.

He adds that the position arose mainly because of a large increase in claims against aviation insurers which led to some business failures.

A spokesman for M & G said later that he was unable to quantify the exact cost to his company, but that both groups had agreed to cover claims involved. "There is absolutely no question of policyholders being affected", he added.

Yesterday's admission by Sime Darby represents the first official attempt to quantify the potential size of losses involved after weeks of speculation about a major upset in the aviation market.

The situation first came to light when the brokers Matthews Wrightson made certain provisions in its interim figures. Later the firm said it had taken a "commercial decision" with regard to certain bad debts rather than attempt to reclaim them by costly legal action.

Several other brokers are believed to be exposed to the problem, though their potential losses are thought to be on a much smaller scale than the £300,000 or so involved in the case of Wrightson.

Speculation in recent weeks has been increased by two statements issued by the British Insurance Brokers Association which endeavoured to explain that such practices and losses were a normal feature of operations.

It is understood that the problem revolves around certain overseas underwriters who are disputing claims made, though the actual syndicates or agents involved have yet to be identified.

Chrysler attacked over Linwood dispute

By R. W. Shakespeare

A dispute over four men which has closed the Chrysler plant at Linwood, Renfrewshire, taking 7,000 workers idle and causing production losses of £2m worth of cars a day, provoked an attack on the management from a shopfloor leader yesterday.

It also provoked a warning from a group of influential Scottish Conservative MPs that the shutdown could have serious consequences not only for Chrysler itself but by discouraging further industrial investment in the west of Scotland high unemployment area.

Mr John Cartyl, senior shop steward at the Linwood plant, accused the company of "lashing out blindly" when it suspended four inspectors last week after they had refused to carry out an instruction to work at a different position some 30 yards along the assembly line from their normal workplace.

The company claims this move was covered by a "flexibility" agreement with the unions, but the inspectors protested that it had not been negotiated through the proper channels.

Subsequently 40 other inspectors walked out and Chrysler shut down production of the new Sunbeam and Avenger cars and laid off 7,000 workers.

Moves came yesterday from Scottish union officials to try to get national union leaders to intervene in the dispute.

Vauxhall pay vote: Today, the 23,000 shopfloor workers in Vauxhall plants at Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port will be voting on new pay proposals that offer a 10 per cent across-the-board increase plus a productivity deal which the company claims could be worth up to £7 a week more.

Meanwhile, about 4,000 skilled workers and electricians are still on strike from the three Vauxhall centres in protest against what they claim are unreasonable delays in meeting their demands for the restoration of skilled differentials. The 370 electricians yesterday won official backing for their strike from the Electricians' and Plumbers' Union.

Lords' committee rejects EEC doorstep sales directive

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

An EEC directive intended to supersede British law on doorstep sales is not only unworkable as a piece of legislation, it is also unacceptable in the light of current trading practice in the United Kingdom, the House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities states in a report* published yesterday.

"While wholly endorsing efficient and effective consumer protection in this sphere, we in no way support those provisions of the directive which appear to have been designed less for the protection of the general consumer than for the competitiveness of the Continental shopkeeper", the committee state.

In a country . . . which has a long history of door-to-door selling, the apparent attempt to discourage traders from this practice seems to us all the more undesirable."

The Mail Order Traders' Association of Great Britain reminded the committee that there are about four million agents, all part-time, and for the most part housewives, who promote shopping by way of catalogues. Total sales in 1976 made by members of the association were about £1,100m. The directive, the association said, would interfere with and jeopardize this business.

The aim of the Consumers Consultative Committee of the EEC Commission is in the long run to ban door-to-door sales of products and services, the association asserted. This view was shared by the Finance Houses Association and the Hire Purchase Trade Association, who put in a long and critical memorandum to the committee. "We register our dissent from the report of the CCC which appears to regard the provision of consumer protection . . . as a mere preliminary to banning doorstep contracts altogether", they said.

"Social customs vary; though in some countries it may be rare for consumers to be visited, in the United Kingdom it is quite frequent and is not regarded as undesirable in itself."

Mr A. M. Edgar, joint managing director of Provident Financial Group, told the committee: "Provident urges those responsible for representing the United Kingdom viewpoint to resist strenuously attempts to change an important part of the lifestyle of this country to its disadvantage." Article 13 of the directive, he said, clearly showed the ambitions of the authors to "get a foot in the door" as a first step to achieving a complete ban on door-to-door sales.

The Retail Credit Federation emphasized the historical differences in the development of trade between the United Kingdom and some continental countries. The federation can trace its method of trading back more than 400 years when, particularly in Scotland, early traders were known as Packmen or Tallymen, a pseudonym which exists to the present day.

The Select Committee has recently issued four reports which are highly critical of the way EEC regulations have been drawn up. Of this directive, it says: "Almost every Article is defective as a legislative means of fulfilling its own avowed intentions. It will require substantial amendment.

Credit transactions, insurance, perishable foods, mobile shops, agency mail order trading and professional transactions should all be excluded from the direction, the committee states. Reviewing the proposed formalities for completing a doorstep contract, the committee prefers the more flexible system of the Consumer Credit Act, 1974.

The Co-operative Union's parliamentary committee also commented: "We are aware that in certain EEC countries there is already an absolute prohibition on doorstep selling. We have no quarrel with this, but it highlights the difficulty of agreeing a directive which will be fair to Britain, where it is traditional to sell many things on a house-to-house basis—from religion to sliced bread!"

**Forty-first Report from the Select Committee on the European Communities*, House of Lords, EEC Consumer Policy. (Stationery Office, £1.50p.)

ATV puts £9m rights offer to shareholders

By Our Financial Staff

Lord Grade's Associated Television Corporation is asking its non-voting shareholders for £9.1m to "facilitate the continuing growth of the company".

Shareholders are being offered one new "A" ordinary share for every four held at a price of 90p against an opening price yesterday morning of 113p. After the announcement the shares fell back to 105p before recovering to close at 109p.

The issue has been underwritten by Standard Chartered Merchant Bank and the stockbrokers are W. Greenwell & Co. The rights call is accompanied by the promise of a 20 per cent dividend increase to 9.9p gross in the current year.

Announcing the issue, Lord Grade said yesterday that there had been no increase in capital since 1969 although turnover had risen from £33m in 1969 to £89m last year and funds employed had gone up from £25m to £56m. The group forecasts pre-tax profits of at least £13m for the full year against £11.1m in the 12 months to last March.

ATV recently became a "close" company after purchases by Lord Grade and two of his fellow directors of voting shares from Reed International.

Financial Editor, page 25

BP Indonesia finds gas fields

Jakarta, Oct 25.—British Petroleum Indonesia has found natural gas fields at two of its exploration sites in South Sulawesi, it was reported here today. Explorations to determine the extent of the gas reserve are going on.

British Petroleum signed a revised production-sharing contract last Saturday with the state-owned Pertamina on an 85-15 basis in favour of Pertamina. The previous production-sharing ratio was 65-35.—Agence France-Presse.

Philippines oil yield: It is reported from Manila that one of four oil wells discovered off Palawan Island in the Central Philippines, has yielded up to 7,343 barrels a day during test drilling.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The following are the monthly figures for Great Britain released by the Department of Employment:

	Total unadjusted 000s	Seasonally adjusted* 000s	%	Adult vacs seasonally adjusted 000s
1976				
Oct	1,321	1,256	5.5	123
Nov	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dec	1,316	1,273†	5.5†	‡
1977				
Jan	1,390	1,286	5.5	‡
Feb	1,365	1,278	5.5	149
March	1,328	1,263	5.5	158
April	1,336	1,259	5.5	167
May	1,286	1,262	5.5	160
June	1,390	1,298	5.6	156
July	1,553	1,345	5.8	151
Aug	1,567	1,357	5.9	152
Sept	1,542	1,379	6.0	143
Oct	1,487	1,377	6.0	151

‡ Figures not available
† Estimate
* Excluding school leavers

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

The following are the monthly regional unemployment figures, seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers:

	Number	Change on month	% of all employees
S East	335,500	— 8,100	4.5
E Anglia	37,000	— 500	5.3
S West	112,000	+ 2,800	7.1
W Mid	126,500	— 5,000	5.5
E Mid	77,700	— 1,500	5.1
Yorks/H'side	118,500	— 600	5.8
N West	202,200	— 1,600	7.2
North	108,300	+ 200	8.1
Wales	84,000	+ 800	8.0
Scotland	174,700	+ 500	6.0
GB	1,377,100	—11,800	6.0
N Ireland	56,300	— 1,400	10.8
UK	1,433,400	—13,000	6.1

Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 476

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-six and a half cents per share on the paid up capital of this institution has been declared for the current quarter payable November 28th, 1977, to share holders of record, as at the close of business 31st October, 1977.

Shares not fully paid for by 31st October will rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on the said shares on or before that date.

By order of the Board
R. Muir,
Vice-President and Secretary.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 216.09 —1.32
The FT index: 514.7 —2.4

Rises

Barlow Rand	10p to 190p	Nathan, B. & I.	8p to 50p
Blyvoors	19p to 343p	Senior Eng	2p to 25p
Chown Secs	11p to 121p	Stonehill	7p to 92p
East Dagga	2p to 24p	Surmah Valley	8p to 88p
Halma	5p to 49p	Tricoville	3p to 45p
Harmony	19p to 413p	UC Invest	15p to 205p
Johnson-Richd	11p to 353p	Union Corp	10p to 270p
Kloof	11p to 450p	W Rand Cons	9p to 195p
Moran	10p to 400p	Western Areas	16p to 192p

Falls

BP	12p to 900p	Oil Exploration	6p to 288p
Broken Hill	10p to 480p	Taylor Woodrow	6p to 498p
Haggas, J.	10p to 455p	Utd City Merc	4p to 55p
Lee Cooper	60 to 130p*	Walker, J. Gold	5p to 98p
Matthews W'son	10p to 205p	Willis Faber	7p to 283p

Gilt-edged securities were firmer. Equities saw little action.

Dollar premium 92.25 per cent (effective rate 29.39 per cent).

Sterling gained 24 points to $1.7769. The effective exchange rate index was at 62.6.

Gold lost $0.75 an ounce to $163.125.

SDR-$ was 1.16040 on Monday while SDR-£ was 0.662373.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1493.3 (previous 1489.3).

Reports, pages 26 and 27

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.63	1.58
Austria Sch	30.25	28.25
Belgium Fr	64.75	61.75
Canada $	2.02	1.97
Denmark Kr	11.15	10.75
Finland Mkk	7.55	7.30
France Fr	8.84	8.52
Germany Dm	4.19	3.97
Greece Dr	65.50	62.50
Hongkong $	8.53	8.08
Italy Lr	1590.00	1535.00
Japan Yn	470.00	445.00
Netherlands Gld	4.48	4.26
Norway Kr	10.01	9.65
Portugal Esc	76.00	70.00
S Africa Rd	1.70	1.58
Spain Pes	153.50	147.50
Sweden Kr	8.77	8.42
Switzerland Fr	4.13	3.91
US $	1.82	1.77
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.75	35.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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ATLANTIC ASSETS TRUST LIMITED

The annual report containing a review covering the major investments of Atlantic is available on request from:

Invoy & Sime Limited,
Investment Managers,
1 Charlotte Square,
Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

Atlantic is an Investment Trust structured specifically to pursue capital growth for high tax payers to whom investment income is of little value.

Within this objective, the policy followed is that of making significant investments in areas which appear to have outstanding long-term growth possibilities. A large part of Atlantic's assets are invested overseas, with a particular emphasis on natural resource companies.

Financial Highlights

	30th June 1977	30th June 1976
	£,000	£,000
Total Assets	34,715	28,515
Net Assets	26,625	21,528
Per share	101p	81p
Annual Dividend	0.40p	0.40p

Nestlé assurance on price stability of instant coffee until late spring

By Patricia Tisdall

Nestlé, one of the biggest instant coffee producers, has promised that there will be no further increase in its prices until at least late Spring, 1978, as well as reducing the price rise which it had planned to implement in June.

Other supplies are expected to follow the price curb which will give the longest period without a price rise that instant coffee has experienced since November, 1975.

The company confirmed yesterday that new prices due to take effect at the end of the month are 20p a 4oz jar less than those originally planned. The new wholesale rates will take the retail price to around £1.40 a jar instead of £1.60 to £1.70.

The reduction has been caused by intense pressure from multiple retailers led by Tesco who refused to buy at the higher price. The big stores like Tesco which carried notices explaining the situation to customers either boycotted brands at the new prices or bought in only in very small quantities.

Miss Daisy Hyams, director in charge of buying at Tesco, said last night that she was delighted with the reduction. She agreed that Nestlé's might be losing money on stocks produced from costly raw coffee but that Tesco's did not think they could charge their customers so much extra.

Behind the store groups' actions is a sharp drop in consumer consumption of instant coffee in response to earlier price rises. The latest national food survey produced by the Ministry of Agriculture shows that in June housewives were buying only 0.33 ozs of instant coffee per person per week compared with 0.46 ozs during the same quarter a year ago.

This is a decrease of more than 28 per cent. Compared with 1975 the decrease in volume consumed is over 35 per cent.

Part of the drop is accounted for by heavy stockpiling by consumers in advance of price rises. But since June further substantial falls, particularly of the more expensive varieties has taken place.

To stem the tide Brooke Bond Oxo and then Nestlé brought out cheaper varieties blended with chicory or bran. Latest reports are that both Coffee Time, the Brooke Bond product, and Elevenses, which is made by Nestlé, are selling "extremely well".

Raw coffee prices have dropped steeply during the past few months but it takes six to eight months before the raw material prices are reflected in those charged by the instant coffee manufacturers.

Nestlé say that they have at least four months supply made from the raw materials bought at the peak rate which touched £4,000 per ton in March.

Working group review of long-term strategy for energy industries

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Measures to help nationalized industries and the Department of Energy in formulating policy have been agreed by the Working Group on Energy Strategy, which draws its members from the Government and the state sector.

The changes follow a review by the group of the variety of corporate planning systems, procedures and timetables used by the state energy industries, and the difficulties of attempting to construct a picture for the sector as a whole and of making comparisons between available fuels.

According to the report, the group's discussions have been influenced by the need for greater emphasis on long-term strategy and the inter-relationship between fuels.

The members of the group have stressed the importance of maintaining a flexible approach to strategy "given that the uncertainties are too big and the penalties of failure too great for any one blueprint for the energy sector to survive the realities of a complex and developing situation."

The members, from the nationalized gas, electricity, oil and nuclear corporations with the Department of Energy and the Treasury, agreed on the adoption of a common minimum long-term planning horizon of 20 years; and to develop strategies, policies and plans on at least one common scenario for the future as well as to adopt one set of economic assumptions in common.

The group also agreed that the Department should prepare annually a policy review based on a detailed assessment of demand and supply balances for the United Kingdom, including imports and exports from the medium-term and beyond.

It would also examine the implications of certain policy and investment decisions for the industries, and assist in marketing (including pricing) and investment decisions.

The review would draw heavily on the long-term scenarios; on the Department's energy forecasts, and on the strategic thinking and development plans of the industries.

It has also been proposed that the Department should issue a planning letter to each industry as early as possible in the annual planning cycle. This would record the Secretary of State's response to critical matters in corporate plans submitted and convey the minister's energy policy guidelines for the development of the industry.

The letter would also note any strategic matters which the Department and the industry should examine later in the year and which should be featured in the next corporate plan.

Healey 'mini-Budgets like conjuror's patter'

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Conservative Shadow Chancellor, yesterday launched a pre-emptive strike against the various Budget measures to be announced today by Mr Healey.

Sir Geoffrey said at a luncheon of the London Chamber of Commerce that anyone who harboured great expectations of the latest Government package should measure it against what would need to be done to get back to the position which Mr Healey inherited.

For Mr Healey to do this, he said, he would need to reduce unemployment by almost one million, raise industrial production by 4 per cent, cut the standard rate of income tax to 30p in the pound and raise allowances to reduce the overall burden of income tax by £5,000m.

"Mr Healey's never-ending stream of mini-Budgets seem to be designed, like the patter of the conjuror, to divert attention from reality", said Sir Geoffrey, who predicted that Mr Healey would fail to restore the position of the real economy.

Sir Geoffrey said that a new Conservative administration would reduce income tax by something of the order which he considered necessary to get back to taxation levels under the last Conservative Government, but he left open the question of whether this would be done immediately or "with all due deliberate speed".

He said there should be a switch from direct to indirect taxation, with an increase in value-added tax to pay for cuts in income tax. He also argued for savings on public spending by cutting out waste, "no more socialism" and reduction in government support for housing.

He also pointed out that because of the inflation since January the Chancellor would already be committed to giving tax cuts of £740m in his next Budget under the "indexation" clauses unless he obtained special exemption.

Chamber's tax plea for small firms

With today's mini-Budget clearly in mind, Birmingham's Chamber of Industry and Commerce yesterday released details of a number of tax changes it has called for to help small companies.

They have been put forward in a letter to Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who is heading an inquiry into the problems facing small companies.

Among the suggestions are a return to a single 10 per cent rate for value-added tax; amendments to the capital transfer tax to make it easier to transfer ownership within a family; tax concessions—both personal and corporate—to boost investment, and lower thresholds for government financial aid schemes.

The Birmingham chamber—with 90 per cent of its 4,000 member companies meeting the Bolton Committee's definition of a small business—has also urged a review of government control on industrial development, which it insists have undermined the future of the West Midlands by diverting new investment.

The chamber is particularly critical of the Department of Industry for refusing to grant an industrial development certificate to the West Midlands County Council to provide an industrial estate specifically designed for small businesses.

Institute's call: The British Institute of Management yesterday called for the cutting of the standard rate of income tax to 33 per cent.

Warnings over Linwood dispute by union and MPs

By R. W. Shakespeare

A dispute over four men which has closed the Chrysler plant at Linwood, Renfrewshire, making 7,000 workers idle and causing production losses of £2m worth of cars a day, sparked an attack on the management from a shopfloor leader yesterday.

It also provoked a warning from a group of influential Scottish Conservative MPs that the shutdown could have serious consequences not only for Chrysler itself but by discouraging further industrial investment in the west of Scotland high unemployment area.

Mr John Cartyl, senior shop steward at the Linwood plant, accused the company of "lashing out blindly" when it suspended four inspectors last week after they had refused to carry out an instruction to work at a different position some 30 yards along the assembly line from their normal workplace.

The company claims this move was covered by a "flexibility" agreement with the unions, but the inspectors protested that it had not been negotiated through the proper channels.

Subsequently 40 other inspectors walked out and Chrysler shut down production of the new Sunbeam and Avenger cars and laid off 7,000 workers.

Moves came yesterday from Scottish union officials to try to get national union leaders to intervene in the dispute.

Vauxhall pay vote: Today, the 23,000 shopfloor workers in Vauxhall plants at Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port will be voting on new pay proposals that offer a 10 per cent across-the-board increase plus a productivity deal which the company claims could be worth up to £7 a week more.

The workforce at British Leyland votes today on the pay and bargaining reforms proposed by the management. At Rover's Solihull factory the joint shop stewards' committee yesterday urged the 8,000 shopfloor men to reject the deal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Profit sharing would encourage welfare state mentality

From Mr B. A. Cole

Sir, "Profit sharing" has become a slogan which the Conservative and Liberal Parties have espoused, though there is little in common between the two parties' policies. In neither case is there any sound basis for the legislation they propose.

Both parties argue the case for wider distribution of wealth, and (by implication) that shareholders should give some of their assets and/or income to employees. The approaches of the two parties are different. The Conservatives' *The Right Approach* argues for tax incentives for employee shares, which is not really profit sharing. *Liberal Enterprise* puts forward a less specific policy, in effect that any kind of profit sharing may be acceptable, but that some form of it should be imposed on companies because it is only fair that workers should have a share in profits.

The Liberal argument is the easier to dismiss briefly. In the past 25 years (and possibly longer), shareholders' returns have fallen dramatically behind employees' incomes—ie, without any legal coercion or profit sharing the workforce is receiving progressively more of the wealth created by companies than the shareholders. In real terms, income from employment rose by 58 per cent between 1960 and 1975, while ordinary dividends fell by 14 per cent. In money terms, between 1950 and 1975, profits increased by 4½ times (or 3½ times if, more correctly, stock appreciation is omitted), while wages, salaries and benefits grew by nearly nine times. What can be "fair" about taking even more from shareholders to give employees?

There is more apparent substance in the Conservatives' arguments, that tax incentives should be given to employee shares. However, these arguments do not stand up to examination, despite an illusion spread by proponents that there is a background of research which supports them—in fact there is very little research into the effects of worker share schemes, and that little is not convincing.

Practical experience in this country does not unambiguously support worker share schemes. ICI has a successful scheme, but its chairman himself said that this type of scheme is not suitable for most companies. Courtaulds had a similar scheme, but in 1966 this was abandoned as it was judged to be useless. In 1970 the John Lewis Partnership introduced cash bonuses instead of shares. On the other hand, in the last two years a number of companies have announced share schemes, including Habitat, Marks & Spencer and Boots. The case for such schemes is clearly not universally convincing, and legislation is obviously not essential: companies who judge that employee share schemes are suitable for them can introduce schemes now.

There are many positive arguments against legislation in this area (not against profit sharing *per se*). Shareholders have in recent years had a raw deal, compared with employees, and there is no case for Government pressure on them to reduce further their rewards in favour of employees. Indeed in macro-economic terms the proposal must be inflationary, since at least some employees will cash their shares as soon as possible and spend the proceeds—and the shares are intended to be in addition to all present income of the employee.

As well as being inflationary, the plan is socially divisive and discriminatory. There is no reason to give a tax concession to those who happen to work in profitable private industry and to no one else.

Any individual worker in a nationalized industry, the Civil Service or an unprofitable company may be working as hard and as productively as another individual in private industry—or both may be cushioned by farther bedding and overmanning from the need to do any work.

A further argument is that effort and thrift would be further discouraged, in favour of the welfare state mentality. If employees were made shareholders by being given shares, in addition to their present level of income which must be assumed to be a full and fair reward for their labour, they are surely reinforced in the all too prevalent belief that saving is not worth while.

It is easy for any political party to appeal to the normal desire of ordinary men for greater affluence, and a cosy slogan like "profit sharing" implies that everyone has a right to more income than at present. The reality of our mixed economy does not support the principle or the methods proposed, and votes obtained by such a policy will indeed be dearly bought.

Yours faithfully,
B. A. COLE,
Drake Wood,
Devonshire Avenue,
Amersham, Bucks.
October 20.

Pension funds and 'Savings Mountain'

From the Director-General, Royal Institute of Public Administration

Sir, Stockbrokers Wood MacKenzie estimate that the funds annually accruing to the institutions which rose from £1,200m in 1966 to £5,400m in 1976, could reach nearly £20,000m in 1985. In so doing these funds may well outstrip the creation of new assets of the kind in which they have traditionally invested (Business News, October 17).

A significant part of this Savings Mountain (Wood MacKenzie's description) will come from public sector pension funds, as the following table shows:

Pension Funds' Net Acquisitions

	Public sector £m	Private sector £m	Public sector as % of priv sector
1968	215	297	72%
1976	1,659	1,241	134%

Source: CSO Financial Statistics Table 8.15

During the current financial year the local authorities, although themselves under stringent financial pressures, will increase their pension funds by over £500m. Since these authorities are blessed with perpetual life their pension funds are most unlikely ever to be really needed, and their maintenance must constitute a charge on the public of very questionable value. The Layfield Committee had this matter brought to their notice. Although expressing no view on it, they urged that further consideration be given to the subject (paragraph 12, page 93)—but no action seems yet to have been taken on it.

In their estimates Wood MacKenzie assume an annual inflation rate of 10 per cent. A feature of such an inflationary era is that the more the pension funds grow, the larger are the deficiencies they generate and the heavier are the burdens they inflict upon the suffering citizenry.

The Post Office pension fund had a deficit of £777 million in 1969 and by 1972 this had risen to £1,092 million or £20 per head for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. Over the following four years the Corporation made large deficiency payments to the fund, putting its own finances under strain in the process. By 1976, however, the pension fund's deficit had risen to £1,920 million or some £35 per head of the population.

For this reason the Carter Committee on the Post Office recommended a change from *full* to *partial* funding of the Corporation's pensions liabilities, and cogently argued the case in favour of that policy. To date, however, this important proposal has gone largely unnoticed in the press. This is unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that Wood MacKenzie's latest figures will encourage financial journalists and others to look again at Chapter 13 of the Carter Committee's report, and also at the memorandum on the technical accounting aspects of that chapter which the committee subsequently issued in amplification of their proposal.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND NOTTAGE,
Director-General,
Royal Institute of Public Administration,
Hamilton House,
Mabledon Place,
London WC1H 9BD.

Longer courses needed in engineering design

From Professor A. W. J. Chisholm

Sir, Mr Littlewood draws attention (October 19) to the excellent teaching of engineering design in the German technical universities and criticizes British universities for their relative weakness in such work. There are many British university professors of engineering who share his concern, being well aware of the relationships between university design teaching, the quality of product design and manufacturing performance.

Mr Littlewood must know, however, that the excellent work in Germany (which is of very long standing) is carried out mainly in the fourth and fifth years of their courses. British university engineering courses are the equivalent of only three academic years in duration. Even within these shorter courses, some good design teaching has been developed in Britain, especially in the last 10 or 20 years. There is, however, a limit to what can be done, bearing in mind the importance of laying down in the earlier years of the courses the scientific and technological foundations which are essential for good design work.

The Engineering Professors' Conference and its Committee, as well as individual universities, are actively working on further proposals for meeting these admitted needs. The CEPC has already informed the Government and the University Grants Committee that the Conference considers that at least a proportion of university courses of engineering should be lengthened to four years, in order to enable a more adequate and thorough treatment to be given to advanced aspects of engineering practice such as design, on the lines of the senior years of many continental European courses. The conference has pointed out that, in present circumstances, these developments would probably require some changes in the current system for financing university schools of engineering.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. J. CHISHOLM,
Chairman, Committee of Engineering Professors' Conference,
2 Little Smith Street,
London SW1P 3DL.

Euromarket borrowing on decline

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct 25

Industrial countries have reduced their Euromarket borrowing activity. As a result the total volume of new Euromarket loans in the third quarter of this year was substantially below the second quarter's level and considerably less than the quarterly average for the previous year, according to the International Monetary Fund.

The IMF's preliminary figures showed that total third quarter Euromarket borrowing amounted to $14,300m (about £8,518m), following a $15,900m volume in the second quarter.

The volume of borrowing by industrial countries in the Euromarket was considerably below that seen in any of the last four quarters at $6,900m. In the second quarter these countries borrowed $8,600m

How state will pay for takeovers

Nationalization values of unquoted companies being acquired under the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Act will be "closely analagous to the fixing of a flotation price" of the companies, Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has told Mr Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange.

Mr Varley, in a letter, stated that since most of the companies being nationalized were not listed on the Stock Exchange, the compensation would take account of "all relevant factors as if they had been listed during the reference period".

Only where a company had represented a substantial part of a listed company would the SE quotation of the parent be taken into account, since the parent's market price "must be substantially determined by the market's view of the subsidiary"

Mr Goodison had written to Mr Varley stating that there was a "serious misconception" concerning the method of valuing, for compensation, unquoted companies

Yesterday Mr Goodison said that he hoped Mr Varley's letter would provide parent companies with "a handle" for further compensation discussions with the Department.

Computer starting pay over limit

By Mark Jackson
Times Educational Supplement

Starting pay for computer staff has risen well above the limits of the pay code, according to a survey carried out by one of Britain's leading data processing organizations.

The Control Data Institute, which provides computer courses for the government retraining scheme, has recorded the quarterly average salaries offered to its newly qualified trainee programmers and engineers since the start of 1975.

For programmers, the average annual salary rose from £1,949 in the first quarter of 1975 to £2,897 in the third quarter of this year. Engineers' salaries went up from £1,979 to £3,311 over the same period. The increases are of the order of 48 per cent and 67 per cent respectively.

Under phase two rules, which applied for much of the period, employers were given some latitude to adjust the pay for some categories of employee provided the rise in the total wage bill for the occupational group concerned did not exceed the limits. The survey did not cover rises in pay during service, and it might be argued that these were held down in order to raise starting pay.

But computer programmers in a wide range of companies, including a public marketing corporation, banks, and property companies, say that this is not so. Salaries for those already employed, they claim, have risen just as fast or even faster.

Pay for engineers employed by computer manufacturers and service companies seems to show the same trend. One leading manufacturing company which took on two newly qualified engineers in the spring of 1976 at under £2,000 each is now paying them twice that.

Mr Michael O'Connor, the institute's training services manager, said yesterday: "We know that many of our trainees have achieved what looks like remarkably rapid salary progress. In many cases, there is clear evidence that they have been genuinely promoted.

Institute of Marketing award for Mothercare

National marketing awards of the Institute of Marketing for 1977 were presented yesterday to three companies: Mothercare, Halls Homes & Gardens, and Aero-Print.

The awards are made for outstanding achievement in marketing. Mothercare, which has grown in 15 years from a turnover of £500,000 a year to £80m, received the award for companies with over £10m turnover.

In category 2, for companies of between £2m and £10m turnover, Halls Homes and Gardens of Paddock Wood, Kent, is rewarded for a new marketing strategy which has led to a great increase in their share of the market for greenhouses.

Finally, in category 3 for companies with a turnover of under £2m, the award went to Aero-Print of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, which is the world leader in the printing of airline tickets.

Mackie hopes for new textile plant deal with Hanoi

A multi-million pound textile machinery order from Vietnam, larger than the one it has almost completed, is being pursued by James Mackie and Sons, the Belfast company to whom the Government denied export credit guarantees last month as a punishment for breaching the 10 per cent pay policy "guidelines".

Mackie's sales efforts have been unaffected by the Government's sanction.

J. C. Gilbert Ltd, the London merchants, were the company's partner in the first Vietnam deal, for a £5.2m jute mill, 40 miles from Haiphong. A spokesman said yesterday that Gilberts were hopeful of a speedy conclusion to negotiations on a second contract.

"The first deal with Vietnam was not affected by the Government action at all, as the financial details had all been settled last year, and the Export Credits Guarantee Department could not withdraw. But we are after continuity of business with Hanoi and it is a potential second and larger deal to which the Government's threat applies."

It is understood, however, that the partners' hopes have been buoyed by their on-time performance under the first contract both in delivering machinery and Taylor Woodrow's erection of the mill, and by the Hanoi government's sympathetic acceptance of Mackie's credit insurance difficulties.

Unconfirmed reports suggest that Mackies have been able to arrange credit guarantees on the City of London market.

Green Shield

Mr Tom McAuliffe, joint managing director of Argos Distributors, and not his co-managing director Mr Joe Phillips, has been appointed chief executive and joint managing director of Green Shield Stamps. Mr Phillips continues in his present appointment with Argos.

In brief

UK tenders for £10m cable ship

British shipyards are to be invited next month to submit tenders for a £10m cable ship which the state-owned Cable & Wireless group plans to bring into service towards the end of 1979.

C & W announced yesterday that it was inviting bids, and the company expected to place a firm order in the early part of next year. No final decisions have yet been taken on whether tenders from overseas will be invited.

C & W's cable ship contract will certainly attract a subsidy from the intervention fund created earlier this year to narrow the gap between British and foreign ship prices.

Competition for the contract is expected to be narrowed down to Cammell Laird on Merseyside and the Swan Hunter Group on the Tyne.

EEC unemployment tops six million

Unemployment in the European Economic Community rose to 6,041,000 in September from 5,889,000 in August, reaching a new high level, and up 2.4 per cent in a month according to Eurostat, the EEC Statistics Office.

The August unemployment figure was revised by Eurostat from a previously reported 5,833,000, which in fact represented the previous record high as it exceeded last January's level of 5,876,000.

Immobiliare seeks funds for salaries

Generale Immobiliare Sogene SpA is seeking banking finance for its October salary payments, pending a long-awaited decision from the Italian Government on plans for its financial rescue, according to banking sources in Rome.

On June 30 the company had banking debts of 208,500m lire (about £133.4m) according to figures supplied to the Bourse Commission.

German foreign trade surplus of £910m

West Germany's foreign trade surplus rose to DM3,660m (about £910m) in September from DM2,520m in August and compared with an upward revised DM4,680m in September, 1976, the Federal Statistics Office announced in Wiesbaden.

September's DM3,660m surplus is the second largest this year, after March's DM4,200m. Last month's exports rose to DM23,200m from DM20,920m in August, and compared with DM23,090m in September last year. Imports rose to DM19,000m in September from DM18,400m, and compare with DM18,420m in September, 1976.

RICARDO CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Pre-tax Profits up 48%
Continued expansion

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. D. Downs, B.Sc., C.Eng., F.I.Mech.E.

The increase in profitability of the company is a reflection of the fact that all departments, including G. Cussons Ltd., are working at near full capacity, and is a source of great satisfaction. It brings our return on capital employed more in line with the figures we were achieving nearly ten years ago.

Consulting. During the year, the number of companies retaining us as consultants has continued to increase. The new clients come from both the engine and the component industries and are well spread geographically in our traditional work areas of Western Europe, the United States and Japan. We are already active in some Eastern European countries, notably Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Contract Work. New engine design, both diesel and petrol, the latter including a substantial involvement in the motor cycle field, remains a most important part of our activities. Energy conservation is involving us in a number of design and development projects for the conversion of engines from petrol to diesel operation.

Ricardo Research. Your company ploughs back about 10% of its turnover into internally-funded research, the results of which are used in the design and development work we do for our clients as well as in our consulting activities generally.

Capital. The result of building programmes in recent years has been materially to increase the amount of capital employed on fixed assets. In recognition of this the board recommend the capitalization of £344,025 of the company's reserves by the issue of 3 new fully paid ordinary shares for every 2 ordinary shares already held.

G. Cussons Ltd. This company has also had a good year. Our increased sales activity in the Middle East has borne fruit with substantial orders for educational equipment, notably from the University of Kuwait, valued at over £500,000, and from the King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah.

Outlook. I am sure that we can look forward to the coming year with confidence.

Consulting and research engineers in the field of internal combustion engines, patentees and licensors and manufacturers of scientific educational equipment and analytical systems.

FIVE YEAR RECORD	1977 £000	1976 £000	1975 £000	1974 £000	1973 £000
CAPITAL EMPLOYED	1,904	1,618	1,391	1,165	1,022
Profit before Tax	641	433	340	318	274
Profit after Tax	309	214	159	153	150
Ordinary Dividends	6.53p	5.85p	5.32p	4.88p	4.96p

RICARDO & CO., ENGINEERS (1927) LIMITED, BRIDGE WORKS, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, SUSSEX

The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

G. T. Japan Investment Trust

Extracts from the Annual Report 1977

Chairman: Mr. W. T. J. Griffin

★ The year to 30th June, 1977, saw a more modest increase in the net asset value per share of your company than the previous year. The increase of 11.5% may be measured against an advance of 5.2% in the Tokyo Stock Exchange Index, but the outcome was also affected by a fall, from 45¾ to 41½, in the Investment currency premium, and a change in currency rates from 532 to 460.5 yen to the £ sterling.

★ Since the end of the financial year, your company has issued £2,000,000 8½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1987, a major reason for this issue was your Directors wish to dilute the effect of the investment currency premium on your company's affairs. Already during the financial year in furtherance of the Board's policy, substantial sales of stocks held over the premium had been made, at some cost due to the 25% surrender of the currency premium. The fall in the currency premium from 41.75% at 30th June to its present level of 28% has justified these moves.

In accordance with the statement in the prospectus for the recent issue of Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock, total dividends have been maintained at 4%.

★ Demand in the Japanese domestic economy remains weak and the Japanese Government's forecast of real growth of GNP is likely to be achieved more because of the strength of exports than because of an increase in personal consumption.

For the longer term, your Directors remain as confident as ever the prospects for the Japanese economy whose strength and flexibility are unique among those of major nations.

Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained from:

G. T. Management Ltd., Park House (1st Floor), 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7DD.

Moulinex

Balance Sheet (pre-tax) for first three quarters of 1977

Total funded sales for first 3 quarters of 1977 rose to 1,137.1 million compared to 1,011.5 million for first 9 months of 1976, that is an increase of 12.40%.

Foreign sales are 690.2 million, an increase of 23.63%.

On the other hand, the balance sheet for floating sales rose to 1,034.2.

Free allotment of shares to shareholders

The distribution announced at the General Assembly of last May, based on a free share (starting from 1st January, 1977) for 10 old share certificates, has had to be brought forward to next January, because of Governmental injunctions.

A statement will appear later on to announce the opening date for the distribution in the banks.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Too little, too late from the accountants

As a precursor of the Cross report on the disciplinary proceedings of the accountancy profession, yesterday's comments by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales come as a damp squib. The institute has had its general statement on DoT reports ready for some six months, but waited until it had some specific comments before publishing.

These comments on accountants involved in criticisms of Bernard Russell Ltd and John Willment (Automobiles), are so anodyne as to make their publication hardly worth while; the only concrete proposal to come out of the whole exercise is that non-executive directors and company secretaries should resign, making public the reasons for their resignation, when irregular practices continue in a company despite their efforts to change its course.

A laudable sentiment no doubt. But nothing that was said yesterday will lead the public to believe that justice is being seen to be done over misconduct or unprofessional behaviour by accountants. That is the province of the institute's disciplinary committee, which to date has been reticent to publish its findings in a way that the public can clearly see where members have erred.

And recommendations over the future conduct of the disciplinary committee must wait for publication of the Cross report, which is expected in the second week of November. Every indication is that it will suggest that the accountancy bodies should bring out censure statements in the kind of detail which has been used by the Take-over Panel and recently by The Stock Exchange in the SUITS affair.

Associated Television

After the US deal

ATV's rights issue comes six weeks after an increase in authorized capital was approved at the annual meeting. Then Lord Grade told shareholders there were no immediate plans to issue new capital so ATV could be seen to be acting in almost unseemly haste in asking shareholders to stump up £9.1m.

The timing, however, is understandable since ATV faces significant balance sheet dererioration as a result of the decision to buy out its American partners in its associated film financing company, AGF. This brings AGF's debts into ATV's balance sheet at the year end so group borrowings could increase from £15m to as much as £26m compared against shareholders' funds of some £40m.

It also allows ATV the opportunity to Pre-empt what at first glance will be gloomy interim figures with a confident full-year forecast of profits in excess of £13m against last year's £11.1m. Interim profits will be below last year's £5.2m because of exceptional television programme costs brought about by different phasing of the group's national network contributions lumping more of the expenditure into the first half.

ord Grade, chairman of ATV.

The issue is in non-voters so it precludes purchases by some leading institutions who avoid such shares on principle. And once again it raises interesting questions about archaic voting structures, although they are conditional in the case of television companies under Independent Broadcasting authority rules. One can see why control of a television contractor should be strictly safeguarded, though a company like ATV now has wide and expanding interests outside television. Notably the success of major feature films like *Jesus of Nazareth* and the *Return of the Pink Panther* not to mention the *Muppets* are providing considerable buoyancy to the film-making division.

At 109p the shares are on an ex-rights p/e ratio of just over 8, but the promised fifth increase in the dividend takes the prospective yield to almost 9¼ per cent ex-rights, and it is income of course that provides the main attraction in ATV shares —hence the emergence of M & G as the largest single shareholder with around 15 per cent of the capital following the Reed International disposal.

● *Financial markets are waiting with bated breath to hear what Mr Healey has to say about sterling and the money supply today. In the week of the autumn package, however, money markets appear to have been taking the view that the downward trend in short-term interest rates may well have come to an end.*

Even ahead of last week's safety first action by the Bank of England in the discount market, there was little indication that the market felt much incentive to drive Treasury Bill rates any lower. And that being the case, the yield curve out to one year has been resuming a more normal shape with rates beyond three months tending to firm. Indeed, over the past 10 days or so, most 12 month rates have hardened by as much as half a point—local authorities lagging slightly behind with the rates on this week's batch of yearling bonds up just under ¼ per cent to 6¾ per cent.

So far, it has largely been a case of lenders taking a slightly more wary line rather than borrowers moving fast to stock up while money is cheap. If and when the banks get the first sniff that lending may be on the move again in a big way, however, rates could move fairly sharply. First, however, Mr Healey and the foreign exchange markets must have their day.

Small business

Don't expect miracles

There cannot now be much doubt that the political bandwagon in favour of improving the lot of small businesses is rolling with such momentum as to make tax concessions a near certainty. The only question is whether the Chancellor will make his move today or whether he will content himself with a minor gesture as a prelude to something more full-blooded after Mr Harold Lever's report next month. Either way it seems that Sir Harold Wilson's Committee, which has acted as a catalyst in turning the "plight" of small companies into a political issue, will be preempted in anything it may ultimately have to say.

Among those most closely involved in the financing of small companies, however, there is some puzzlement over why the issue has assumed the proportions it has. Few, if any, submissions to Wilson have contended there is a serious shortage of finance for small companies, and the Governor of the Bank of England made some timely comments yesterday by way of putting the matter into perspective. He noted that the evidence to Wilson did not so much seek particular government intervention to solve the problems of small businesses as the creation of a generally more favourable environment. The point is as apposite for big companies as it is for small.

This is not to say that no specific measures are needed to help small companies. It is clear that the tax burden on them is unduly severe and does discourage growth. But helpful though changes in, say, capital transfer tax and marginal income tax rates may be they are not the whole answer. For that one must look to a fundamental shift in the business climate so that it holds out the prospect of a continuing stable real rate of return on investment.

Any increase in capital investment must therefore be slow. However much the Chancellor gives back to small entrepreneurs it will take years to reverse the steady erosion in confidence of the past two decades. Even then, as the governor remarked, it is doubtful whether the individual could ever again recover the share of national resources he once had.

There are now 430,000 men and 120,000 women who have been on the unemployment register in Great Britain for over six months. Caroline Atkinson analyses the growth in the number of long-term jobless

A doleful life

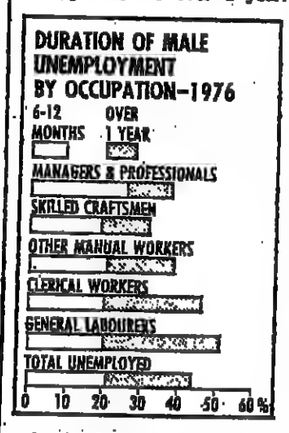
As the dole queues have swelled to unprecedented postwar levels this year most public sympathy and government attention has been directed at the young, especially school leavers, among the jobless.

But the problems of the growing numbers of the long-term unemployed are at least as serious and often more so.

In the days of full, or at least fuller, employment nearly all of the long-term unemployed were in some sense "unemployable", and not really in the job market.

These include the disabled jobless, and unemployed old people who draw unemployment benefit until qualifying for a pension, but without much hope of getting work. At present levels of unemployment this is no longer the case.

There are now 430,000 men and 120,000 women who have been on the unemployment register in Great Britain for over six months. Of those, a quarter of a million men and a fifth as many women have been jobless for over a year.



At the latest count in July, 26.5 per cent of men who had been out of work for longer than a year were aged between 25 and 40 years. The proportion in the boom years of 1973 and 1974 was nearer 15 per cent.

The official definition of long-term unemployment is being registered without work for a year or more. There is a case for drawing a line at six months because it is after six months of unemployment that earnings related supplement ceases.

This pushes up quite dramatically the number of men between 25 and 40 who are counted as part of the long-term unemployed. Nearly half of the 175,000 who had been without work for between six months and a year in July were in this age group.

Long-term unemployment is not just a male phenomenon. In July of this year 17 per cent of those registered out of work for more than a year were women, compared to less than 10 per cent in 1974. Women now account for over a quarter of those who have been on the dole queue for between six months and a year.

However, the man is still usually the main breadwinner in the family and it is when he is out of work for a long time that the whole family suffers the most.

The financial blow of unemployment does not hit immediately. For the first six months earnings related supplement bolsters the income of those—roughly between a quarter and a fifth of the unemployed—who claim it. If it is into the tax year, tax rebates can push up the weekly income of the jobless by as much as £10.66 for the few weeks that they last.

After a year on the dole the right to unemployment benefit stops. Supplementary benefit (which may also be used to top up the flat rate benefit) is then the only state financial prop.

But the unemployed never qualify for the higher and more quickly rising long-term benefits which ordinary claimants receive after two years on benefit, the sick and disabled after six months, and retirement pensioners immediately.

In the latest report of the Supplementary Benefit Commission, attention was drawn to the increased number of unemployed family men receiving benefit.

It has been estimated that roughly a half of those on the dole are also claiming benefit to bring their incomes up to the official poverty line, while a further 50,000 are eligible for but not claiming benefit. This will be equal to £33.45 a week for a married couple with two children between five and eleven and £14.50 for a single person after the benefit uprating next month

Flat rate unemployment benefit, where rent is not automatically covered, will be £14.70 for a single person and, with child benefits included, £30.80 a week for a married couple with two children.

Between the end of 1975 and the beginning of this year there has been a near doubling to 114,000 in the number of married men on supplementary benefit who have been out of work for more than a year. The number of their dependent children has gone up from 41,000 to an estimated 90,000.

As the chart shows, the general labourers and unskilled workers who make up the great majority of the unemployed have a far higher proportion of long-term jobless among them than do other occupations.

Only 12 per cent of managers and professionals had been unemployed for more than a year when the Department of Employment carried out the survey on which the chart is based, and only 12.5 per cent of craftsmen (including engineers). Over half of the general labourers had been without work for more than six months, and nearly a third for over a year.

Some regions are worse hit than others. A comparison of the unemployed men in their 20s and 30s in different parts of the country shows that the North-west and Wales are particularly hard hit.

Although they account for 15 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively of all the unemployed men in Great Britain they have 21 per cent and 7.2 per cent of the 20 to 40-year-old men who have been jobless for more than a year, and 16 per cent and 6.2 per cent of those on the register for between 6 and 12 months. Scotland and the North also have a bigger share of these long-term jobless than of the total unemployed.

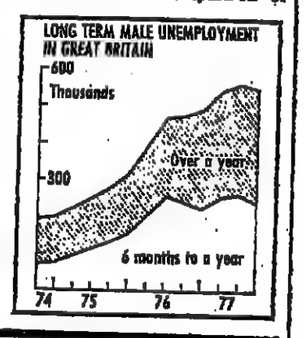
On the other hand the South-east, where a quarter of all unemployed men live, has only 19 per cent of the hard core unemployed in this age group. East Anglia, the East Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, and the South-west regions also have less than average long-term unemployment.

With the present depressed state of the labour market likely to continue for at least the next year the long-term unemployed stuck on the unemployment register for more than six months, will go on rising. There is some evidence that a long period of unemployment makes finding a job even more difficult.

Those who have been out of work for several months tend to be viewed with suspicion by employers, sent to fewer job interviews by their local job centres, and to become more demoralized and less enthusiastic about job hunting themselves.

In the 1930s attention focussed first on youth unemployment. But as the depression deepened it switched to the long-term unemployed. The Government has now begun to concentrate some special aid on this group. More should be done, both to alleviate financial hardship and to improve their job prospects.

Unfortunately the only really effective way to do the latter is probably to boost demand overall, and the Government cannot go far along that road without running into constraints on its borrowing requirement and fears of renewed inflation.



Spectre of Pearl Harbour haunts Hawaii

A new surge of Japanese investment in Hawaii seems to be mounting off Oahu, partly as a result of Japanese economic recovery, partly a response to tightening American attitudes on trade relations.

Another factor is the United States trade imbalance which has hit Hawaii hard. (The value of imported oil products has increased from $46.5m (126.2m) in 1966 to $465.6m (£262m) in 1976 and will rise again this year.

Japanese investment in Hawaii reached $250m in 1972. (All other foreign investment totalled $275m that year.) In 1976 it had gone up to $350m and will rise again in 1977.

But there have been complications. Worst of these was a severe backlash in 1973 by Hawaii residents, who feared the islands would be taken over by an invasion of capital to do what Japan had begun at Pearl Harbour in 1941.

A survey authorized by the legislature showed that most Hawaii residents in 1974 opposed further Japanese investment in the islands. This was in part a reaction to Japanese purchases of hotels, golf courses and beach property, which assumed heroic proportions in the middle 1970s.

Kenji Osana, the Tokyo real estate operator, bought three famous Waikiki hotels in 1963 for $19.4m—the Moana, Surfrider, and Princess Kaiulani. Then in 1974 he bought the Sheraton Waikiki, the Sheraton Maui, and the oldest of all Hawaii's grand hotels, the Royal Hawaiian.

That created a new uproar, and it rew worse as Japanese tour companies began to bring in package tours. Today a constant strea mof Japanese alight from the big 747s at Honolulu International Airport, and begin all-expenses-paid-in-Tokyo rounds of sightseeing, swimming, surfing and travel in air conditioned buses that insulate them as completely from the community at large as if they had not come.

Waikiki has sprouted bilingual signs, but the oriental faces one sees uptown are almost all local: Americans of Japanese extraction comprise about 30 per cent of the population, Chinese 4 per cent, Filipinos 10 per cent. The rest are a mixture, with about 30 per cent white.

Of the tourists 15 per cent are Japanese, 60 per cent come from the United States mainland and 8 per cent from Canada.

A bit of the tension brought by Japanese capital has been racial. Naturally, the Japanese entrepreneurs turned to local people who shared customs and language. But in the generation of school children, virtually none of the Japanese-Americans speak Japanese, so that was a temporary problem at worst.

More important was the feeling that Hawaii was being hedged in. Hawaii real estate prices are far lower than Japanese. In Waikiki, for example, the going rate is about $9m per acre as opposed to $65m in Tokyo. So Japanese investors bought all the land they could find.

The Japanese Mauna Loa land company bought several thousand acres on the big island of Hawaii. Mitsubishi Estate Corporation, Asahi, Tokyu of Osaka, and Ohbayashi-Gumi bought $15m worth of land on Oahu, Kauai and Hawaii. The Tokai Land Company bought a famous old public golf course above Pearl Harbour, and turned it into a Japanese country club. That did not help local rempers.

More and more companies bought hotels in the islands. Tokyu and Tokyo Broadcasting Company bought the 690 room Regent Hôtel and Denny's Imperial. Kokudo Keikaku Company bought a big department store here (McInerney's) and 1,000 acres of beach front land on Maui. And so it went. By 1974 there were some 100 Japanese capital investors in Hawaii, none of them small.

The energy crisis brought a respite in the purchasing, and Hawaii residents assessed what had happened. When asked how they felt about it, the white inhabitants were evenly divided for and against. Hawaiian natives were against it two to one. Chinese Americans were opposed four to one, and Japanese-Americans were favourable to continued Japanese investment only by a hair-thin margin.

Today, Governor George Ariyoshi, a Japanese-American himself, advocates a go-slow on investment. He wants Japanese money for aquaculture and industries of the new technologies, oceanography, diversified agriculture, forestry, and the like. He wants tourism held down, and also real estate investment.

But there is the rub. The sugar crisis, cutbacks in federal spending, and generally poor business conditions have made Hawaii one of the highest unemployment areas in the United States. The tourist business is Hawaii's only growth industry, and it depends on constant expansion and revitalization of tourist facilities.

Mayor Frank Fasi of Honolulu who is contesting Ariyoshi's seat next year, advocates encouragement of tourism and foreign investment.

The governor and many others want to control population and expansion, but even they have seen that such a course leads to stagnation and then decline. The balance of payments is the key, and while Hawaii has an income of $4,500m its expenditure is running closer to $5,000m. That is where the Japanese may come back in.

Edwin P. Hoyt

DECCA

THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT TO DECCA LTD 1976

"The figures demonstrate the strength of Decca... ...I see a great future."

Sir Edward Lewis

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Year ended 31st March	1977 £000	1976 £000
Group turnover	181,400	170,000
Exports	51,800	49,100
Profit before tax	15,888	13,595
Net profit attributable	6,620	5,135
Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Dividends	2,004	1,794
Increase in Reserves (including effect of currency changes)	5,549	4,736

At the Annual General Meeting yesterday Sir Edward Lewis spoke of Decca's increased profits and exports and of the increasing importance of the Company's capital goods which contributed £15.9 million to pre-interest profits, an increase of 52%.

He referred to the great strength of the Decca Navigator system and to the continued success of Decca radar, survey and avionics and stressed the importance of electronic warfare as a major growth area.

Sir Edward expected group results for the first six months of the current year to be comparable with last year with, as he saw it now, an increase in profits for this year as a whole. Looking to the future, he reminded shareholders of Decca's abundance of ideas and resources. He believed the maintenance of Decca's independence had been and would continue to be in the best interest of consumers, employees, shareholders and the industries in which they were engaged.

Decca had a loyal and dedicated management and staff to whom he offered his warmest thanks. With their talents and the will to succeed he was confident of the future.

Copies of the Chairman's full speech can be obtained from the Secretary, 9 Albert Embankment, SE1 7SW.

Business Diary: Bison's new mould • Air travellers' Hope

Kenneth Wood has grown ed over the years to blank pressions when he tells ople that he is chairman of ncrete Limited. From Fri- y, however, he will be introcing himself as the head of son Group, because the comny has decided to take the me of its more widely known de mark for pre-cast conte products.

Sir Kenneth says that the mpany has changed its scope d character in recent months h the acquisition of Dowsett gineering Construction and wsett Piling and Foundans. The new group comses these two companies, ng with Bison Concrete, lister Walton and Bison Inational.

While the change of name in progress, however, ncrete itself was acquired— National Chemical Indus- s, a Saudi Arabian tracting and manufacturing mpany. Its chairman is 30- r-old Muhammad Y. al Bed- i, who served in the Royal y, now owns a house in ndon and is described by Jones, NCI vice-president United Kingdom operations, strong anglophile.

me Bison staff are already Saudi Arabia, where NCI ently completed a contract 23 schools and is now work- on a further seven. Natur- Bison will be looking for are in the Saudi action, but Kenneth told Business Diary development of the com- r's activities overseas would n no change in service to omers at home.

In the United Kingdom it remain 'business as usual' although perhaps rather e of it than has been usual lately."

■ Nigel Foulkes, chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, is to be congratulated on stepping down from the chair of the Airline Users' Committee in favour of the deputy chairman of the committee, Sir Archibald Hope.

It always seemed strange that the chairman of the government agency (the CAA) with the job of regulating the whole civil air transport industry should also oversee the AUC.

The committee looks after the interests of passengers and deals with complaints of those who feel aggrieved by the way that they have been treated by airlines—after attempts to get redress from the airlines have failed.

Sir Archibald certainly has the correct qualifications to take over the AUC. He has worked in the aircraft manufacturing industry, is a frequent business traveller with the airlines, is a member of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, and a past chairman of the air transport committee of the British national committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Archibald Hope.

"Be reasonable dear, Healey can't have one eye on the election, another on the IMF and yet another on the unions."

Whether he can make the AUC into a truly independent watchdog body with teeth remains to be seen.

Unscrupulous employers are abusing the Government's Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS), according to Bernard Marks, chairman of the Alfred Marks Bureau.

Their ploy works like this, he claims: they terminate, by agreement, the employment of a junior clerk, who then applies for a TOPS course, where he or she is paid on a tax-free basis by the state. The person is then taken back by the company when the course ends.

Nor is this the only abuse of the scheme, says Marks in the bureau's *Survey of Secretarial and Clerical Salaries* published yesterday, although he is careful to praise the contribution of the scheme in improving the supply of skilled secretaries.

Many people on courses appear to be the wives of business executives and professional men who are clearly 'doing it for the money' (about £30 per week, plus subsidized travel, plus 40p per day in luncheon vouchers—all tax free, of course)".

A TOPS spokesman said yesterday that abuses existed only on a small scale. Employers would be discouraged from working their ploy because they would probably have to pay out to fill a vacancy.

Potential time-wasters, who had not intion of using their new skills, would be dissuaded by the intensive nature of the courses, which last between 10 and 36 weeks.

■ How to set up an international barter deal without ending up with a pile of goods you cannot sell will be one theme explored in London today by Harry Neustein, a 69-year-old New Yorker who built up and in the sixties sold a large petrochemical business.

Now he says he works because he likes it instead of having to do so.

Neustein, self-styled "gypsy trader" and millionaire, will be explaining the growing role of bartering deals in international trade to an audience of company executives from around Europe at a seminar organized by AMR International and *Euromoney* magazine at the Grosvenor House Hotel. It goes on tomorrow.

Pure barter still happens, says Neustein. Iran and Indonesia particularly like to swap oil direct for what they buy in the industrialized countries. It can get more complicated as in one Japanese deal: tanning material bought in Russia was used in the Argentine to barter for plastic goods that were sold for cash in the United States.

Neustein hires himself out to companies which want to put together barter deals, particularly in sorting out the problem of finding customers all along the chain.

Neustein has his doubts at the moment about taking methanol, the plastics feedstock, from Russia; sables, gold or a mineral asset would be a better bet, he reckons.

Directions for use on Bob Martin's "Pestroy" state: "Dogs, rats, rabbits, etc. See the coat is dry. Comb fur the wrong way, dusting Pestroy close to skin. After 30 minutes brush out. Work in open air and do not let animal inhale the dust..." Perhaps there are people who wish to ensure that rats are pest-free, although more probably Bob Martin meant to say cats.

Stock markets

Investors wait to see what the Budget brings

For the second day running investors adopted a cautious stance in front of Mr Healey's package of measures.

But both gilts and gold shares staged useful rallies, the latter on a strong American demand which enabled them to wipe out loses which in some cases stretched to £2.

In the gilt-edged market early losses of around three-eighths at the long-end were replaced by gains of between one-half and three-quarters as stocks met with a limited demand. "Shorts" put up a mixed showing. The *FT* Index, down by 4.5 at 11 am, staged a modest rally to close just 2.4 off at 514.7.

Though today's measures are likely to inspire a flurry of interest in the short-run many dealers were saying yesterday that they did not expect a lasting impact. The sectors standing to gain most have had a good run in recent weeks and many feel that the benefits may have already been discounted.

Leaders were generally a shade easier but a fair amount of Beecham stock was reported to be in the market and the shares dipped 8p to 642p after touching 640p. After slipping to 407p ICI managed to return to its overnight 410p while Fisons was similarly firm at 387p. Budget hopes continued to spur furniture issues like Harris Lebus, up 8p to 62p, Stonehill 2p to 97p and, also helped by more than doubled profits, B & I Nathan which closed 8p to the good at 50p.

But the building sector did not continue to enjoy the inspiration of Budget hopes as profits were taken. Contractors like Costain 6p to 326p, Taylor Woodrow 6p to 498p and Mowlem 4p to 140p all lost ground but there was a sudden sharp movement from Johnson Richards Tiles after hours and the shares ended no less than 11p to the good at 353p.

Among shippings Graig were marked down 35p to 280p as jobbers tried to find a dealing level and British & Commonwealth was sold down from 309p to 302p. P & O firmed a point to 128p.

A £9m rights issue from ATV had the "A" shares down to a low of 106p and though they later rallied a few pence they were still 4p lower at 109p by the close. Boosted by a favourable broker's circular Northern Foods were an isolated firm spot in the sector, rising 7p to 109p, but there was also a rise of 5p to 230p, from Paterson Zochonis after figures.

The rally in golds was mainly due to transatlantic buying and was best exemplified by St Helena which gained 75p to £11.75, Vaal Reefs £1 to £12.12, FS Geduld 75p to £11.50 and Western Holdings 62p to £14. But transatlantic influences were not a help to oil shares with BP off 12p to 900p and Shell 6p to 584p on the trend on Wall Street.

Some adverse comment hit insurance brokers, the issues particularly affected being Sedgwick Forbes, down 8p to 337p, Matthews Wrightson 10p to 205p and Hogg Robinson where the drop was 4p to 180p.

With the metal price going firmly ahead tin shares were again in demand notably Geevor 10p to 560p and Tronoh 8p to 200p. Mettoy touched 52p, a gain of 3p, at one stage on comment but by the end had lapsed back to an unchanged 49p. Bid hopeful Deundi slipped 5p to 135p as profits were taken, but Halma Investments jumped 5p to 49p in late trading on news of a stake changing hands.

Sanderson Murray & Elder is coming in for attention, thanks to the way profits more than doubled from £92,000 to £210,000 in the year to June 30. The pound is no longer falling and margins are under pressure but the board is confident. Yet the yield is still more than 13 per cent, and among the group's assets is nearly 10 per cent of Bulmer & Lumb The shares are 36p.

Though BPB may soon benefit of today's budget the interim figures are not expected to show more than a small growth in profits from £14.4m to around £15m. In its last full year the group returned a record £27m in spite of the building recession, but the feeling is that margins are now being hit. For the full year a figure of around £33m is expected, well down on last year's 40 per cent growth.

Narrowly mixed properties had London Shop an outstanding 4p ahead at 62p while in banks Schroders stood out with a gain of 5p to 485p.

Equity turnover on October 24 was £88.68m (17,480 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, BAT Dfd, Beecham, Shell, Giltspur, Grand Metropolitan, Gus "A", Debenhams, BP partly paid, Consolidated Gold Fields, De Beers Dfd, GKN, Rugby Portland Cement, BP, Commercial Union, Barclays Bank, United Carriers, Stonehill, ATV "A", Northern Foods and Deundi.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Ass Leisure (I)	10.6(8.5)	1.6(1.2)	—(—)	1.3(1.2)	—	—(2.7)
ATV (F)	—(—)	13.0b(11.1)	—(—)	—(3.14)	—	6.5(5.4)
Sidney C Eks (F)	38.6(26.4)	0.62(0.57)	15.0(17.1)	2.5(2.3)	—	3.6(3.3)
Bryant Hldgs (F)	65.0(60.0)	2.6(2.3)	—(—)	1.3(1.2)	—	2.1(2.0)
City Inv Grp (I)	4.5(5.0)	0.10(0.09)	0.65(0.57)	0.2(0.12)	—	—(—)
City & Int Tst (F)	—(—)	0.95(0.77)	4.17(3.4)	2.77(2.16)	12/12	4.0(3.3)
B&AG C'land (I)	2.3(2.0)	0.26(0.25)	1.58(1.51)	0.4(0.35)	1/12	1(1.2)
Grant Bros (I)	3.3(2.9)	0.06c(0.01c)	3.26c(0.92c)	—(—)	—	—(3.8)
J. Haggas (I)	4.1(4.5)	0.64(0.61)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(0.76d)
Harrisons & C (I)	293.0(239.0)	12.5(10.5)	22.6(17.1).	4.38(3.9)	6/12	—(11.3)
Hawker Mar (I)	1.9(1.4)	0.12(0.06)	—(—)	1.79(1.63)	13/12	—(—)
Kwik-Fit (I)	2.6(1.7)	0.27(0.15)	4.45(2.28)	1.0(0.62)	—	—(1.7)
Majedie Inv (F)	—(—)	0.33(0.25)	—(—)	0.67(0.60)	14/12	0.67(0.60)
Man Liners (I)	—(—)	1.3(1.2)	—(—)	1.0(1.0)	—	—(5.0)
B & I Nathan (I)	3.0(2.3)	0.19(0.08)	—(—)	1.0(1.0)	28/12	—(3)
P'son, Zoch (F)	145.5(203.5a)	18.2(24.3a)	53.99(60.93a)	6.0(2.2)	—	6.9(3.0)
Ph'oh Gane (F)	73.9(39.6)	0.45(0.20)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Steel Bros (I)	45.0(38.7)	3.3(1.4)	—(—)	5.0(3.72)	—	—(9.9)
Stimpson-Pek (F)	6.5(4.5)	0.70(0.50)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Tozer Kemsley (I)	—(—)	1.72(1.71)	—(—)	0.82(0.65)	—	—(2.4)
Utd Carriers (I)	8.1(6.8)	1.2(1.3)	4.8(5.2)	0.68(0.61)	1/6	—(2.0)
Utd City Mer (F)	165.4(118.1)	4.2(2.8)	—(—)	0.38(0.30)	—	0.8(0.74)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a On basis comparable with 1976. b Forecast. c Loss. d Adj for scrip.

TKM hopes dimmer as world trade still lacks buoyancy

By Bryan Appleyard

The continuing flatness of world trade has hit Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings) which only marginally increased its pre-tax profits from £1.72m to £1.73m in the first six months of this year.

At the time of the £2.6m rights issue in June Mr Kenneth Thorogood, chairman, said he expected a "satisfactory result" for this year but gave a warning it might not be reflected at the half-way stage. Yesterday Mr Charles Keep, managing director, admitted the board was now less optimistic than at the time of the issue.

The benefits from the disappearance of last year's problem areas have been offset by several new factors. First the travel businesses, OSL and Wings, have been hit by overcapacity in the industry and almost non-existent margins.

Secondly, after spectacular growth last year, the importing of Japanese Mazda cars into France has run up against a loss of confidence in the French economy combined with a price freeze on competing French models and a stronger yen.

Mr Kenneth Thorogood, chairman of Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings).

Finally the recession in the world woodpulp industry is proving longer and deeper than expected

Mr Keep said the company was definitely not bullish about world trade in the light of the failure of the United States to show signs of leadership.

But he added that the company was optimistic for 1978 when several new businesses would be contributing profits and areas like travel could be expected to improve.

The motor trade in Britain is continuing to perform well. TKM holds the BMW concession for this country and sales in this premium market are keeping well up. The launch of American and Japanese four-wheel drive competitors for the Range Rover at Motorfair has proved highly successful.

Last year problems in Canada resulted in an abnormally high tax charge of 64 per cent at half way, so below the line the picture looks rosier with profits after tax, extraordinary items and minority interests up from £526,000 to £875,000.

The gross interim dividend is 1.25p a share. At the time of the rights issue total dividends for the year were forecast at 4.69p, a 25 per cent increase, which puts the shares at 47p, down 2p yesterday, on a yield of 10 per cent.

Morgan Grenfell in Australian expansion

By Our Financial Staff

Morgan Grenfell, the London merchant bank, is making a major expansionary move into Australia following its recent sale a of 10.5 per cent stake in Australian United Corporation.

The subsidiary Morgan Grenfell Australia, which currently runs a representative office in Sydney, has taken a 25 per cent stake in a new company to be formed with the Australian Mutual Provident Society, the country's biggest life company.

The company, to be called AMP Morgan Grenfell, will acquire the whole of the share capital of AMP's two money market operations, AMP Discoum Corporation and AMP Acceptances.

A spokesman for Morgan Grenfell said the Australian authorities prefer this type of company to be jointly owned and AMP had turned to the bank. Lord Catto, the chairman, is also on the London board of AMP.

He said the bank had taken the opportunity to review its position in Australia and decided to start a financial services operation, mainly comprising the corporate side of its activities, out there from next spring.

Australia's mineral resources make Morgan Grenfell highly optimistic about the long-term future of the company.

In addition the links already established between the Sydney branch and Morgan Grenfell (Asia) in Singapore will be strengthened by the move, particularly in the asiabond field in which the company was a pioneer.

Mr Guy Weston, currently a director of Morgan Grenfell and deputy head of the corporate finance division, is to be managing director of Morgan Grenfell Australia and Mr Philip Chappell, vice-chairman of the parent company, will be non-executive chairman.

Lord Catto is to join the board of the new company and the bank will also be represented on the boards of the operating companies.

All sectors help in UCM 52 pc spurt

By Alison Mitchell

United City Merchants, the trading-to-leather goods group headed by Mr Eric Sosnow, finished the year to June 30 last with a 52 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £4.1m. Turnover increased from £118m to £165m, in the period, leaving pre-tax margins slightly ahead at 2.5 per cent.

For shareholders there is a one-for-nine scrip issue and the promise of a stepped-up dividend when Government restrictions are lifted. Already, the dividend—raised by the maximum permitted to 1.26p gross this year—is covered over ten times. Mr Sosnow reveals that he would like to see it at least two or three times higher.

The pattern of growth at UCM has been spread over most sections with the automotives and engineering, timber and general exports divisions being particular high flyers.

The demand for spare parts for export held up strongly during the year while the timber side had a particularly good first half. The current order book is in a better position in the timber division, than at the same time last year, the chairman said.

Exports has a good year with the demand for British goods on the upturn and the relative stability of the pound behind UCM.

The first three months of the current period have started well. Forward orders are good and the chairman foresees another set of record profits at the year end.

The £6m jute mill being built in Vietnam by a UCM headed consortium should start contributing to profits next year and the chairman disclosed that there is another £20m extension to the project in the pipeline.

With the take-over earlier this year of Bespoke Leathers UCM is now fully vertical on this side of the business.

In a dull market the shares slipped 4p yesterday to close at 55p.

Bryant Hlds wilts in Arabian sun

By Our Financial Staff

The news from controversial West Midlands building and property group Bryant Holdings is mixed. After standing still in the first six months, pre-tax profits rose from £2.39m to £2.66m in the full year to May 31.

But operating profits dropped from £2.7m to £2.22m, and only a swing from £306,057 of losses to £444,051 of profits from associates repaired the damage.

Bryant comments: "The results have been assisted by our proportion of the full year's profit arising from our investment in Concrete though the operating profit is down due to reduced margins both in contracting and private homes."

The group looks ahead with some confidence, thanks mainly to good going in homebuilding.

But Bryant, along with the associate that finally went to National Chemical Industries of Saudia Arabia, has gone boldly into the Middle East but it reports: "difficulties are considerable . . . One problem is that accounts to May 31, 1977 for Al Azizish Bryant Construction have not yet been received". However relations with the partner remain cordial.

Bryant is also under Department of Trade investigation, and a statement from Mr A. C. Bryant, chairman, says: "In my letter to you dated April 4, 1977, I informed you that summonses were issued against the company and one of its main subsidiaries C. Bryant and Son Limited and myself together with other defendants. These summonses allege a conspiracy to corrupt and corruption. Since then the company, its subsidiary C. Bryant and Son Limited and the other defendants have been committed for Trial, the date for which has not yet been fixed."

Reduction of Nigerian stake leaves Paterson unruffled

By Nicholas Hirst

The effect of the reduction of Paterson Zochonis's holding in its Nigerian company from a 60 per cent-owned subsidiary to a 40 per cent associate after the May 31 year-end is to reduce pre-tax profits by £6.1m to £18.3m and take £4.3m off reserves.

But still profits are only marginally lower than the previous year and earnings are up from 44.55p to 53.99p as the large minority charge has disappeared.

Neither does the loss of Nigeria to African control make much difference to the amount of remittable cash. Dividends have been restricted to 16½ per cent of total issued share capital (which rose by the issue of shares to Nigerians to reduce the holding to 40 per cent) which means an annual payment of around £600,000.

Thus the consolidation of earnings from Nigeria as an associate is no less (and no more) real than it has been for some time, nor than it is from Ghana, where dividend payments are also restricted.

The problem with PZ is assessing just how meaningful any of its earnings are. Activities outside Nigeria, but still mainly in Africa were on a strong underlying trend last year as the economies burgeoned on the lack of higher cocoa and coffee prices, but these economies are nevertheless still reeling from the increase in oil prices of four years ago, and ultimately are likely to follow the same kind of Africanization policy as Nigeria.

This may not cut PZ out, in that it will continue, as it does in Nigeria, to be a major importer, but the recent moves to acquire Odex Racason and Cussons in this country and Minerva in Greece shows a clear desire to reduce dependence on Africa, which is still, even with Nigeria as an associate, producing by far the major part of profits.

So far the acquisitions have not had time to show their paces as rationalization and capital spending combined last year to reduce profit of Odex Racason, while Minerva was only included for five months.

But there is no rush. Africa will not go down the drain overnight. Meanwhile there is some £8m or more in cash in the UK, and despite local remittance difficulties there has never been an ACT problem, and the increased dividend of 10.6p is again covered by UK earnings, given a yield of 4.6 per cent on the ordinary are 230p up 5p yesterday.

Decca aims to go it alone

By Ashley Druker

Long-standing favourite for a takeover, television-to-records and electronics giant Decca gave an unmistakable hands-off warning to any potential approaches at yesterday's annual meeting in London.

Maintenance of the group's independence, Sir Edward Lewis, chairman, told shareholders, "has been and will continue to be in the best interests of consumers, employees, shareholders and the industries in which we are engaged".

Any would-be suitor, and among them are rumoured GEC, Thorn and EMI with the latter as favourite, would have to face up to a £100m-plus total price tag, apart from the big board room holdings.

On trading in the current year, Sir Edward said there was a slow start for record sales in the home market though exports were maintained high. Television results for the first six months have been disappointing but new models should be able to take advantage of the upturn now taking place. Increased profits however are expected from capital goods in the half, with this trend kept up throughout the year.

Looking ahead Sir Edward sees a "great future" for the group. Perhaps of the greatest importance to Decca was its potential in electronic warfare systems.

For the year to March 31 last, pre-tax profit rose fom £13.6m to £15.9m on turnover raised from £170m to £181.4m.

Harrisons & Crosfield second-half warning

By Desmond Quigley

Harrisons & Crosfield, the international trading group, increased pre-tax profits by 19 per cent from £10.5m to £12.6m in the six months to end-June.

However, the company has given a warning that the second-half of the year is unlikely to match the profits for the same period last year of £12.6m, which represented 54 per cent of the total 1976 profits.

The group states that the outlook for the timber interests is now less favourable. In the first half the pre-tax contribution from the 56 per cent-owned subsidiary Sabah Timber declined slightly from £4.43m to £4.08m.

Last year Sabah was the principal performer in lifting the group's full year profits by 90 per cent to £24.3m and was mainly responsible for the rise in minority payments from £837,640 to £2m.

Additionally, this year, the flow of dividend income from Golded Hope, London Asiatic and Pataling, has been disrupted following their merger into Harrisons Malaysian Estates, Harrisons & Crosfield received a special dividend from the three companies in the first half but will not receive any dividend income from HME until next May. In the first half total investment income trebled

An interim dividend of 6.636p gross has been declared, which is a 10 per cent increase, adjusted for the two-for-five scrip issue.

Assoc Leisure climbs 37 pc at midterm

Associated Leisure, Britain's largest distributor of amusement machines which recently announced plans to expand into the hotel business, reports a rise in pre-tax profits of 37 per cent to £1.69m for the 26 weeks to September 11.

Turnover increased from £8.5m to £10.6m and the directors declared an interim dividend 1.96p compared with 1.81p gross for the corresponding period.

In the last full year pre-tax profits rose by 25 per cent to £2.21m with all parts of the business contributing to this advance

In July last the group announced that it had £2.8m in cash and short-term deposits

Singlo chairman censured by Takeover Panel

Mr David Slocock, chairman of Singlo Holdings—currently the subject of an offer from Caparo Investments—has had his knuckles rapped by the City Panel on Takeovers and Mergers.

This follows a Singlo announcement yesterday suggesting that the Caparo offer had lapsed.

As it is now more than four weeks since the offer was made and no formal offer document has been issued, the Singlo directors deduced that under Panel rules, the offer was no longer valid. However, the Panel claims that Mr Slocock was aware of a decision by them to extend the period to allow Caparo to post the documents to Singlo shareholders. The board's comment is therefore misleading and should not have been made, they say.

The Singlo directors said that they had made their deductions "in the absence of any satisfactory explanation by the Panel executive for extending the time limit laid down in Rule 10 of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers".

United Engineering minority offer dropped

The board of United Engineering Industries has been informed by the controlling shareholders that they no longer wish to continue discussions which may have led to an offer. In the meantime the Manchester based group reports a rise in pre-tax profits of 41 per cent to £389,000 on a turnover up from £1.9m to £2.6m for the six months to July 31. The directors have declared an interim dividend of 1.68p gross compared with 1.50p and intend to increase the total dividend to maximum permitted, in view of current satisfactory level of trading.

Kwik-fit into top gear as interim sparkles

Kwik-Fit (Tyres and Exhausts) Holdings has more than doubled pre-tax profits to £443,000 in the six months to August 31. This compares with a previous £211,000 and comes on the back of turnover up from £3.5m to £5.2m.

To improve the marketability of the shares the nominal value is to be subdivided from 25p to 10p.

First half profits leap at British Sidac

A demand for cellulose film which was enhanced by customers' stock building has led to a leap in profits at British Sidac, a subsidiary of UCB Investments. In the six months to June 30, pre-tax profits rocketed from £451,000 to £1.3m on sales up from £16.5m to £20.6m. But the company warns that customer's stock building has been followed by a deterioration in orders for cellulose film which has led to a reduction in production. As a result the future is difficult to forecast. The interim dividend has been passed again.

Briefly

Mr Horsman sells 17pc of D. Dixon

Shares of David Dixon, the Leeds-based maker of woollen cloth and hosiery, rose 1p to 65p yesterday after Mr Malcolm Horsman, former deputy chairman and managing director of Bowater Corporation, sold his 17.08 per cent of ordinary shares in the company.

Mr Horsman bought the shares in Fesbruary this year when the market price stood at about 35p.

Mr Horsman was head of Ralli Securities at the time of the merger with the Bowater Corporation, back in 1972 and left as deputy chairman of Bowater in January 1976, to spend more time on non-business activities.

ASTRO
The 30-floor Tour Astro building in Brussels has been sold by Jones Lang Wootton on behalf of Societe Immobiliere Astro SA in what is believed to be the largest ever sale realized in the city. The 387,000 sq ft building has been bought by Societe Nationale de Credit A L'industrie —a semi-government body.

EL ORO MINING
Estimated pre-tax profit for six months to June 30, £117,000 (£137,000).

EXPLORATION CO
Estimated pre-tax profits for six months to June 30, £207,000 (£148,000). Results include sub. Group Traders but exclude associated companies.

UTAH MINING
Unaudited net profit $14.63m ($6.54m) for nine months to September 30. Mineral sales revenue $9.18m (nil). Earnings a share 34.8c (16.4c). Capital raised from 40m shares to 42m shares.

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD
Group has agreed to buy 3,199 of outstanding ord in Durham Chemical.

GLYNWED
Group has bought 81 per cent of Stourbridge Rolling Mills in £2.5m deal. SRM has annual turnover of £6m.

International

sion programme, will leave Alltransport's British management intact with Mr Roy Brooks continuing as chairman and Mr Ray Wilson as managing director.

Ampol Exploration

The unaudited net operating profit of Ampol Exploration of Australia is given as A$3.5m (about £2m) for the year ended September 30. This compares with A$3.33m for the year earlier period. Turnover was A$7.10m. Profit is after tax A$1.43m, and depreciation A$801,000, but before extraordinary loss of A$178,000. The final and year-end dividend is 3.75 cents.

Woodside share call

Woodside petroleum of Australia says a call of 20 cents on its partly paid 1977 issue shares, comprising 18 cents capital and 10 cents premium, will be payable on November 14. In April, Woodside announced a one-for-three rights issue of 60 million 50 cents par shares at a 30 cent premium, lifting the issued capital to 240 million shares. The issue was payable in full by June 14 or in four 20 cents instalments June 14 (all capital), November 14, April 14, 1978 and September 14, 1978.

Eaton Corp record

Eaton Corporation, manufacturers of truck components and handling systems, announced sales for the third quarter of 1977 of $522m (about £307m) and profit after tax of $[illegible]. In the similar period last year sales were $441m and profit after tax of $22m. Sales for the first nine months of this year were $1,566m and profit after tax was $80m. For the same period in 1976, sales were $1,329m and profit after tax $67m.

Mr E. M. de Windt, chairman and Chief Executive, said that the third quarter and nine months results were record in both sales and income.

American Brands

American Brands Incorporated says that the Illinois State Insurance Department has approved its acquisition of about 27.5 per cent of outstanding common stock of Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Illinois, now owned by Continental Corp. It says the acquisition is still subject to approval by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance.

Shell Oil raises sales by 9 pc

Shell Oil Co, which operates chiefly in the United States and is engaged in exploration and development, production and transportation, has raised its third quarter turnover by 9 per cent.

Net profit rose from $19m (about £116.4m) a year earlier to $202m. This was on sales of $2,600m. The nine months net profit was $543.5m against $565.7m. Sales amounted to $7,600m against $6,900m.

Shell said that capital expenditures were $1,400m for the nine months this year and are expected to reach $1,900m for the full year—a 37 per cent increase over last year.

About $1,000m of the total will go for energy exploration and development activities and about $650m for expansion of chemicals manufacturing facilities.—Reuter.

Dutch takeover

A private Dutch investment company, with international interests, has acquired the Alltransport International Group, one of Britain's leading freight forwarders, from the Vlasov Group of Monte Carlo. The Vlasov Group acquired Alltransport International when it bought Shipping Industrial Holdings four years ago. The acquisition, which forms part of the Dutch company's expan-

Board rejects liquidation of Fitzwilton

The board of Fitzwilton has considered and rejected the possibility of liquidating the business and returning the cash to shareholders.

Mr Tony O'Reilly, deputy chairman of Fitzwilton, told shareholders at a meeting in Dublin that the board does not favour either reinvestment policy based on buying operating control of a large Irish or British publicly quoted company. It prefers to continue as an investment company possibly seeking to integrate its prosperity with new export-led industries, which could result in higher yields for shareholders.

Unico 'six' forge strong international banking link

By our Financial Staff

The six leading European cooperative banks have joined forces to form the Amsterdam-based Unico Banking Group aimed at strengthening international banking activities.

With combined assets of $180,000m (£102,000m) Unico becomes one of the strongest banking groups in the world. The merchant banker London & Continental Bankers, in which all six banks were founding shareholders, will handle Unico's London activities.

The six banks are: the Andelsbanke Danebank of Copenhagen, Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole of Paris, the Centrale Rabobank of Utrecht, the DG Bank of Frankfurt, the Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank of Vienna and Okobank of Helsinki.

Lauching Unico the group co-ordinator Dr Abraham Jan Verhage said the focus would be on project-financing. Long-term energy and food projects would be absorbing funds on a larger scale than ever before, he said, and he pointed out that North Sea oil projects alone would absorb another $30 to $40 billion over the next three years.

He said the group represented the new banking philosophy that was needed in a more complicated commercial and financial environment.

Dr Verhage said the size of the group's base made multi-currency long-term facilities a possibility

Business appointments

Chief executive in reshuffle at News International

Mr H. C. Hardy, managing director of News International, is additionally to become chief executive, a post previously held by Mr Rupert Murdoch, the chairman. Sir Alex McKay, deputy chairman, will retire at the end of January, but will stay on the board as a non-executive director. Mr Bruce Matthews is appointed deputy managing director. Mr Matthews, chairman of Eric Bemrose, will join the boards of the company's main subsidiaries, C. Townsend Hook and The Berrow's Organisation.

Mr Dudley Allen has been made chairman and Mr James Jennings vice-chairman of the Association of Consortium Banks, in place of Mr John Hide and Mr Alberto Weissmüller respectively. Mr Allen is vice-chairman of Nordic Bank and Mr Jennings managing director of Midland & International Banks.

Sir James Barker is to join the board of Eleco Holdings.

Mr Louis C. Edwards and Mr Douglas J. Edwards have been appointed joint managing directors of Louis C. Edwards and Sons (Manchester) and will continue as joint chairmen.

Mr Colin Shipman, managing director of Bernard Sunley Homes, is to become joint managing director of Hunting Gate Homes.

Mrs Susan Bing has been appointed to the board of Pamela Woodman Associates, Software Services International, as financial director.

Sir Archibald Hope, deputy chairman of the Airline Users Committee, is to become chairman, succeeding Mr Nigel Foulkes, chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority.

Mr I. A. P. Hamlyn is now a director of R. P. Martin Deposits.

Mr Michael Lehr has been made director, finance and administration, with additional responsibility for distribution of Music for Pleasure, a subsidiary of EMI Records. He replaces Mr Hasan Akhtar, who is now managing director of Record Merchandisers.

Mr. J. D. Last is now chief London manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia.

Mr Konrad Legg has become a director of Anglo-Indonesian Corporation.

Mr D. E. Butterworth, a director of Filter Ellis, has been elected chairman of the Filtration Society.

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION GROUP

ORANGE FREE STATE GOLD MINING COMPANIES

FINAL DIVIDENDS

Further to the dividend notice advertised in the press on the 16th September 1977 the conversion rate applicable to payments in United Kingdom currency in respect of the dividends listed hereunder is £1 = R1.545786.

Name of company	Dividend No.	Amount of dividend declared in South African Currency per share	U.K. Currency equivalent per share
Free State Geduld Mines Limited	41	150 cents	97.03744p
President Brand Gold Mining Company Limited	45	60 cents	38.81497p
President Steyn Gold Mining Company Limited	45	10 cents	6.46916p
Welkom Gold Mining Company Limited	41	27.5 cents	17.79019p
Western Holdings Limited	46	140 cents	90.56326p

The effective rate of South African Non-Resident Shareholders' Tax is 15 per cent.

For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED
London Secretaries
J. C. Greenwalth

London Office:
40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ
Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries:
Charter Consolidated Limited,
P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street,
Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ

25th October, 1977

HAGGAS

(TEXTILES)

First Quarter Statement

	3 months ended 30th Sept. 77* £'000	3 months ended 30th Sept. 76* £'000	Year ended 30th June 1977 £'000
Group Sales	4,145	4,523	20,299
Depreciation	170	150	665
Profit before Taxation	644	612	3,307

*Unaudited

JOHN HAGGAS LIMITED

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER.—Cash wire bars lost £7.25; three months was £7.75 down.—Afternoon: Cash wire bars, £680.50-81.50 a metric ton; three months, £695-96. Sales, 3,000 tons. Cash cathodes, £671-72; three months, £683-84.50. Sales, 300 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £682-83.50; three months, £696-96.50. Settlement, £683.50. Sales, 9,950 tons. Cash cathodes, £672-73.50; three months, £685. Settlement, £683-85.50. Sales, 150 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 275.7p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 446.3); three months, 277.6p (446.6); six months, 281.9p (453.1c); one year, 292.4p (463.8c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 275-76p; three months, 276.6-76.8p. Sales, 93 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 273.7-73.9p; three months, 277.6-77.7p. Settlement, 275.9p. Sales, 36 lots.

TIN continued to advance standard cash putting on £75 while three months advanced almost £31.50.—Afternoon: Standard cash, £7,060-90 a metric ton; three months, £6,850-40. Sales, 290 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £7,210-40; three months, £6,550-60. Sales, nil lots. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,060-70; three months, £6,825-30. Settlement, £7,070. Sales, 605 tons (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £7,300-50; three months, £6,560-70. Settlement, £7,250. Sales, 5,290 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, $31.88a a picul.

LEAD was steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £537-38 a metric ton; three months, £563-63.50. Sales, 2,300 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £538-38.50; three months, £565.50-66.00. Settlement, £538.50. Sales, 5,100 tons.

ZINC was steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £592-93 a metric ton; three months, £598-98.50. Sales, 300 tons. Morning.—Cash, £593.75-95.00; three months, £600.50-601.00. Settlement, £595. Sales, 1,725 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £92.35 ($164) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was uneven (pence per kilo).—Nov, 34.80-35.50; Dec, 35.10-35.50; Jan-March, 35.50-36.50; April-June, 37.15-37.20; July-Sept, 38.90-39.00; Oct-Dec, 40.50-40.80; Jan-March, 42.40-42.60; April-June, 44.10-44.30; July-Sept, 45.70-46.00. Sales, 48 lots at 5 tonnes; 151 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICAL was steadier. Buyers.—Nov, £1,825; Dec, £1,850; Jan, £1,875; Feb, £1,900; March, £2,40-60; April-June, £4,110-30; July-Sept, £5,710-66. Sales, 48 lots at 5 tonnes; 151 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE was firmer. Nov putting on £88 while Jan advanced £75.—Nov, £1,790-95; per metric ton; Jan, £1,822-21; March, £1,855-40; May, £1,880-1885; July, £1,870-80; Sept, £1,840-60; Nov, £1,800-40. Sales, 10,032 lots including 99 options.

PALM OIL was steady.—Oct, expired; are unquoted. Feb, £237.50 per metric ton; April, £235-42; June, £230-42; Aug, £230-40; Oct, £230-40.

COCOA was easier. Dec dropping £6.50 while March fell £32.25.—Dec, £1,046-65 per metric ton; March, £1,038-50; May, £1,835-25; July, £1,760-65; Sept, £1,710-30; Dec, £1,641-46; March, £1,610-65. Sales, 2,021 lots including 3 options. Spot prices: daily, 168.31c; 15-day average, 68.03c; 22-day average, 169.74c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were quiet. The London daily price of "raws" was £3 higher at £107.—Dec, £104.30-04.75 per metric ton; March, £117.60-17.75; May, £123.90-25.00; Aug, £127.60-27.75; Oct, £131.85-31.90; Dec, £134.90-35.00; March, £138.35-38.50; Oct, 1,500 lots. ISA prices: 5.98c (5-day average 7.08c).

SOYABEAN MEAL was about steady.—Dec, £102.60-03.50 per metric ton; Feb, £104.50-04.70; April, £106-06.50; June, £107-08; Aug, £107.30-10.00; Oct, £109-11.50; Dec, £108.50-11.00. Sales 83 lots.

WOOL. Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—Oct, 336-43; Dec, 342-47; March, 341-44; May, 342-45; July, 343-47; Oct, 346-350; Dec, 348-50; March, 349-55. Salest nil.

JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Oct-Nov, $435 per long ton. "D" grade, Oct-Nov, $416. Calcutta was steady.—Indian spot, Rs570 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Texas four, Sept, Rs570.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**.—Canadian Western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Oct, Nov, Dec, £93.25 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, Nov, £78; Dec, £79 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: Oct, £87.50; Nov, £88.75 trans-shipment east coast.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was irregular: Nov, £96.65; Jan, £72.50; March, £71.50; May, £73.65. Sales: 101 lots. WHEAT was steadier: Nov, £75.75; Jan, £75.35; March, £77.75; May, £80. Sales: 105 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.—

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Humberside	£82.35	£70.50	£66
Midlands	—	£68.30	£63.10

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 25.—GB: Cattle, 38.60p per kgw (−0.15). UK: Sheep, 151.8p per kgdcw (−1.4). GB: Pigs, 57.5p per kgw (−0.6). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 0.6 per cent, average price 38.25p (−0.15). Sheep numbers up 0.6 per cent, average price 152.3p (−1.3). Pig numbers down 5.7 per cent, average price 57.8p (−0.6). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 13.8 per cent, average price 36.61p (−0.65). Sheep numbers up 5.1 per cent, average price 153.3p (+0.9). Pig numbers up 2.8 per cent, average price 58.8p (−1.3).

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange). In home-produced supplies of all sizes freely available with standards the weakest feature. In imported no arrivals have been reported.

Home-produced market prices (in £, based on standard packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
White		
Large	3.65 to 3.40	3.65 to 3.90
Standard	3.15 to 3.40	3.40 to 3.60
Medium	2.75 to 2.90	2.90 to 3.00
Small	2.20 to 2.35	2.20 to 2.30
Brown		
Large	3.00 to 3.15	3.40 to 4.10
Standard	2.50 to 2.70	2.75 to 3.60

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery, Kerbs trade. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

TEA.—There was strong demand for the 30,236 packages on offer at the weekly auctions. Assams met keen competition and rose by 15p to 30p per kilo while colours Doosars and Dangleeds offerings rose by a similar amount. African teas sold very strongly with the majority 5p to 10p per kilo higher than last week except poor leaf teas which were irregular. The market in Sri Lanka opened with poor leaf teas heavily discounted, particularly BOPs, but demand strengthened as the week progressed with plain poor leaf teas closing at firm marks. Teas with any brightness or quality sold at much dearer prices throughout. Demand for South Indian tea was irregular and prices were often easier with some withdrawals. The highest price was £53p for Assam flowery BOP.

MERGERS CLEARED

Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices, not referring MK Electric/Ega, and Dunlop/Colmant of Cuvellier to Monopolies Commission.

PRESSAC

Directors say that markets remain buoyant. Many new lines coming on stream. Sales for new financial year a record.

New Australian sugar offer

Tokyo, Oct 25.—Australian sugar exporters and Japanese refiners are closer to resolving their dispute over the long-term sugar supply contract, following a revised offer by the Australians, Japanese sugar industry sources said. It was quite possible a final agreement could come by the end of this week.

The new offer lowers the fixed price for a new four-year contract to $A414.50 a tonne, from the previous $A417, the sources said. This fixed price would be applied to 75 per cent of the proposed annual shipments of 600,000 tonnes.

The Japanese are still at around $385 per tonne, but their position not inflexible, the sources said.

Foreign Exchange

Undecided at the outset yesterday the dollar picked up later to close higher against most currencies, partly on covering of oversold positions, and encouraged by a forecast of a slashed American trade deficit next year. Central banks' support was another factor in the rally.

The pound reached $1.7775 before closing off the top at 1.7769 to the dollar, a gain of 24 points, while its effective level in the currency basket at 62.6 (overnight 62.4) was the best since March this year, when the broader calculation was introduced.

Dealers noted some switching out of Continentals into pounds in front of today's budget package, and also reported intermittent Bank of England support for the dollar at the higher levels.

The mark was at 2.3625 behind West Germany's latest trading surplus and following more Bundesbank buying of dollars.

The yen started higher at 251.55 but drifted back to finish easier at 252.25 against 252.00 to the dollar on Monday night. In Tokyo, the Bank of Japan was reported as buying up to $100m to curb a fresh early advance by the yen.

Gold lost $0.75 to close in London at $163.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) October 25	Market rates (close) October 24
New York	$1.7700-1.7775	$1.7765-1.7775
Montreal	$1.8720-1.8815	$1.8765-1.8775
Amsterdam	4.30-33 fl	4.33½-35 fl
Brussels	62.45-75f	62.65-75f
Copenhagen	10.37-10.45k	10.37½-10.45k
Frankfurt	4.09½-12pm	4.01½-02pm
Lisbon	72.50-72.40e	72.70-35e
Madrid	198.30-80p	198.30-80p
Milan	1,928½-29½l	1,928½-29½l
Oslo	9.75-76k	9.76-76k
Paris	8.60-62f	8.61½-62½f
Stockholm	8.48-51k	8.50-51k
Tokyo	442-52y	448-50y
Vienna	28.35-Sch	28.65-Sch
Zurich	3.95-4.00f	3.97½-98½f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 18, 1971 was up 0.2 at 62.6.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	30-30c disc	78-80c disc
Montreal	35-45c disc	97-1.07c disc
Amsterdam	½c premium to ½c disc	1c premium to ½c disc
Brussels	Par-10c disc	10-20c disc
Copenhagen	5c-5ore disc	25c-35ore disc
Frankfurt	½pf premium to ½pf disc	1½-½pf premium
London	90-160c disc	320-420c disc
Madrid	150-250c disc	540-250c disc
Milan	5-10lira disc	30-37lira disc
Oslo	¾-1ore disc	¾-1½ore disc
Paris	¾-1c disc	¾-1c disc
Stockholm	¾-1ore disc	1½-1½ore disc
Vienna	20-30gro disc	1½-2½gro disc
Zurich	¾-1c prem	¾-2c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar). 90 days.

Eurodollar deposits (US calls). 6-9p: seven days, 6½-6¾; one month, 6½-6¾; three months, 7-7¼; six months, 7½-7¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $163.25 (no comparison); pm, $162.85.

Sovereigns (per coin): non-resident, £[illegible]; resident, £[illegible]. Krugerrands (per coin): non-resident, £[illegible]; resident, £[illegible].

Discount market

Heavy tax payments were mainly responsible for the acute shortage of credit on Lombard Street yesterday. The Bank of England gave assistance on an exceptionally large scale, though this was probably overdoing things a little. The Bank bought an extremely large amount of Treasury bills and a small number of local authority bills directly from the houses and also lent a moderate sum overnight to four or five houses at MLR (5 per cent). Some houses were able to take money at 4½ per cent but funds commanded 4¾-4¾ per cent for most of the session. Final balances were taken at 4¾ per cent, while overnight loans in the interbank market climbed to about 9 per cent.

Inflated balances carried over from Monday provided the only favourable factor. Against the market was the very substantial excess of Revenue transfers to the Exchequer over Government disbursements, a rise in the note circulation and a very small amount still due on the call for Treasury 9½ per cent, 1983.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 5%
(Last changed 14/10/77)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 5½
Discount Deposit Loans%

Overnight: High 5 Low 4½
Week Fixed: 4½-4½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	4¾	2 months	4¾
3 months	4¾	3 months	4¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	4¾-4½	3 months	5
3 months	4¾-4½	6 months	5
4 months	4¾-5	9 months	5
6 months	5¼-5¼	12 months	5

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	5¼-5¼	7 months	5¼-5¼
2 months	5¼-5	8 months	5¼-5¼
3 months	5¼-5	9 months	5¼
4 months	5¼-5¼	10 months	5¼-5¼
5 months	5¼-5¼	11 months	5¼-5¼
6 months	5¼-5¼	12 months	5¼-5¼

Secondary Mkt £CD Rates (%)

1 month	4¾-4¾	6 months	5¼-5¼
3 months	4¾-4¾	12 months	5¼-5¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	4½	3 months	5
7 days	4½	6 months	5½
1 month	4½	1 year	5½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 4¾-4½
1 week 4¾-4½ 6 months 5¼-5¼
1 month 4¾-4½ 9 months 5¼-5¼
3 months 5¼-5¼ 12 months 5¼-5¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt Rate%)
3 months 5¼ 6 months 5¼

Finance House Base Rate 5½%

Railway main route for Zambian copper

The Tazara railway to Dar-es-Salaam continues to carry the bulk of Zambian copper exports, General G. K. Chinkuli, the Zambian Minister of Mines said at a London lunch.

The railway has adequate capacity to carry all Zambian copper exports, he said, but Zambia continues to transport a small proportion of copper by road.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 25.—New York stock prices closed slightly lower over a broad range. However, the Dow Jones industrial average rallied in late trading to remain above the 800 level.

The index was off 0.78 point to 801.54. It was down more than seven points at its low for the session.

Declining issues overwhelmed gainers by about 1,150 to 320, although gainers were somewhat improving their position towards the close.

Brokers said the industrial index was rescued from a close below 800 by short covering, bargain buying and some pre-planned purchasing as it fell back to the 795 area.

Volume totalled 23.39 million shares, up from 19.21 million yesterday.

Gold gains slightly

New York, Oct 25.—GOLD gained up to 70 cents in the last-off December but nearer gains were generally small. NY COMEX: Oct, $163.50; Nov, $166.00; Dec, $168.50; April, $170.60; June, $172.70; Aug, $174.70; Oct, $176.70; Dec, $178.70; Feb, $180.40; April, $182.90; June, $185.10; Aug, $187.30. CHICAGO IMM: Dec, $165.60-166.40; March, $169.50-169.80; June, $172.40; Sept, $176.20 bid; Dec, $179.40; March, $183.60.

SILVER futures were steadied in late dealings by local short covering and possible new commission house buying. Oct, 488.70c; Nov, 489.20c; Dec, 491.20c; Jan, 493.00c; March, 500.80c; May, 507.00c; July, 513.40c; Sept, 519.20c; Dec, 528.40c; Jan, 531.30c; March, 537.60c; May, 543.60c; July, 550.00c.

COPPER closed barely steady. Oct, 56.50c; Nov, 56.40c; Dec, 56.80c; Jan, 57.20c; March, 58.10c; May, 59.10c; July, 60.00c; Sept, 60.90c; Dec, 62.00c; Jan, 62.60c; March, 63.60c; May, 64.40c; July, 65.30c.

SUGAR futures finished 0.06 to 0.10 cent net higher and 0.03 cent under the best levels on selling by day traders. A slim 1,850 lots changed hands. Jan, 8.05-18c; March, 8.35-56c; May, 8.98-99c; July, 9.32-33c; Sept, 9.61c; Oct, 9.74c; March, 10.04-0.12c. Spot: 7.00c (unch).

COCOA prices closed 2.75 to 5.50 cents lower on stepped-up speculative selling. Dec, 177.20c; March, 153.75c; May, 142.75c; July, 136.00c; Sept, 131.25c; Dec, 126.60c; March, 122.35c.

COFFEE prices, which spent most of the session locked in the 4 per cent limit, closed there, with some 113 lots of orders unfilled. Dec, 161.75c; March, 138.98c bid; May, 137.00c; July, 134.50-75c; Sept, 133.50c; Dec, 132.75c; March, 125.00c.

COTTON futures plunged to new lows for the season on huge stop loss selling in one of the most hectic sessions in several months. Dec-March for set a contract low of 51.55 cents. Dec, 51.60-70c; March, 52.30-55c; May, 53.10c; July, 53.70c; Oct, 54.60c; Dec, 54.50-60c; March, 55.50c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Soyabean futures lost a few cents of yesterday's gains, closing up to two cents a bushel lower, but above the lows of a narrow trading range. SOYABEANS: Nov, 537-37½c; Jan, 533-34c; March, 543-43½c; May, 549-50c; July, 557-57½c; Aug, 558-58½c; Sept, 555c; Nov, 551-52c. SOYABEAN OIL: Dec, 17.85-86c; Jan, 17.88-87c; March, 18.10-15c; May, 18.30-35c; July, 18.50c; Aug, 18.50c; Sept, 18.50c; Oct, 18.50c; Dec, 18.70-80c. SOYABEAN MEAL: Dec, $144.60-

	Oct 25	Oct 24
Allied Chem	49½	49½
Allied Stores	20½	21½
Allied Supermkts	3½	3½
Allis Chalmers	8½	8½
Alcoa	23½	23½
Amax Inc	33½	33½
Amerada Hess	20½	20½
Am Airlines	30½	31½
Am Brands	41½	41½
Am Broadcast	31½	31½
Am Can	25½	25½
Am Cyanamid	20½	20½
Am Elec Power	21½	21½
Am Home	37½	37½
Am Motors	2½	2½
Am Nat Res	43½	43½
Am Standard	27½	27½
Am Telephone	44½	44½
AMF Inc	14½	14½
Armco Steel	24½	24½
Asarco	19½	19½
Ashland Oil	30	30½
Atlntic Richfield	75½	75½
Avco	7½	7½
Avon Products	44	44½
Babcock & Wcox	19½	19½
Bankers Tst NY	40½	40½
Bank of America	23½	23½
Bank of NY	51½	51½
Beatrice Foods	14½	14½
Bell & Howell	19½	19½
Bendix	54½	54½
Bethlehem Steel	19	19½
Boeing	31½	31½
Boise Cascade	30½	30½
Borden	26½	26½
Borg Warner	29½	29½
Bristol Myers	41½	41½
BP	16	16½
Budd	7½	7½
Burlington Ind	27½	27½
Burlington Nthn	37	37½
Burroughs	50½	50½
Campbell Soup	25½	25½
Canadian Pacific	14½	14
Caterpillar	46½	46½
Celanese	29½	29½
Central Soya	6½	6½
Charter NY	9½	9½
Chase Manhat	40½	40½
Chem Bank NY	29½	29½
Chesapeake Ohio	25½	25½
Chrysler	15½	15½
Citicorp	30½	30½
Cities Service	43½	43½
Clark Equip	27½	27½
Coca Cola	41½	41½
Colgate	8½	8½
CBS	32½	32½
Columbia Gas	22½	22½
Combustion Eng	30½	30½
Comwlth Edison	22½	22½
Cons Edison	20½	20½
Cons Foods	28½	28½
Cons Power	12½	12½
Continental Grp	31½	31½
Continental Oil	32½	32½
Control Data	34½	34½
Corning Glass	55½	55½
CPC Intnl	49½	49½
Crane	29½	29½
Crocker Int	20½	20½
Crown Zeller	23½	23½
Dart Ind	29½	29½
Deere	29½	29½
Del Monte	25½	25½
Delta Air	32½	32½
Detroit Edison	15½	15½
Disney	40½	40½
Dow Chemical	29½	29½
Dresser Ind	20½	20½
Duke Power	14½	14½
Du Pont	105	105
Eastern Air	8½	8½
Eastman Kodak	83½	83½
Eaton Corp	35½	35½
El Paso Nat Gas	14½	14½
Equitable Life	22½	22½
Esmark	39½	39½
Evans P. D.	14½	14½
Exxon Corp	40½	40½
Fed Dept Stores	30½	30½
Firestone	15½	15½
Ft Chicago	19½	19½
Ft Ken Bancsp	20½	20½

	Oct 25	Oct 24
Ft Penn Corp	12½	12½
Ford	45½	45½
GAF Corp	16½	16½
Gamble Skogmo	9½	9½
Gen Dynamics	42½	42½
Gen Electric	37½	37½
Gen Foods	31½	31½
Gen Mills	37½	37½
Gen Motors	70½	70½
Gen Pub Util NY	6½	6½
Gen Tel Elec	30½	30½
Gen Tire	20½	20½
Genesco	5½	5½
Georgia Pacific	30½	30½
Getty Oil	50½	50½
Gillette	29½	29½
Goodrich	16½	16½
Goodyear	18½	18½
Gould Inc	19½	19½
Grace	35½	35½
Gt Atlic & Pacific	1½	1½
Greyhound	17½	17½
Grumman Corp	14½	14½
Gulf Oil	29½	29½
Gulf & West	16½	16½
Heinz H J.	32½	32½
Hercules	21½	21½
Honeywell	93½	93½
IC Inds	29½	29½
Ingersoll	51½	51½
Inland Steel	28½	28½
IBM	39½	39½
Int Harvester	16½	16½
INCO	12½	12½
Int Paper	40½	40½
Int Tel Tel	27½	27½
Jewel Co	31½	31½
Jim Walter	19½	19½
Johns-Manville	23½	23½
Johnson & John	41½	41½
Kaiser Alumin	8½	8½
Kennecott	30½	30½
Kerr McGee	29½	29½
Kimberly Clark	55½	55½
Kraftco Corp	23½	23½
K Mart	18½	18½
Kroger	18½	18½
Ligget Group	22½	22½
L.T.V. Corp	8½	8½
Litton	21½	21½
Lockheed	11½	11½
Lucky Stores	14½	14½
Manuf Hanover	41½	41½
Mapco	24½	24½
Marathon Oil	41½	41½
Marine Midland	19½	19½
Martin Marietta	27½	27½
McDonnell	31½	31½
Mead	17½	17½
Merck	94½	94½
Minnesota Mng	45½	45½
Mobil Oil	16½	16½
Monsanto	37½	37½
Morgan J. P.	44½	44½
Motorola	29½	29½
NCR Corp	32½	32½
NL Industries	16½	16½
Nabisco	18½	18½
Nat Distillers	16½	16½
Nat Steel	25½	25½
Norfolk West	69½	69½
NW Bancorp	31½	31½
Norton Simon	19½	19½
Occidental Pet	23½	23½
Ogden	25½	25½
Olin Corp	19½	19½
Owens-Illinois	29½	29½
Pacific Gas Elec	14½	14½
Pan Am	2½	2½
Penney J. C	49½	49½
Pennzoil	29½	29½
Pepsico	32½	32½
Pet Inc	7½	7½
Pfizer	34½	34½
Phelps Dodge	21½	21½
Philip Morris	49½	49½
Phillips Petrol	34½	34½
Polaroid	32½	32½
PPG Ind	29½	29½
Procter Gamble	87½	87½
Pub Ser El & Gas	8½	8½
Pullman	29½	29½
Rapid American	2½	2½
Raytheon	12½	12½
RCA Corp	20½	20½

	Oct 25	Oct 24
Republic Steel	22	22½
Reynolds Ind	47½	47½
Reynolds Metal	30½	30½
Rockwell Int	32½	32½
Royal Dutch	55½	56½
Safeways	29½	29½
St Regis Paper	27½	27½
Santa Fe Ind	20½	20½
SCM	15½	15½
Schlumberger	50½	50½
Scott Paper	12½	12½
Seaboard Coast	12½	12½
Seagram	30½	30½
Sears Roebuck	25½	25½
Shell Oil	41½	41½
Shell Trans	31½	31½
Signal Co	19½	19½
Singer	9½	9½
Sony	4	4
Sth Cal Edison	25½	25½
Southern Pacific	31½	31½
Southern Rly	45½	45½
Sperry Rand	29½	29½
Squibb	34½	34½
Std Brands	20½	20½
Std Oil Califnia	37½	37½
Std Oil Indiana	47½	47½
Std Oil Ohio	41½	41½
Sterling Drug	25½	25½
Stevens J. P.	12½	12½
Sunds Worth	40	40½
Sunbeam Corp	19½	19½
Sun Comp	38½	38½
Sundstrand	32	32½
Teledyne	30½	30½
Tenneco	19½	19½
Texaco	25½	25½
Texas East Trans	27½	27½
Texas Inst	93½	93½
Texas Utilities	19½	19½
Textron	26½	26½
TWA	12½	12½
Travelers Corp	23½	23½
TRW Inc	56½	56½
UAL Inc	21½	21½
Unilever Ltd	31½	31½
Unilever NV	31½	31½
Union Bancorp	21½	21½
Union Carbide	47½	47½
Union Oil Calif	29½	29½
Un Pacific Corp	47½	47½
Uniroyal	5½	5½
United Brands	7½	7½
Utd Merch & Man	19½	19½
US Industries	20½	20½
US Steel	27½	27½
Utd Technol	40½	40½
Wachovia	24½	24½
Warner Comm	19½	19½
Warner Lambert	29½	29½
Wells Fargo	24½	24½
West'n Bancorp	31½	31½
Westinghse Elec	19½	19½
Weyerhauser	32½	32½
Whirlpool	20½	20½
White Motor	2½	2½
Woolworth	19½	19½
Xerox Corp	50½	50½
Zenith	15½	15½

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	9½	9½
Alcan Alumin	30½	30½
Algoma Steel	16½	16½
Bell Telephone	22½	22½
Cominco	30½	30½
Cons Bathurst	19½	19½
Falconbridge	10	10
Gulf Oil	18½	18½
Hawker/Sid Can	9½	9½
Hudson Bay Mng	19½	19½
Imasco	28½	28½
Imperial Oil	34½	34½
Int Pipe	14½	14½
Mass-Fergsn	3½	3½
Royal Trust	19½	19½
Seagram	30½	30½
Steel Co	34½	34½
Talcorp	8½	8½
Thomson N 'A'	11	11
Walker Hiram	12½	12½
WCT	5½	5½

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.7765 (1.7747); three months, 1.7693 (1.7817). Canadian dollar, 99.68 (99.86).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was off 1.71 at 368.61. The futures index was off 2.07 at 320.50.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 801.54 (802.32); transportation, 199.60 (201.74); utilities, 108.71 (109.86); 65 stocks, 274.31 (275.76).

New York Stock Exchange Index: 39.96 (40.34); industrials, 43.44 (43.84); transportation, 36.59 (36.98); utilities, 39.27 (39.67). Financial, 50.99 (51.51).

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US $ STRAIGHTS	Bid	Offer
Australia 6¼ 1985	99½	100½
Avco 9¼ 1985	101½	102
Bell Canada 8 1987	102½	103
BC Hydro 7¾ 1985	98	99
Bowater 9¼ 1992	100½	101½
British Gas 9 1981	101½	102½
CECA 7¾ 1985	99½	100½
CNA 8¼ 1986	98	98½
Denmark 8¼ 1984	98	99
DSM 8¼ 1987	98½	99½
EU Aquitaine 8¼ 1985	99½	100
ENI 9¼ 1989	97½	98½
EIB 8 1981	98½	99½
EEC 7¾ 1982	97½	97½
EEC 7¾ 1984	97½	97½

	Bid	Offer
Esso (March) 8 1986	101	101½
Gulf & Western 8¼ 1982	99	99½
Hammerslev 8¼ 1984	100½	101½
Jusco 8¼ 1987	98½	99½
Macmillan Bloedel 1992	100½	101
Midland Int Fin 8¼ 1986	99½	100
Nordic Invest Bank 7¾ 1984	96	97½
Nat West 9 1986	98	98½
New Zealand DFC 7¾ 1984	99½	99½
New Zealand 8¼ 1986	99½	99½
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	99½	100
Norpipe 8¼ 1987	97½	98½
Norges Kommb 8¼ 1986	98	98½
Occidental 9¼ 1981	101½	102½
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985	98½	99½
Ontario Hydro 8 1987	98	99
Quebec Hydro 8¼ 1986	100	100½
Reed 9 1987	98	99½
Saab 8¼ 1989	100	100½
Sandvik 9¼ 1986	100½	101½
SKF 8 1987	98½	99½
S of Scotland 8¼ 1981	99½	100½
Statoil 8¼ 1982	97	97½
Tasmanian Pulp 8¼ 1987	98½	99½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	97½	98
Venezuela 8 1984	98	98½
Volvo (Starch) 8 1987	97	97½

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Bid	Offer
Credit Lyonnais 6 1985	97½	97½
Eksport 8¼ 1982	97	97½
GMAC 6 1987	99½	99½
IBJ 6 1985	97½	97½
UMAC 9¼ 1982	98	98½
Williams & Glyn's 6¼ 1982	98½	99
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Alcan 9¼ 1982	99	99½
BNDE 8¼ 1982	97½	98
Ford 8¼ 1984	97	97½
MFA British Col 9¼ 1997	97½	98
Bank 9¼ 1982	100½	101
Walter Heller 9¼ 1982	99½	99½
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFF 6¼ 1984	101½	102
ICI 6¼ 1987	102½	103
New Zealand 6¼ 1984	102½	103½
Pehrn 6¼ 1989	100½	101½
Quebec Hydro 1987	100	100½
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¼ 1987	77	79
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	83½	85½
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1997	112	114
Beecham 4¼ 1982	98	99
Borden 4¼ 1991	101	103
Carnation 4¼ 1986	79	81
Citicorp 5 1985	119	121
Credit Suisse 4¼ 1991	97	99

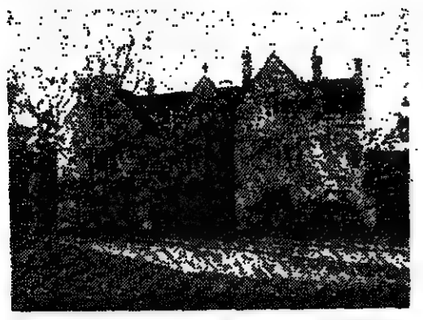
	Bid	Offer
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	85½	87½
Fairchild Camera 5¼ 1991	82½	84½
Ford 6 1988	94½	96½
Ford 6 1986	93½	95½
General Electric 4¼ 1987	80	82
Gillette 4¼ 1987	90½	92½
Gould 5 1987	116½	118½
Gulf & Western 5 1988	77	79
Honeywell 5 1986	89	91
ICI 5¼ 1987	92	94

هكذا من الاصل

Property

Hampton & Sons

BATH
5 miles.



SMALL 16th CENTURY MANOR HOUSE, in the park-like setting of a former Priory, carefully restored and including drawing room, dining hall, study, breakfast room, kitchen, upper drawing room, 3 bedroom/bathroom suites. 4 further bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Self-contained staff flat. Full central heating. Grounds of approximately 17½ acres, paddocks, formal garden, walled kitchen garden. Picturesque 13th century monastic remains in excellent state of preservation. OFFERS INVITED FOR FREEHOLD. (RAM/FDH)

BERKSHIRE
Picturesque Streatley

Major portion of a LISTED GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE in charming Thames-side Village. 6/7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large elegant drawing room, panelled dining room, library, sitting room, modern kitchen. C.H. Garaging for 2 cars. Attractive partly walled garden of approx. ¾-acre. OFFERS IN THE REGION OF £60,000 FREEHOLD. (JAWD)

WINDLESHAM, SURREY
Heathrow 11 miles. London 25 miles.

AMID GLORIOUS PARK-LIKE GROUNDS adjoining Sunningdale golf course and completely restored with spacious accommodation. 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, self-contained flat. Gas central heating. Double garage. Swimming pool. Grounds of about 1½ acres. PRICE FREEHOLD £80,000 including carpets and curtains. Planning permission for two quality homes on a further 3 acres. For the whole £135,000 is required. (TM)

KENT
Nr. Sevenoaks.

AN IMPRESSIVE COUNTRY HOUSE WITH MODERN GUEST/STAFF BUNGALOW, enjoying a beautiful garden setting. Reception hall, cloakroom, drawing room, dining room, sun lounge, usual domestic offices, principal suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom. 4 further bedrooms, boxroom, 2nd bathroom. C.H. Garaging for 6. Stabling. Attractive detached 3-bedroom BUNGALOW. Beautiful gardens, copse and paddock of some 11 acres. PRICE £98,000. (JAWD)

MID SUSSEX

A FINE GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE WITH 10 ACRES on the edge of a Village. 6/8 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4/5 reception rooms, domestic offices include breakfast, utility and staff rooms. Oil central heating. Cottage and two bungalows. Garage and stabling. Mature sheltered grounds with heated swimming pool, hard tennis court and paddock. FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION. (RWGC)

About 250 ACRES

36 MILES S. W. OF LONDON

RESIDENTIAL GRASS FARM. PERIOD FARMHOUSE. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, staff Cottage. Modern and traditional buildings. Compact mainly level land with long frontages. FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY PRIOR TO AUCTION. Apply Guildford Office. Tel. 72864.

6 Arlington Street, St. James's, SW1.

01·493 8222
Telex: 25341

Jackson-Stops & Staff
14 CURZON STREET, LONDON W1Y 7FH (01-499 6291)

OXFORDSHIRE/BERKSHIRE BORDER — 192 ACRES
Pangbourne 1 mile, Reading 7 miles, M4 access 5 miles.
BOZEDOWN HOME FARM, WHITCHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE

A useful commercial and residential farm in attractive position overlooking the Thames and within easy driving distance of London.

Farmhouse, 2 Cottages, Farmbuildings. Grade II arable land, together with pasture and woodland. Let. river frontage.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS (unless previously sold) ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER.

Solicitors: Messrs. Wedlake Bell, 6 Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, London W.C.2. Tel: 01-242 2682.

Joint Auctioneers:
Simmons & Sons, 32 Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames. Tel: 049 12 2525
Jackson-Stops & Staff, 14 Curzon Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-499 6291.

SKELTON, NR. YORK
(City centre 3 miles)

A modern (1961) detached family house in a very secluded village location.
25' Drawing Room, Dining Room, Playroom, Study, Kitchen and Cloakroom. Four Bedrooms, Bathroom. Full central heating. Garage, Car Port, and extensive gardens backing onto open fields. Freehold £32,000.
YORK OFFICE (0904) 25033.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Kettering 10 miles. Uppingham 8 miles.

A Fine 18th Century Stone Vicarage with good views over Welland Valley.
Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Domestic Offices, 5 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 3 Bathrooms. Oil fired C.H. Garage. Outbuildings. Garden of ½ acre.
NORTHAMPTON OFFICE (0604) 32991.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER
Clare 4 miles.

A distinctive modern residence with adjoining thatched cottage in a secluded rural situation overlooking golf course.
Hall, lounge, dining room, large kitchen/breakfast room, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Oil fired central heating.
Cottage with sitting room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom.
Outbuildings, ample garaging and superb landscaped gardens.
About 2 acres. PRIVATE TREATY.
(Ref. 5404)
Apply NEWMARKET OFFICE (0638) 2231.

LONDON CHESTER YORK NORTHAMPTON NEWMARKET YEOVIL CIRENCESTER CHICHESTER MIDHURST CHIPPING CAMPDEN

Isle of Wight
Elegant Home

Spacious 3-bedroomed house near front (with own mooring for boat). Diner, sitting room, large fitted kitchen, and bathroom with fitted shower. Full gas C.H., garage and garden.

The house is early 1950s, extensively renovated and would be ideal as a second or retirement home.

£32,000
Freehold
Please 01-930 5337 during office hours—today!

SCOTLAND—CAITHNESS

MAGNIFICENT HOUSE comprising of 11 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms, stands in its own grounds on top of a cliff overlooking the sea. It has its own beach and also fishing lochs. Built around 1910 and in very good decorative order. Stands in 15,000 acres. Freehold offers in excess of £75,000 for quick sale.

Write for details—Staturworth Ltd., Pyramid House, 952 High Road, Finchley, London N.12.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER.—Ancient cottages in picturesque villages and undulating countryside. Ideal for weekends/holidays, from about £10,000. H. J. Turner & Son, 31A Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk. (Tel.: Sudbury 72832/4.)

TO FISHING ENTHUSIASTS.—30-acre lake in the south of England, water fall and space for hatching, with 15 year lease at £1,500 per annum, offers in region of £20,000 for lease. Apply: Powell & Partner, Forest Row 2361.

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

JOHN D. WOOD

BURFORD, OXFORDSHIRE
Cirencester 17 miles. Oxford 20 miles. London 75 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE situated in a superb secluded setting close to the town with ½ mile of River Windrush flowing through the grounds.

Entrance Hall: Drawing Room: Dining Room: Study: Kitchen: Pantry: Laundry Room: Cloakroom: 5/6 Bedrooms: 3 Bathrooms (1 en suite): Playroom: 2 Storerooms. Oil-fired Central Heating. Coachhouse with garaging for 2 cars. Superb Large Garden and Orchard. ½ mile of meandering river, Paddocks and Watermeadows. IN ALL ABOUT 20 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Apply Berkeley Square Office (Ref: RSF)

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER
Horsham 7 miles; Crawley 3 miles (London Bridge/Victoria 37 minutes)

A MELLOWED SIXTEENTH CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE IN A DELIGHTFUL SOUTH FACING SETTING

Entrance Hall: Cloakroom: Sitting Room: Drawing Room: Dining Room: Study: Kitchen: Breakfast Room: 5 Bedrooms: 2 Bathrooms. Oil fired central heating. Garaging for 3 Cars. Outbuildings. Easy to run Garden. IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE. Freehold for Sale.

John D. Wood, Horsham Office OR King & Chasemore (Tel: Horsham 64441)

SUSSEX—CROWBOROUGH
Jarvis Brook Station 1 mile (Victoria 65 minutes)

AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE FORMERLY PART OF THE ABERGAVENNY ESTATE

Entrance Hall: Cloakroom: Drawing Room: Dining Room: Kitchen: Utility Room: 6 Bedrooms: Dressing Room: 3 Bathrooms: (1 en suite). Oil fired central heating. Garaging for 2 cars. Outbuildings. Gently sloping Gardens, including many Rhododendrons. IN ALL JUST OVER 1 ACRE. Price £49,500 Freehold.

Apply Horsham Office

SUNNINGDALE, BERKSHIRE
Waterloo 30 minutes. Heathrow 15 minutes.

A WELL MAINTAINED FAMILY HOUSE with a superb Swimming Pool, set in an Acre of Garden on the edge of unspoilt Farmland.

Entrance Hall: Drawing Room: Sun Room: Sitting Room: Dining Room: Study: Kitchen: Laundry Room: 5 Bedrooms: Dressing Room: 2 Bathrooms (1 en suite): Full Gas-fired Central Heating. Heated Swimming Pool. About 1 Acre. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Apply Berkeley Square Office (Ref: RSF)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Aylesbury 5 miles

A CHARMING LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE Standing on the edge of a small village and recently completely modernised. Reception Hall: Cloakroom: 3 Reception Rooms: Superb Kitchen and Breakfast Room: Utility Room: Main Suite of Bedroom and Bathroom: 3 Further Bedrooms and Bathroom: Guest or Children's Wing of Bedroom: Sitting Room: Bathroom and Kitchen. Full Central Heating. BEAUTIFUL EASILY MAINTAINED GARDENS WITH LAKE, ABOUT 3 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Joint Agents:—
Hamnett Raffety, 2a & 4 Temple Square, Aylesbury. Tel: 0296 25552.
John D. Wood, Berkeley Square Office (Ref: DCM)

23 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON W1X 6AL 01-629 9050
11, MARKET SQUARE, HORSHAM 0403-60374/62835/63843

PHILLIMORE GARDENS
W.8.

Ground and lower ground floor maisonette with patio and spacious rooms in pleasant residential area within easy reach of Holland Park. Drawing room, dining room, kitchen, 2 dble. beds., bath., showerroom. Lease 57 years. £47,500 to include carpets and curtains.

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937 6091

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KENT FARMHOUSE

Attractive, recently renovated Period Farmhouse near Ashford (61 mins. Charing Cross/Cannon St.). 5 beds., 3 recept., 2 baths., beams, inglenook, etc. Outbuildings, hard tennis court. 2 acres incl. natural pond. £49,750.

HOBBS PARKER,
4 North Street, Ashford, Kent
Tel. (0233) 22222.

Edinburgh

"ARDNASAID"

Easter Belmont Road. In high amenity district. Superb modern villa with panoramic views consisting of large hall, large reception room, 3 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Double garage. Attractive garden.

£50,000

Further particulars from

BEVARIDGE KELLAS W.S.
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Edinburgh

031-554 6321

CANONBURY, N.1

In exclusive conservation area. 4 freehold houses remaining for sale by auction (or private treaty), all requiring conversion and suitable as family residences or flats. Also available, 4 s/c. bedsits. Sole Agents:

PREBBLE & CO.,
108/9 Upper St., N.1
01-226 9531: and

MICHAEL KOOPMAN & PTNRS.,
11 Upper Brook St., W1
01-493 1286

NEAR DORKING, SURREY

Superlative position on Leith Hill, amidst the county's loveliest country. Main house: 3 bed., 2 recept., plus annexe with accommodation. 4/5 acre grounds, offering complete peace and seclusion with view to City of London, 31 miles.

£55,000 freehold

WHITE & SONS
104 High Street, Dorking
(0306) 87654

FOREST ROW SUSSEX

1 mile village, rural position, a fine detached period house of character, 3 recept., 4 bed., 2 bath., 2 staircases. Ideal 2 families, oil c.h., garage space for caravan boat, etc. 1 acre. £45,950, low rates.

POWELL & PARTNER
Forest Row (034-282 2261

John German Ralph Pay
Land & Estate Agents · Surveyors · Auctioneers & Valuers

HAMPSHIRE/BERKSHIRE/WILTSHIRE BORDERS — 2,029 ACRES
Newbury, Hungerford and Andover 9 miles, M4 12 miles, M3 15 miles

FACCOMBE MANOR ESTATE
A SUPERB RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

Impressive and well maintained Manor House of 17th Century origin standing in delightful grounds. 5 reception rooms, 10 principal bedrooms, 6 bathrooms. Secondary bedrooms and bathrooms. Extensive modern domestic quarters with 2 flats, central heating. Stable and garage blocks.

Farm manager's house, farmhouse, 9 cottages. Modern and traditional farm buildings including 1,250 ton grain unit. Well known shoot. 1,550 acres arable and pasture, 478 acres mixed woodland.

Other village properties may be available.

Ramsbury Office. Tel. (06722) 886. London Office. Tel. 01-499 9671.

SHROPSHIRE — ABOUT 31,000 SQ. FT.
Shrewsbury 7 miles, M6 34 miles, Birmingham 58 miles.

A SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX DESIGNED ROUND AN EARLY 19TH CENTURY CASTLE IMPRESSIVELY SITED AND SUITABLE FOR MOST INSTITUTIONAL USES SUBJECT TO PLANNING CONSENT.

Castle with 5 reception rooms, 3 offices, workshops, catering quarters, 18 bedrooms/lecture rooms. Library. Study Block. Assembly Hall and Gym. Indoor heated swimming pool. Club building. Music School. Residential block for 120. 2 houses, 2 cottages, gardens, park and woodland with ornamental ponds. About 33.13 acres. Also available.—Albrighton Hall with 14,750 sq. ft.

Joint Agents:
Savills, 20 Grosvenor Hill, London W1X 9HQ. Tel. 01-499 8644.
John German Ralph Pay, London Office. Tel. 01-499 9671.
Shrewsbury Office. Tel. (0743) 52128.

127 MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON W1Y 6BL
01-499 9671 Telex 28729
And at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Atherstone, Burton-on-Trent, Eccleshall, Loughborough, Ramsbury, Shrewsbury

F. L. MERCER & CO.

66-68 Haymarket, S.W.1. Tel: 01-930 7761

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IN KENT

Fine spacious bungalow residence close to Bearsted village and station and 3 miles Maidstone with fast trains to London 60 minutes. Good hunting country. Riding school nearby. Facing farmlands back and front. Entrance hall, 3/3 reception rooms. Kitchen breakfast room. 3/4 bedrooms. Additional rooms easily converted into "Granny Wing". Gas fired C.H. Gardens and grounds mainly grass: 1½ acres. Region £58,000.

CHARMING HOTEL S. DEVON VILLAGE

In picturesque village on main tourist route between Slapton Sands and Kingsbridge. Most elegantly appointed with 13 bedrooms, owner's suite, attractive Lounge/Bar. Fine Drawing Room, Dining Room for 25 covers. C.H. throughout. Fully equipped and standing in 1 acre of grounds. A recommended. Exceptional opportunity due to owner's retirement. Offers region of £75,000.

SUPERB RURAL SETTING IN HERTS

Fascinating individual style house with wide panoramic views over adjoining farmlands and unspoilt countryside; close to best kept village in the county; easy reach Audley End station with express trains to Liverpool Street. Luxuriously appointed interior. Reception Hall. Cloakroom. Large Feature Lounge. Dining Room. Luxury Kitchen/Breakfast Room. Utility Room. 4 Bedrooms. 2 Bathrooms. Full oil fired C.H. Double Garage. Garden: ¼ acre. Region £55,000.

SPLENDID FAMILY HOUSE IN HERTS

Substantially built Edwardian style residence in quiet position in old Stevenage; 5 minutes walk shops and station; fast main line trains to Kings Cross, 35-40 mins. Easy reach Knebworth, Welwyn Garden City, Hatfield. Splendid spacious interior with full oil fired C.H.; lofty rooms. Entrance hall. Spacious cloakroom. 3 reception rooms. Modern kitchen/breakfast room. 6 bedrooms. Bathroom. Fine double garage. Secluded mature gardens. Quick sale wanted. Region £55,000.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND NORTHANTS BORDER

Beautifully situated spacious house outskirts village with extensive views over lovely countryside. Beautiful sunsets: bird watching and fishing. Easy reach Northampton, Market Harborough and Rugby Station, London one hour. Entrance Hall. Fine Lounge 26ft with picture window. Well equipped Dinner/Kitchen. Study/Office. 6 Bedrooms. Bathroom: 2 of the ground floor rooms would form s/c suite. C.H. 2 garages. Easily run garden, small paddock with stable: ¾ acre. Exceptional bargain. Offers in region £29,950 for immediate sale.

HOUSES URGENTLY REQUIRED TO PURCHASE

Many applicants willing to buy from £30,000 to £200,000 for country houses within commuter distance City and West End including Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Berks, Bucks, Herts, Oxon and Essex. Also applicants seeking houses in West Country including Devon, Somerset and adjoining counties. Great demand for London houses and flats. Owners wishing to sell are invited to write or telephone H.P., c/o F. L. Mercer & Co., 66/68 Haymarket, London, SW1. TEL.: 01-930 7761.

Harrods Estate Offices

ARKLEY, HERTS
In a quiet close on edge of Green Belt near Barnet and within easy reach of Northern Line Station and A1/M1.
OUTSTANDING SINGLE-STOREY RESIDENCE tastefully appointed in the modern idiom. Pillared entrance, hall, principal reception (30ft by 18ft), superbly fitted kitchen with laundry area, main suite of bedroom and bathroom, 3 further bedrooms, 2nd bathroom. Gas C.H. Double garage. Well maintained garden. FOR SALE FREEHOLD TO VACANT MAJORITY OF CONTENTS. (Ext. 2826.)

ROEDEAN, NR. BRIGHTON
Excellent outlook over Marine. Convenient for town centre and station (Victoria 55 minutes). Golf nearby. TUDOR STYLE HOUSE built 1936, with sea views from all principal rooms. Spacious Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room (all foregoing with pine strip flooring), 20ft Sun Lounge. Breakfast Room. Kitchen. 4 Bedrooms. 3 Bathrooms (1 en suite). Gas C.H. 3 Garages. Heated Swimming Pool. Sauna. Garden about ½ Acre. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Joint Sole Agents: Hatchwell & Draper, 4 Bartholomews, Brighton. Tel. 25087 and Harrods (Ext. 2807).

WALTON-ON-THAMES
On the private Burwood Park Estate with lakes and wooded walks. Well placed for Weybridge, Woking and Guildford. AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE built about 5 years ago to a high specification. 6 Bedrooms. 2 Bathrooms. Arched Hall. 3 Reception Rooms. Kitchen with Breakfast Area. Laundry Room. Oil C.H. Double Garage. Garden of easy upkeep with some mature trees, about ¾ Acre. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Sole Agents. (Ext. 2806).

KINGSWOOD, SURREY
About 18 miles London, convenient for Sutton, Reigate and Epsom. Excellent Golf Courses in district. WELL MAINTAINED HOUSE on an exclusive private Estate. Double aspect Drawing Room. Dining Room. Re-fitted Kitchen. 30ft fully enclosed Sun Lounge. 4 Bedrooms. 3 Bathrooms (one en suite). Gas C.H. Dble. Garage. Wading pool. Wooded secluded setting about ½ Acre. FREEHOLD £39,500. (Ext. 2807)

SURREY, NR. OXTED
Convenient location near Tandridge Golf Course, 1½ miles shopping centre and station (Victoria and London Bridge services).
A STONE-BUILT PERIOD FARMHOUSE. Subject of recent extensive internal modernization including re-wiring and new central heating. Final decoration and finishing touches being left to purchaser. 5/6 Bedrooms, 3 Reception Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom, Workroom/Laundry. About 2½ acres including large paddock FREEHOLD. OFFERS IN REGION OF £45,000 INVITED. Sole Agents. (Ext. 2807).

RURAL KENT
Near Westerham, just south of Chartwell, unspoilt surroundings with views. Easy reach Sevenoaks and Tonbridge.
An Interesting Period Cottage full of old timbers and attractive features. Dining Hall. Sitting Room. Large Kitchen. Utility/Boiler Room. 2/3 Bedrooms. Bathroom. Oil C.H. Pleasant secluded garden with area of Paddock. Nearly ½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. Offers in region of £40,000. Sole Agents. (Ext. 2807)

1 HANS ROAD, LONDON SW3 1RZ
01-589 1490

SAVILLS

SOUTH DEVON—
WITHIN THE DARTMOOR PARK
Newton Abbot 12 miles. Exeter 19 miles.

Totally modernised period house in unrivalled position with superb unspoilt views over the Dart Valley. 3 reception rooms, playroom, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Flat. Central heating. Excellent outbuildings. Paddocks. **7 acres.** Further 68 acres available.

SAVILLS, London Office. Tel. 01-499 8644

HANTS-SUSSEX BORDER
THE MILLAND VALLEY
Liphook 3 miles. Midhurst 5 miles. Haslemere 7 miles.

Outstanding fully modernised house of period origin in superb rural setting. 3 reception rooms, sun room, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 sun/play room, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 bath and shower rooms. Central heating. Garage block with space for conversion to staff accommodation (subject to planning permission). Delightful grounds with heated swimming pool and lake. **About 4 acres.**

SAVILLS, London Office, Tel. 01-499 8644

20 GROSVENOR HILL, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W1X 0HQ. TEL: 01-499 8644.

WIMBLEDON HILL

House of character in quiet road, near shops, transport and Common. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, dining room, spacious lounge, playroom/study and large kitchen. Garage. Garden with terrace. C.H. Available furnished or unfurnished.

£120 p.w.

PHONE 0603 53640

CHILTERN VILLAGE

Immaculate detached 16th century listed house. Tastefully restored: inglenooks, beams, 3 bedrooms, lounge, diner, breakfast hall, study, cloaks, k. & b. Full c.h. Double garage: cottage garden. 35 mins. Euston.

£31,950
for speedy sale
Tring 2292

POOLE, DORSET. — Branksome Park. Magnificent freehold site of five acres occupied by a mansion and three cottages. Previously occupied as a Convalescent Home but planning permission for redevelopment with 72 flats in four blocks with surface garaging or eight separate building plots. Splendid position close to the sea and Bournemouth and Poole town centres. Vacant possession. For sale by auction by order of the South Western Regional Health Authority in December. Details from Rumsey & Rumsey, 111 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel.: 0202 21212.

WILTS. SANDY LANE, NR. CHIPPENHAM. Attractive stone built Lodge about 120 years old and well maintained. Living room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, large garden, grounds and woodland in over 9 acres. For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) as a whole or in 2 Lots on 23rd November, 1977. Full details from Chattons, 9 Edgar Buildings, George Street, Bath (0225 64213).

CAMBERLEY

Major part Victorian house, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, lounge, dining room.

Fine ground floor granny flat of lounge, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, w.c.

Full oil central heating. Garage for 2 plus parking.

£39,950

Telephone: 0276 23034 now!

COUNTRY BUNGALOW
RYE 4 MILES

4 bedroom bungalow with 2 recepts., sunroom, double kitchen, oil-fired C.H. 2 garages, greenhouse, studio/workshop. Set in 2½ acres approx. with beautiful views.

£29,750

PHONE BREDE (0424) 882417

£35,000 OR OFFER. Forest Row (choice wing). 2 rec., 4 beds., bath., modern kit., central heating, utility room, garage and garden plus paddock. Ref: 161.D Apply: Powell & Partner, Forest Row 2361.

HOUSES, SUSSEX, SURREY, etc. A.E. Underwood & Sons, Three Bridges, Crawley 27225 Sussex.

CENTRAL NORFOLK. Norwich 20 miles, Swaffham 5 miles. A fine Queen Anne country house. Hall, 3 reception rooms, study, gunroom, kitchen, breakfast room, 4 bedrooms with bathrooms, 2 further bedrooms and bathroom. Oil central heating. Excellent outbuildings with stabling and offices. Landscaped garden and grounds with pine trees. Heated swimming pool. About 7 acres. £39,000.—Savills, 8-10 Upper King Street, Norwich NR3 1HB. Tel: (0603) 613211. David Bedford, The Mollios, 62 London Street, Swaffham, PE37 7DL. Tel.: (0760) 21605.

LONDON FLATS

GORDON PLACE, W.8

Charmingly converted raised ground floor flat with terrace amidst the village atmosphere of this part of Kensington. Recept., custom built kitchen with cooker, hob and hood. 2 beds. with excellent cupboards, hall, and bathroom, west terrace 9ft. 9in. x 8ft. Ind. gas c.h., carpets. 117 years. £29,500.

MARSH & PARSONS
937 6091

LONDON FLATS

ADDISON GARDENS, W.14

Very spacious lower maisonette with garden, converted 3 years ago, in a very high standard and with use of large private gardens 28 feet. 2 beds, large recept (12ft. x 22ft.), dining/kitchen (13ft. x 16ft.), 2 bath., gas c.h., fitted carpets, patio (18ft. x 33ft.). Lease 60 years.

£36,000

MARSH & PARSONS
57 Norland Square, W.11.
01-603 6275

LONDON FLATS

Kenwood
23 Spring St. London W.2

N8, LEXHAM GARDENS

EXCELLENT FLAT
THREE BEDROOMS
large recept., kitchen and bath. Gas C.H. 116 years.
GOOD VALUE AT £21,000

Tel.: 01-402 3141

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

MAJORCAN FARMHOUSE

views of mountains and sea, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, living/dining room, large kitchen, orchards, guest house, garage.

For sale £ million (£40,000).

Telephone: 01-267 1[illegible]

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Property

Properties under £25,000

MILLBANK COURT

24 JOHN ISLIP STREET, S.W.1.

Selection of 3 luxury 1-bedroom flats available in this 1960s purpose-built block. Situated within easy reach of Westminster and Victoria. With excellent views of the River Thames. Amenities include porterage, entry phone, lifts, c.h.w., low outgoings and long leases.

Prices from £16,500 to £22,000

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Winkworth & Co.

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Artist Studio (just off King's Road)

1 large room 15ft. by 21ft. with full sky light. It is part of a purpose- built studio complex where other artists work. One side of the studio is completely made up of windows. Facilities include night storage heating, telephone, water heater and sink and use of toilet. It is partly carpeted. This studio is an ideal work place for a professional artist. Lease renewable.

£3,000

Tel. 584 2248

SWANSEA/MUMBLES

Sunny terraced house in seaside village. Suit sailing enthusiasts. Two minutes walk from hard mooring. Two bedroomed. Freehold. Small garden with Castle view. £12,500.

Contact PARKHURST & CO., THE KINGSWAY, SWANSEA. TEL: 41481

WANDSWORTH, SW18 DALBY ROAD

Attractive flat-fronted terrace Cottage requiring modernization and repair. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, small gardens front and rear.

Freehold £11,250 o.n.o.

MORETON RICHES, Auctioneers & Surveyors, 92 East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.18. Tel. 01-874 4144.

SWANSEA/MUMBLES

Sunny terraced house in seaside village. Suit sailing enthusiasts Two minutes' walk from hard mooring. Two bedroomed. Freehold. Small garden with Castle view. £12,500.

Contact PARKHURST & CO., The Kingsway, Swansea. Tel. 41481.

LEWES, SUSSEX

Choice of 2 modernised character cottages, close to all amenities. £18,500 and £22,000.

Details from Jean Lampon & Co., 182 High St., Lewes. Tel. 07916 71231.

KENSINGTON W.8

Close to the High Street, purpose built flat with 2 beds, recept., kitchen, bathroom and W.C. £16,950. 99 year lease.

Wilmotts, 65 Goldhawk Road, London W12 8EH 01-743 4444

BIRNAM, PERTHSHIRE FREEHOLD

Furnished terraced cottage, 2 bed., sitting/dining, kitchen and bathroom, all main services adjoining 3 dwellings of seven rooms awaiting modernisation. Also adjoining plot with planning permission for one house; shops, bus, station, 4 minutes. Offers around £12,000 unless or would exchange for London flat.

01-584 6232 or Oxted 4154

Sevenoaks

Exceptionally well appointed, modern semi-detached house in mature gardens convenient for station. 3 bedrooms, coloured bathroom, lounge, dining room and fitted kitchen, gas CH, part double glazing, detached garage. £16,750 to include fitted carpets.

TAYLOR & TESTER, SEVENOAKS 56154

Kenwood 235 Spring St London W2

DELIGHTFUL BALCONY FLAT, W2

1st floor 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Spotless. 93 years. Low outgoings. 2 mins Hyde Park.

£15,250 for quick sale.

Tel.: 01-402 3141

PONT ST., S.W.1.

Pied-à-terre, super second floor flat. 10 yards from "Drones" in small period building. Ultra modern interior. 1 bedroom. 1 reception room, fitted kitchen and bathroom. all contents included low outgoings. 19 years at £75 p.a.

£19,500

MUNT & CO. 229 6227/8

Pimlico, S.W.1

Purpose-built 4th floor flat. View of Thames. Two rooms, kitchen and bathroom. 122-year lease. £19,500.

Attractive Garden Flat

Two rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Long lease. £17,950.

DAUNTONS, 01-834 1032

WESTMINSTER

Within Division Bell

Terraced family house: 3/4 bedrooms, 2 recepts., 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, fitted kitchen, full c.h., large basement converted into 2 rooms + k. and b. Residents' parking. New 7-year lease.

£11,750

Ring 01-828 2427

COLVILLE GARDENS, W.11

Pleasant high-ceilinged ground-floor flat, 29ft 6in recept., dble. bedroom, kit. & bath, carpets, curtains, deep freeze, cooker, fridge, c.h., low outgoings. 94 years.

£17,500

LESLIE MARSH 603 5181

PROPERTY TO LET

COTSWOLDS, 1½ hrs. London.—Idyllic studio or manor house wing for 2/6 persons to let furnished for 6 months. £35/£45 p.w.—(0451) 20927.

London & Suburban property

Jackson-Stops & Staff

AUBREY WALK, W.8. Spacious non basement Freehold house in the quiet sought after road with an open position opposite Campden Hill Lawn Tennis Club. 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, dressing rm/bathroom, 2 further bathrooms; separate w.c., kitchen/breakfast room, paved garden. Price £105,000 Freehold including fitted carpets and curtains.

REDESDALE STREET, S.W.3. Newly modernised Freehold late Victorian house situated in a quiet backwater between Kings Road and the River. 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, cloakroom, utility room, roof terrace and small patio. Gas central heating. Price £60,000.

BERNARD WALSH & CO.

29 Lower Belgrave Street, SW1. 01-730 9148

HOLLAND PARK

In a quiet tree-lined street close to LADBROKE SQUARE

beautiful low-built double fronted period house with large gardens. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 fine reception rooms, large kitchen with AGA, 2 cloakrooms, sauna/shower room, laundry, double garage, central heating, detached studio.

Freehold for sale at substantial figure

Further details from Sole Agents as above.

Unique Pent House

Luxurious pent house occupying the whole of top floor and offering complete seclusion.

reception (double glazed), very modern kitchen, 2 bathrooms, 3 double bedrooms, 2 large patios, surrounded by trees, 2 garages. Gas C.H.

excellent condition and good decorative order.

minutes walk to main line station Victoria. London Bridge, 30 minutes. Gatwick, 10 minutes. Leasehold 93 years. £44,000.

View by appointment only: Telephone: Redhill 64439

London & Suburban property

Hampton & Sons

HIGHGATE VILLAGE, N.6 A delightful double fronted Regency style Town House offering excellent family accommodation at only £59,000 including valuable fitted carpets. 4 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, over 20ft. first floor lounge/dining room, fitted kitchen. Full gas fired central heating. Integral garage. Freehold.

HOLLY MOUNT, HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE A quaint period cottage in need of improvement in a quiet position. 2 bedrooms, bathroom, reception room, kitchen. 45ft partly paved garden. £46,950 Freehold. Sole Agents.

WEST HAMPSTEAD, N.W.6 A large detached Guest House only 2 few minutes Underground Station and shops. Total of 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen. Oil central heating. Garden. £62,500 Freehold.

BELSIZE PARK, N.W.3 A substantial family house in good order. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge, morning room, dining room, kitchen. Gas central heating. Good front and rear gardens. Garage. £69,950 for long lease

21 Heath Street, Hampstead NW3 1YE 01-794 8222

Sturt & Tivendale

59/61 Highgate High St., N.6 01-348 8131

HIGHGATE, N.6

Standing in a very pleasant open position overlooking playing fields. A luxuriously fitted modern Town House on 3 floors. 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms. Beautiful lounge Dining room, hall with cloakroom. Spacious modern kitchen with excellent dining area. Gas central heating, garage and attractive gardens. Immaculate condition throughout. Freehold £45,000. Strongly recommended.

LORD NORTH STREET S.W.1

Extensively modernised Queen Anne house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (one en suite), separate cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, study and modernised kitchen. Original pine panelling, well cared-for, illuminated garden.

Offers invited in the region of £42,000 for 19-year lease

Tel. 01-222 3730 today

CHELSEA, S.W.3. £110,000

Luxuriously appointed house for sale off Kings Road, with a paved garden and garage and off street parking. The accommodation comprises:— 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, drawing room, dining room, fully fitted kitchen, Maid's room and shower room. Long lease for Sale at a low ground rent. PRICE to include quality fitted carpets.

Hampton & Sons

8 Arlington Street, S.W.1. Tel: 01-493 8222

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Superb ground and first floor maisonette, comprising 4 magnificent rooms, kitchen and 3 bathrooms, balcony overlooking garden square. Original ceilings and parquet floors. Ideal for entertaining. Suit diplomat or for medical use. Lease 52 years. Low rent £600 p.a. Offers around £49,000 invited.

Telephone 235 0479

S.W.1

Superb luxury detached furnished house, beautiful large lounge, dining room, modern kitchen, 5 luxurious bedrooms, 4 pastel bathrooms, 2 en suite, separate staff flat, 3-car garage, garden, full ch; to let for 2 to 3 months. 01-834 3065

QUEENSDALE RD., W.11.

Well modernized end of terrace house in quiet residential terrace, with secluded south facing garden, recept (14ft x 27ft), dining room, kitchen, cloaks, 3 beds, luxury bath. Gas C.H. Freehold £59,500.

MARSH & PARSONS 727 9611 or 603 8275

HINTON & CO.

47 South Audley Street, Mayfair, W.1. Tel. 01-493 3891

MARYLEBONE

Captivating small family house, 3 beds., 2 baths., 2 recept., staff room plus bath. Garage.

Freehold £85,000

LANCASTER GATE

Super penthouse with large balcony. Double recept., 2 bath., 2 beds., kit. Lift, porter, etc. 54 year.

£49,500

MARBLE ARCH

Spacious family residence in sight of park. 3 fine recept. Roof garden. 6 beds., 4 baths., etc. 57 years.

£175,000

MAYFAIR

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A FREEHOLD GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE

offering a blend of 1,300 sq. ft. of offices and a flat above, with 4 rooms, kitchen & bathroom

Details from sole agents:

WINKWORTH & CO. 48 CURZON STREET, LONDON, W.1.

01-499 3121

EPPING, ESSEX. New individually designed 5 bedroom detached house, ready about end '77. High quality specifications, lounge, dining room, study, 2 bathrooms, 1 en suite, cloakroom, very large kitchen, separate utility room; triple garage, ½ acre secluded gardens. And convenient green, shops, tube and buses. £69,000 freehold. Epping 73585 or 76511.

HAMPSTEAD, NW3. Superb detached house, just on market, with private drive, quiet and secluded, ready to live in. Hall, 30ft reception room, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, including fine studio style room, bathroom with scope for shower room, patio gardens, c.h., fitted carpets. Freehold. £68,500.—Woodcocks 01-794 1151.

WIMBLEDON. A truly fine and seriously planned detached family house in select private close within easy reach of all amenities. Excellent condition, tasteful decor, gas c.h., spacious hall, cloaks/w.c., 2 elegant receptions, superb 18 x 13ft. fitted kitchen, 4 dble bedrooms, de luxe bathroom, sep. w.c., delightful garden, 20ft. garage plus ample space. £18,250 F.H.—R. Berry & Co., 946 9426.

HAMPSHIRE

Winchester 6 miles. London 65 miles.

A FINE COUNTRY HOUSE SURROUNDED BY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS

4 6/8 5 oil 6 H

Additional features: Paddocks and grounds.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 18½ ACRES.

Cottage/Cottages available to rent.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE. (Tel. 01-629 8171) (18557/PR)

SURREY

Reigate 1 mile (Victoria 35 minutes). London 22 miles.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE LISTED GEORGIAN HOUSE RECENTLY MODERNISED.

4 6 2 gas & oil 4

Additional features: Reception Hall. Billiard Room. Playroom. Guest or Staff flat. Conservatory.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 2 ACRES.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (68623/TR)

SURREY

Godalming 3½ miles. London 40 miles. (Waterloo about 1 hour).

A SPACIOUS LAKESIDE HOUSE SET IN ITS OWN VALLEY.

4 9 4 oil 6 H H

Additional features: Billiard Room. Office. Gymnasium. Staff quarters. Farmhouse. Paddocks. Lakes.

IN ALL ABOUT 57 ACRES.

For Sale by auction at a later date (unless previously sold).

Joint Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, London Office (Tel. 01-499 8222), and KNIGHT FRANK AND RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (61258/RDC)

LEICESTERSHIRE/ NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BORDER

Uppingham 7 miles. Peterborough 14 miles. (King's Cross 1 hour 10 minutes).

A CHARMING PERIOD PROPERTY.

4 5 2 oil 4

Additional features: Attic Accommodation. 2 Dressing Rooms.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES.

Offers invited in the region of £55,000.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (68060/RG)

By Direction of Mr. David and Lady Pamela Hicks

OXFORDSHIRE

London about 45 miles.

A MAGNIFICENT GEORGIAN HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 150 ACRES.

Joint Sole Agents: SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames (Tel. 04912 2525), and KNIGHT FRANK AND RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (19209/PRC)

BERKSHIRE

Wargrave-on-Thames.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH LATER ADDITIONS DATING FROM 1758.

4 7 oil 2

Additional features: Shower Room. Coach House with soundproofed music room. Old Parish Hall. Grounds.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 4 ACRES.

Joint Sole Agents: HART & SEARY, Wargrave, (Tel. 073 522 2328) and KNIGHT FRANK AND RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (68266/RG)

SURREY

Epsom.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS TO THE EPSOM DOWNS.

3 5 3 oil

Additional features: Sun Room.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 1 ACRE.

Joint Agents: MICHAEL EVERETT & CO., Epsom, (Tel. 78 24477) and KNIGHT FRANK AND RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (68275/PR)

DEVON

Maidencombe. Torquay 3 miles.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PERIOD PROPERTY IN AN EXCEPTIONAL SHELTERED POSITION WITH UNRIVALLED VIEWS OF THE SEA.

3 6 3 gas 3

Additional features: Self Contained flat. Walled Grounds.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 2 ACRES.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (66114/RDC)

CHESHIRE

Chester 9 miles. Whitchurch 11 miles. M6 26 miles.

AN HISTORIC TUDOR HOUSE OVERLOOKING THE DEE VALLEY.

5 8 5 9 H H 2

Additional feature: Staff flat.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 13 ACRES.

Joint Agents: DENTON CLARK & COMPANY, Chester, (Tel. 0244 312771) and KNIGHT FRANK AND RUTLEY, Hereford Office, (Tel. 0432 3087) (01501/KGM)

SUSSEX

Haywards Heath 1½ miles. (London Bridge 47 minutes). London 45 miles.

A BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED GEORGIAN HOUSE OCCUPYING A QUIET AND SECLUDED POSITION.

4 7 3 3 H

Additional features: Dressing room. Greenhouse. Grounds.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (68099/TR)

SUSSEX

Petworth 5 miles. Pulborough 7 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE WITH VIEWS OF THE SOUTH DOWNS.

3 5 2 oil 3

Additional features: Orchard. Paddock.

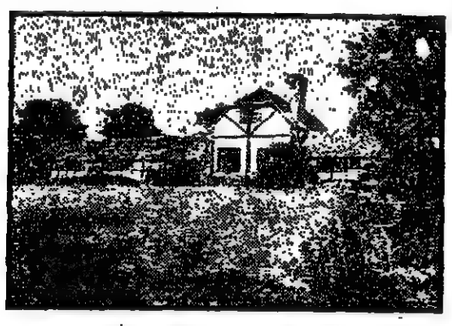
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 5 ACRES.

Apply. LONDON OFFICE, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (64408/PR)

SUSSEX

Horsham 2 miles. London 36 miles.

A DISTINCTIVE AND VERY CHARMING PERIOD COUNTRY PROPERTY.



2 5 2 oil 2 3

Additional features: Study/office. Large barn. Grounds. Paddocks.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 11 ACRES.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE, (Tel. 01-629 8171) (48569/PR)

Knight Frank & Rutley

KF+R

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Tel: 01-629 8171
14 Broad Street Hereford Tel: 0432 3087
8 Charlotte Square Edinburgh Tel: 031-225 7105

London & Suburban property

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

(Enjoying unspoilt views across the Thames Valley: ¾-mile station.)

Exceptionally well-built and maintained detached family house: 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, Wrighton fitted kitchen breakfast room, central heating, garage; heated pool; tennis court; about 2 acres; offers invited for the freehold.

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES 1 Hans Road, London SW3 1RZ Tel.: 01-589 1490, ext. 2807

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Delightful Mews house, 3 bedrooms, 1 reception, k. & b. Garage. Freehold £63,500.

BRITTON POOLE & BURNS 25 Cromwell Place, S.W.7 01-584 4231

RURAL HERTS, only 15 miles Marble Arch. Delightful period house, circa 1700, with lovely views and gardens in idle world village, fully modernised for early sale. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, fine modern kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H. Full of originality. Garaging.—Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

London Flats

KINGSTON HOUSE NORTH, KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Directly overlooking Hyde Park an exceptional top floor flat in this exclusive flat development. All amenities are provided including full uniformed porterage, lifts, off street parking, central heating, etc. 3 bedrooms, double reception room, luxury kitchen/breakfast room, 2 bathrooms (en suite), shower room, cloakroom. Separate staff accommodation comprising 1 bedroom, dining room.

87 year lease £250,000

SLOANE STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.7.

A luxury first floor flat with spacious rooms situated in a particularly elegant mansion block in the heart of Knightsbridge. Superb drawing room, dining room, cloakroom, main bedroom suite, 3 further bedrooms, 2nd bathroom, kitchen breakfast room. Price to include carpets, curtains, fixtures and fittings.

75 year lease £92,000

MAYFAIR PERIOD HOUSE

To be renovated or possibly reconstructed subject to obtaining the necessary consents; a spacious five storey residential property in a quiet position in the heart of Mayfair. Currently arranged as 9 rooms together with 2 bathrooms and cloakroom.

73 year lease OFFERS INVITED IN EXCESS £85,000

MARLAND HOUSE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Modern block in Sloane Street offering all amenities including full porterage, lifts. The flat is situated on the second floor and is offered for sale with the excellent furnishings. 2 bedrooms, lounge/dining room, kitchen, bathroom and cloakroom. Private garage.

25 year lease £47,000 TO INCLUDE FURNITURE

Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks
Chartered Surveyors
44 Brook Street, London W1Y 1YB
01-408 1161 Telex 22105

LONDON FLATS

RICHMOND HILL

Flat in modern block. 2 bedrooms, lounge with balcony overlooking hill, fitted kitchen, bathroom.

To purchase on co-owners' principle with automatic mortgage, deposit £820, fees £50, repayments £142 p.m., inclusive of c.h. and maintenance. Apply in writing only to:

The Secretary, SPACE HOUSING SOCIETY (Richmond Hill Ltd.), Priors Lodge, 56 Richmond Hill, Richmond, Surrey

BUCKINGHAM GATE, S.W.1

Spacious unfurnished top floor flat in purpose built block, lift and porterage. 2 double bedrooms, 1 dining room, 1 lounge, kitchen and bath; in excellent decorative order, very low service charge. Approx. 4½ lease, renewable. £14,500. Good references essential.

Telephone office hours only, 499 0022.

BELSIZE, N.W.3.—Spacious ground floor flat with private garden, self-contained. Well arranged: hall, 33ft. reception room, sun-lounge, fitted kitchen, big double bedroom with wardrobes, unusual bathroom, C.H., fitted carpets, fuse for sale. £25,000. Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

CHELSEA GREEN, S.W.3. 2 recep., 3/4 bed., k.+2 b. 5th floor unmodernized flat in small executive block. Large and light. 98 years. £48,500. Richard Berry + Pines., 01-499 8333.

LONDON FLATS

LONGRIDGE ROAD S.W.5

Lovely garden flat, beautifully modernized with spacious 17ft. sitt. x 17ft. recept., long hall, kitchen, 2 beds., with good cupboards, bathroom, large cupboard with fitted spare bed., patio, garden 38 x 20ft. inc gas c.h., fitted carpets. 97 years £28,500.

MARSH & PARSONS 937 6091

KINGS HOUSE SW10

3 bed. flat in small Victorian block on Kings Rd. Newly modernized by C.P.K to usual high standard. Large well equipped kitchen, attractive bathroom. Terrace. Gas C.H. Ample storage. £31,500 for 125 yr. lease.

01-584 8517

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.—Fine ground floor apartment with superb long south facing garden, garage. Immaculate throughout: dining hall, lovely reception, fitted kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, C.H. Carpets/furnishings, elegant and spacious. Long lease £64,500. Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

KENSINGTON. Modern flat in good neighbourhood, 2 beds, 2 baths, reception, modern kitchen, etc., with garden access and views. Low outgoings, well managed, friendly building. Ready to move into. £31,500 for long lease. 937 0612 (late p.m.).

LONDON FLATS

REDCLIFFE RD., S.W.10

Superb penthouse studio for rich artist. Large north lights, spiral staircase to sleeping level. Beautifully fitted k. & b. South facing terrace. C.H. £33,000 for 99 year lease.

01-584 8517. C.P.K.

NEAR LITTLE BOLTONS, S.W.10. Superbly converted top floor family flat overlooking ¾ acres private gardens. Four beds., 2 baths., double reception, dining hall, fully fitted kitchen/b'fast, W.C., C.H., C.H.W., lift, porter. Lease 59 years. To be sold complete with excellent quality furniture, kitchen equipment, fitted carpets and curtains for £66,000. Knightsbridge Apartments Ltd., 01-581 3337.

GROSVENOR SQ., W.1. 2 superb flats, 3/4 bed, 2 recept., k.+2 b. both, each with private garden. Fully modernized. 92 years. £127,500 + £150,000. Richard Berry + Pines., 01-499 8333.

REGENT'S PARK.—Roomy, modern 3rd floor flat in small quiet block with long balcony and "green" views: spacious hall, 20ft. reception room, big Wrighton kitchen, 2 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, C.H., fitted carpets/curtains, lift. Long lease. £45,000. Woodcocks, 01-794 1151.

PROPERTY also on page 30

Property
also on pages 28 and 29

New Homes

"THE MEADOW"
SUNDRIDGE AVENUE, BROMLEY

Luxury villa-style linked patio bungalows—all south-facing sun traps with double-glazed sliding patio doors, fully fitted galley-style kitchen complete with split-level cooker, gas heating and extra Supercosy insulation to keep heating costs down. Prices from £31,970.
Telephone 01-290 1506 any day except Tues and Wed. from 10 to 5.

GARFIELD HILLMAN & CO. LTD.
BIGGER AND BETTER MORTGAGES—REMORTGAGES
161/163 Temple Chambers
Temple Avenue, London
EC4Y 0DU
Tel. 01-353 2457/8 & 01-353 6101/2/3

PROPERTY WANTED

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED
Scandinavian Executive (with small family) seeks furnished country residence (for approx. 1 year) within easy access to London, all amenities essential including large garden. Any reasonable rent considered, agents also invited. Write with details of viewing arrangements before 12th November. Box 2374 J, The Times.

£100,000
Available for substantial house or flat in central London, Mayfair, Belgravia or similar. Could be in need of modernization. Legal commission required. Telephone: Mr KOHMICKI.

CTA LTD.
01-499 1536

FURNITURE DESIGNERS wish to share shop premises, Kensington, Chelsea, W1. Studio Designs. 589 3079.

Land for Sale

RESIDENTIAL LAND WITH PLANNING CONSENT
SUSSEX
BEXHILL-ON-SEA
In exclusive position
12 FLATS + 2 PENTHOUSES
GARAGING. 18 CARS
Most units 3 rooms, k. & b.
FREEHOLD £28,000
KENT
HERNE BAY. 2.38 ACRES
14 DETACHED HOUSES
(garages adjoin)
FREEHOLD £42,000
J. TREVOR & SONS
53 GROSVENOR STREET
LONDON, W1X 0DD
01-629 8151

Overseas Property

IN PERUGIA CITY CENTRE, FOR SALE
Five-floored VILLA, divisible in three apartments 1,200 sq m with garden 15,000 sq m close to the University of Perugia and to the Foreigners University. Inquire: PALAZZESTI, telex 56151, PERUGIA (Italy).

MALLORCA VILLA
Own stone to sea. Five dble. beds., lounge, dining, kitchen, garage, 2 bathrooms with shower wall.
£70,000
Further particulars telephone
NUNN FENDOM & CO.
Amersham 3828

Commercial and Industrial Property

SPACIOUS SHOP FOR SALE
in busy market town
Suit many trades or professions.
Excellent condition.
Freehold £28,000 o.n.o.
Write 45 Gorsty Lane, Hereford

Business Opportunities

STOCKIST/DISTRIBUTORS required for Danish and German range of woodburning stoves and barbecues by U.K. importers. Trade enquiries only. ETG Fencing Supplies Ltd. Glodfa Works Glodrid, Chirk, Wrexham, Clwyd, Wales. Tel: Chirk 710.
INSTANT LONDON OFFICE, Euroclub, 56 George St, W1. 486 5941.

Commercial Services

LARGE AMERICAN EXPORT COMPANY
which specializes in new and used American cars, is able to supply English dealers with the above at low wholesale prices. For the right customer we can set up a good finance deal. Please send information about company and bank references to:
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Westport, CT 06880 USA.
Attention: Mr Loveridge, Export Manager.

TELEX THROUGH US. Our Telex No. on your letterheads for $35 p.a. Phone Beeney Rapid Tlx Services. 01-464 7633.

LONDON'S MOST UNUSUAL party place. Converted waterside building available for party bookings. 01-960 5456. Port-a-Bella Dock.

TELEX/TELEPHONE Answering + typing — automatic, audio and copy. 24 hr, 7 days per wk, service. Wensec. 01-902 8365.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CLWYD COUNTY COUNCIL BILLS £1,000,000 bis issued 25.10.77 maturing 24.1.78 at 4% per cent. Applic. tel. £5,000,000 and there are £5,000,000 bis outstanding.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME which includes provision for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the parish church of the parish of Saint Lawrence, Evesham, in the diocese of Worcester. A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at the parish churches of the parishes of All Saints, Evesham, and Saint Lawrence, Evesham. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 1 December 1977.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME which includes provision for making a declaration of redundancy in respect of the parish church of the parish of Ashbury in the diocese of Exeter. A copy of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at the parish churches of the parishes of Northlew, Ashbury, Bratton Clovelly and Germansweek. Any representations should be sent in writing to the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 25 November 1977.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charities: 1. Grey Coat Hospital. 2. St. Michael's School, City of Westminster.
The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 312700-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

THE 91st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SSAFA (The Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Families Association) will be held at the Keare Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1, at 10.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, the Chairman, Lieutenant General Sir Napier Crookenden presiding.

LEGAL NOTICES

W. H. TRICKETT & SONS Limited (in voluntary liquidation)
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 31st day of December 1977, to send their names and addresses, with particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, ANTHONY JOHN BROCKHURST, of 51 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company; and, if so required by notice in writing by the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. (1) This notice is purely formal and all known Creditors have been, or will be, paid in full.
Dated 20th October 1977.
A. BROCKHURST, Liquidator.

Appointments Vacant
also on page 16

DOUGLAS
Applications are invited from
Company Secretaries
Barristers
Solicitors
for the position of Assistant Secretary in Secretarial Department of International Construction Group. The appointment provides excellent opportunity for early promotion and development of potential.
A graduate (age 25-40) with one of the above professional qualifications and industrial experience, though not necessarily in the Construction Industry, is preferred. Company car and assistance with removal expenses. Generous pension and life assurance schemes.
Applications containing full details to S J Pedlar, M.A., Robert M Douglas Holdings Limited, 395 George Road, Erdington, Birmingham B23 7RZ.

Recruitment Consultant W.1.
Executemps Ltd, a member of the Hoggett Bowers Group require an additional consultant to promote its temporary accounting services throughout London and the Home Counties. Candidates with accountancy experience or qualifications or those with agency background would be of particular interest. This is a demanding position, the success of which will depend on your business acumen the ability to sell and liaise and interview at top management level.
Earnings will reflect the high level of responsibility and independence offered and opportunities within our expanding Group are excellent.
For full details contact Mrs V. M. Crawford, Director, on 734 5043.
Executemps LIMITED Recruitment Consultants

Clinical Psychologist
Desire services of clinical psychologist or one with an advanced training in clinical psychology; particularly knowledgeable in testing and research design. Need services for only four days' work on one time basis. Travel to U.S.A. all expenses paid plus honorarium. Enquiries must be received prior to November 1st.
Write c/o Marcus, Clients' mail,
AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL,
6 Haymarket, SW1Y 4BS.

ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN
Establishments Officer
The Arts Council invites applications for this important post heading the section, responsible for the Council's Personnel Management. The duties include job evaluation, Staff Welfare, organisation and method and the formulation of staff training schemes.
Candidates should have at least 5 years' practical Personnel experience in the Public Service or in commerce or industry. Possession of a degree and/or the I.P.M. Diploma would be an advantage.
The salary will be in the range of £4,887-£5,697. The Council has its own non-contributory pension scheme. Full curriculum vitae should be sent to: The Establishment Officer, 105 Piccadilly, W1V 0AU, to arrive not later than Friday, 18th November.

GENERAL VACANCIES

STAFF CONSULTANCY CITY & WEST END
£3,500-£5,000
We are one of the UK's largest employment agency groups and specialise in professional staff placement. As part of our continuing expansion we wish to recruit consultants for two of our London offices for career positions either as trainees or with previous employment agency/consultancy experience. You will have total responsibility for placing your own applicants, working in a vigorous, entrepreneurial and socially aware environment.
Please ring 01-588 1031
ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL
63 Moorgate, London EC2

CHARTERED SURVEYOR
Required to assist Senior Partner, preferably aged between 25 and 30 and with good all-round experience. Generous salary and holidays, car provided, attractive pension and membership of private hospital plan. Excellent working facilities. Pleasant personality, an ability to mix well and a willingness to work hard essential. Excellent prospects.
Replies in writing, please, to:
M. E. Taylor,
GRIMLEY & SON,
2 St Philip's Place, Birmingham B3 2QQ

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
UNIT OF INVERTEBRATE CHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY
A vacancy exists in the ARC Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology, at the Department of Zoology in the University of Cambridge, for a
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER
to carry out research on biogenic amines in the insect nervous system. Previous experience in insect neurophysiology and/or pharmacology is necessary. Knowledge of aminergenic biochemistry and experience of relevant techniques would be an advantage.
Qualifications: Applicants should possess a 1st or Upper 2nd Class Honours Degree in an appropriate subject with at least four years' relevant post graduate experience.
Appointment as Senior Scientific Officer on a scale rising from £4,707 to £6,300 p.a. including current pay supplements, non-contributory superannuation.
Applications must be submitted to the Director, Agricultural Research Council, Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology, at Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EJ, by 10th November 1977.

SENIOR SALES PERSON
28-35 years of age, required for old established wharfage company on the river Thames. Must have contacts re shipping and forwarding or ship broking experience. Salary by negotiation. A company car will be provided plus various other fringe benefits. Replies to Box 2539 J, The Times.

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Chartered Surveyors and Estate Agents
require young negotiator for their active Fulham Office. Experience not essential but enthusiasm and flair vital. Please ring Roland Hebeler, 731 3441 or write to 299 New Kings Road, S.W.6.

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Manager (male/female) for new paperback enterprise in West, capable of running entire business particularly world wide distribution.
Apply in confidence, giving full details to:
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Our client, a Top Publishing House based in London, requires a well educated dynamic young extrovert to train as an advertising sales executive. You'll be outgoing, people orientated and possess a strong desire to move into early management within this expanding Company. Starting salary c £2,750 +.
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LONDON SW1H 9BY.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Guy's Hospital Medical School
GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for the post of Graduate Research Assistant to join team investigating Purine Metabolism in gout, to be involved with the measurement of purine nucleotides and related compounds in food, the effects of these compounds on uric acid metabolism in gouty patients and the monitoring of gout subjects attending the hospital outpatient department.
Good basic practical knowledge of chemistry essential. Experience of automated analysis, electrophoresis or HPLC desirable but not essential.
Two year project, might be suitable for a dietician wishing to gain research experience.
Apply in writing, with full curriculum vitae, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT, quoting ref. C.S.2.

New Hall, Cambridge
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS
Applications are invited from graduates for two Research Fellowships, one in Science and one in Arts, tenable at New Hall for three years from 1st October, 1978.
Particulars may be obtained from the President, New Hall, Cambridge CB3 0DF, to whom applications should be sent by 30th November, 1977.

MATURE TEACHER of shorthand and typewriting required in January.—Tel. 01-247 8805.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde
Applications are invited for
TWO LECTURESHIPS
in
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
in the
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
Candidates must possess a good honours degree and preferably have, or be working towards, a higher qualification in Industrial Relations, or a cognate subject. A knowledge of or interest in Personnel Administration will be essential for one of these posts.
The Industrial Relations Section offers undergraduate and postgraduate courses in Industrial Relations and related subjects. The successful candidates will be expected to teach at both levels and contribute to one or more of the following areas: Personnel Administration, Manpower Planning, Comparative Industrial Relations, Industrial Sociology.
Salary scale £3,773-£6,635 with placing according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation benefit.
Application forms and further particulars (quoting 41/77), may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged by 12 November 1977.

TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGES
Trinity and All Saints' College, affiliated with the University of Leeds, form an independent institution providing studies leading to B.A. (Collegiate), B.Sc. (Collegiate) and B.Ed. Degrees of the University of Leeds. Candidates appointed will be expected to teach to honours degree level, to participate in courses of professional education and to contribute to course development and research.
Applications are invited for the following posts:
LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY
LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW
Salary scales in the range:
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Further particulars and application forms, which should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement, are obtainable from:
The Registrar,
Trinity and All Saints' Colleges,
Brownberrie Lane,
Horsforth,
Leeds LS18 5HD.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD
VICE-CHANCELLOR AND PRINCIPAL
The Council and Senate of the University of Bradford have appointed a Joint Committee to recommend a successor to Dr. E. G. Edwards, who retires on 31st March, 1978.
The Committee invites applications for the post. Persons with appropriate qualifications and experience may write privately to the Chairman, Mr A. J. Thayre (Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council), preferably at the University of Bradford. Suggestions of the names of others suitable for consideration would also be welcome.
The University Council reserves the right to appoint to the post by invitation.
Information about the University and further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP.

RECEIVER AND REGISTRAR
The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral will shortly be considering applications for the post of Receiver and Registrar. Realistic salary and possible accommodation. Applicants (preferably 35-45) should write giving qualifications and experience to:
THE REGISTRAR OF ST. PAUL'S
The Chapter House,
St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8AD
BEFORE 25 NOVEMBER

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School
(University of London)
SCHOOL OF PATHOLOGY
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
A Research Assistant with a good Honours degree of Ph.D. is required to participate in N.C.I. (U.S.A.) supported investigations of the potential anticarcinogenic effects of Vitamin A analogues. Applicants should have had appropriate experience in assessing experimentally-induced cellular and sub-cellular changes in animal tissues by high resolution light and electron microscopy. Experience with scanning electron microscopy would be an advantage.
The post is available from 1 January, 1978, for 3 years in the first instance. Salary, according to age and qualifications, within the range £3,354 to £4,641 or £3,793 to £5,078 (inclusive of £430 per annum London Allowance) plus Superannuation.
Applications, including a Curriculum Vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent by November 23, 1977 to Dr. R. M. Hicks, School of Pathology, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London W1P 7LD.

The University of Manchester
RYLANDS CHAIR OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND EXEGESIS
Applications are invited for the above Chair, which will fall vacant in October 1978, on the retirement of Professor F. F. Bruce. Candidates should have interests that span the fields of Biblical Study and possess special expertise in the New Testament. Salary within the range for Professors. Superannuable. Applications (one copy suitable for photocopying) giving full details and qualifications, experience etc, and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, by November 30th. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, quoting reference 168.77.T.

The University of Manchester
CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY
Applications are invited from persons with interests in any aspect of Physical Geography for a Chair of Geography. Further particulars of the post, together with information about the Department, may be obtained from the Registrar. Applications (2 copies, 1 suitable for photocopying) giving full details of qualifications, experience, research, etc., and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should reach the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, by November 30th or as soon thereafter as possible. Please quote ref: 170.77.T.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School
(University of London)
SCHOOL OF PATHOLOGY
POSTDOCTORAL TOXICOLOGIST/ANIMAL PATHOLOGIST
Applications are invited for the position of postdoctoral Research Associate to participate in N.C.I. (U.S.A.) supported investigations of the potential anticarcinogenic effects of potential anticarcinogenic effects of Vitamin A analogues. The applicant should have previous experience of organising long-term toxicology experiments involving animal feeding studies, and be qualified to assess the histopathology of animal tissues.
The post is available from 1 January, 1978 for 3 years in the first instance. Salary within the range £3,670 to £7,104 or £5,614 to £8,400 (inclusive of £430 per annum London Allowance) plus Superannuation.
Applications, including a Curriculum Vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent by November 23, 1977 to Dr. R. M. Hicks, School of Pathology, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Riding House Street, London W1P 7LD.

University of Queensland AUSTRALIA
DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE
The University invites applications for the position of Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, to become vacant following the resignation of Professor Eric J. Saint. Applicants must be graduates in Medicine with suitable academic qualifications and experience. The Dean will be Chief Administrative Officer of the Faculty of Medicine and will be appointed as a Professor of the University.
The salary for the position is $A35,780 per annum.
The University provides prescribed travel and removal expenses, superannuation and housing assistance.
Additional information and application forms are obtainable from the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Applications close on 31 December, 1977.

University of Nottingham.
REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT
Applications are invited for two posts of Administrative Assistant in this department. Salary will be within the range £2,904-£5,267 but the appointments will be made initially in the range £2,904-£3,761 per annum.
Further particulars and forms of application, returnable not later than 7th November, 1977, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. No 538.

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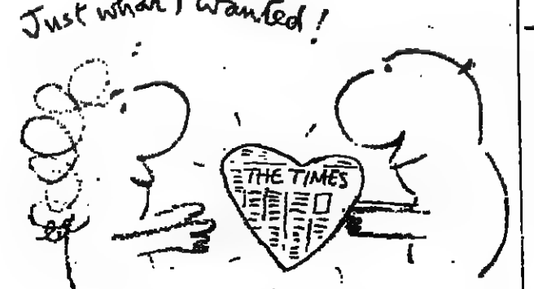

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Contact: Mrs. Jo Armit 01-235 9984

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Applications are welcome from both men and women.

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Of English mother tongue with a good working knowledge of German is required for the London Manager of Union Bank of Switzerland, located in the City. Previous experience at executive level essential for this challenging position where administrative ability is at least as important as the usual secretarial skills. Knowledge of French also an advantage.

If you are accustomed to working on your own initiative, have the ability to mix with people at all levels and would command a salary of not less than £4,500 per annum plus excellent fringe benefits, please telephone

Valerie Smellie on 01-588 3861

ADVERTISING PA WANTED

for the Invisible Man

He's in his office one moment and gone the next. He is in fact the Deputy Managing Director of a leading advertising agency and he gets around so fast he makes most people look like candidates for Madame Tussaud's. If you reckon you can be an exceptionally good PA/SECRETARY to a boss like this and have had considerable advertising experience (at least one year in an agency), give Sandy Terry a call at KMP. 01-637 7255. Salary negotiable.

PERSONNEL CAREER
Non-Secretarial

Dynamic, young, people-orientated International Company offers this unique personnel career opening to someone with enough drive, ambition and pure energy to come out on top. Extremely responsible post, pressurised—but never dull.

Terrific management prospects and a very generous, very negotiable salary of course.

An office background and/or Marketing experience would be a help, but we're open to suggestion and it all depends on you.

CALL GAIL WATSON NOW 734 0911.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (AGENCY)
225 REGENT STREET, W.1.

Margery Hurst Centre

MARKETING SERVICES ASSISTANT

C £4,200. LONDON

Reporting to the Marketing Director and involved in all aspects of marketing support from organising territory records to analysis and promotional literature.

Aged 23-32, he/she will have previous experience as a secretary/PA in a marketing or sales environment and some knowledge of technical writing. The ability to write and type effective copy would be an advantage, but the most important criteria are drive and enthusiasm.

Call Anne Sutherland at 47 Davies St.

YOUNG CHAIRMAN DESIGNATE

of prestigious City company seeks top echelon P.A./Secretary, 27-34, who is used to dealing with City high-ups, yet approachable enough to deal with everything and everyone who comes their way. There's potential for someone with charm, tact and intelligence to really get integrated and involved. A lot of perks and £4,500.

Monica Grove Recruitment Ltd.
839 4542

ASSIST. AD. EXEC.
£1,600

If you've got ad. agency experience you'll know this is the chance you've been waiting for. This top London agency needs someone to handle one account. A lot of exhibition work, involving all your initiative and creative flair. Smattering of typing.

Please phone Peggie Bowen 493 8166

71 New Bond St., London, W.1.
ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

INTERNATIONAL POTTERY GROUP

on the takeover and merger trail need a superb top secretary for their Chief Executive, an amusing and chaotic man. He needs a truly organised secretary and if you're a City background, so much the better. Beautiful Mayfair offices.

Age 25+; around £4,000.

Call ADventure's Special Appointments Division 629 6747

CITY CHARTERED SURVEYORS

Five Chartered Surveyors are seeking a hard-working, adaptable

Audio Secretary/Telephonist

to join them in smart offices in the central area. IBM Executive.

If you would like to join in the running of a small friendly office apply to:

LAURENCE KINNEY
283 1191

Personnel Assistant

20+ Good Salary Baker St.

One of the largest companies in the world, American owned, are looking for a Secretary/Personnel Assistant. Job involves recruitment of secretarial and clerical staff, both permanent and temporary. Clerical Administration of Personnel Department for approximately 120 staff, keeping time/record cards, etc. Young, friendly atmosphere. Own office, I.B.M. Golfball, 3 weeks holidays, 30p LV's. Salary review after qualifying period.

Phone immediately for interview:

01-437 2882

BRISKSTART AGENCY
26 Berwick Street, W.1

£4,000+

PRIVATE SECRETARY

LONDON, N1

We are seeking a top class private secretary, aged 28/40, preferably with legal or accounting experience to work for the Company Secretary. Speeds 120/60. This interesting area is exceptionally well served by public transport. We operate Contributory Pension, free life assurance, sickness schemes and B.U.P.A. Please apply with brief career details to:

Mr. J. Munro,
Company Secretary,
C. F. Anderson & Son Limited,
9 Islington Green,
London, N1 2XJ.

Research/Director's Assistant

INTERNATIONAL HEADHUNTING

for a fast growing company operating at the top end of senior management search and selection. The job is ideal for someone with extensive experience in a large manufacturing company personnel function, maybe as Secretary/P.A. to the Director. Apart from normal "secretarial" skills you must have well developed analytic abilities and an understanding of complex information retrieval systems. Starting salary negotiable c.£4,000 with possibility for development. Location London SW1. Please telephone or write

Clive Deverell Associates,
P.O. 192 London SW1X 9RN
Telephone 235 2944

SECRETARY/PA
to Managing Director

Secretary/PA required for young Managing Director. Must be young (20-28), sophisticated, vivacious, intelligent and well presented. Must also be prepared to work longish hours and become involved in an interesting job.

Possibility of company motor-car or allowance for suitable applicant. Applicants should preferably live in Central London.

Salary around £5,500

Please send details of age, qualifications, experience and a recent photograph if possible.

Write to Box 2785 J, The Times, in strictest confidence.

SECRETARY/P.A.

£4,500

Confidential Secretary required for Managing Director of public Property Company in West End. Salary £4,500.

Must be competent with excellent shorthand/typing, together with ability to deal with appointments and routine matters and able to work on own initiative.

Write giving full details of experience in the first instance to Box 2773J, The Times. Under reference W.M.D.

AMERICAN BANKERS

£4,500

The newly appointed Chief Executive of the London Operation of this large American Banking Group meets the support of a competent Sec/PA who will enjoy the challenge of taking over the office administration and building up new business. A practical person with good communication skills should find this an interesting and rewarding appointment. Age 25-37.

Career Plan
(Consultants)
17 Air Street, W.1.
01-734 4284

£4,500

A dynamic quick-thinking Secretary/PA is required by the Managing Director of a small company. Here PA then secretarial. This appointment is for someone seeking real job involvement.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES
01-629 9323

Director of group of companies in the City requires

SECRETARY/PA

to assist him. Salary £4,000. Friendly office, Age 25-35.

Contact Miss Hedley at 01-580 9792

Interior Decorating Business Holland Park

requires experienced and efficient person to run small shop. Salary and commission by arrangement. To start immediately.

Ring 229 4170

Notting Hill Housing Trust

SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

c. £3,500

to join young team in Architects Department. Good secretarial skills essential plus an interest in admin. work. Salary scale £3,352 to £4,230 p.a. Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. 4 weeks holiday.

For details contact Rosemary Well, 46 All Saints Road, London, W.11. Tel. 01-229 9762.

Are you looking for Promotion?

SENIOR SECRETARY to Marketing Director of W1 Textiles Co. Age 27-35.

TO £4,000

SECRETARY/PA (20s) in Personnel, International Co., EC4—with prospects.

C. £3,750

'Phone Winifred Johnson
Recruitment Consultants
118 New Bond St., W.1.
493 3085

AMERICAN MEDICAL INTERNATIONAL

PA/SECRETARY

Required for the Director of their Recruitment Section in W.1. Good secretarial skills to include shorthand and audio are necessary for this post, which will include an interesting variety of duties. An aptitude for interviewing is an advantage. Commencing salary c.£3,300 neg. with highly subsidised luncheon facilities.

Telephone Miss Howell, 437 5171/437 5237
Telephone Miss Howell, 487 5171/487 5237

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(University of London)

Rector's Secretary

Applications are invited for the post of PERSONAL SECRETARY to SIR BRIAN FLOWERS, F.R.S., Rector of Imperial College. The Rector is the Academic and Administrative Head of the College and has national and international academic and scientific commitments.

The Personal Secretary will be responsible for the organisation of the Rector's office. Candidates should have considerable secretarial experience at a senior level, first class secretarial skills, good organising ability, including the arrangement of social functions, the personality to deal with people at all levels and the capacity to cope equally under pressure with a wide range of interesting but demanding business. The Secretary should be prepared to work outside normal office hours according to the requirements of the duties. The post will become vacant early in 1978.

Starting salary will be not less than £4,400 per annum; contributory pension scheme; 4 weeks' holiday in addition to normal college closures (1 week) at Christmas and Easter.

Further particulars and application form from Sir Brian Flowers, F.R.S., Rector, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London SW7 2AZ, to whom applications should be sent to arrive not later than 22 November, 1977.

PART-TIME SECRETARY
For Advertising Director

Lively advertising agency near Chancery Lane tube needs happy, intelligent, educated Secretary for one of its Directors. Pace variable, atmosphere friendly.

Mornings, 5 days a week.
Please telephone Steven Atkin
on 405 8733
before 10.30 a.m.

PERSONAL SECRETARY
£4,000

The Deputy Chairman of a large international company is looking for a very special Secretary with good skills who would like to organise his hectic social engagements and look after all his private work. The offices are lovely and overlook the Thames in SW1. Age 27/35.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street, W1Y 9PB
01-499 0992 : 01-493 5907

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO PARTNER

Not a glorified Secretarial Position

£4,500 P.A.

This may just be starters for the right person. We want a calm, capable, industrious P.A. to ease the load of harassed Partner bogged down with office admin. and time consuming minutiae. We're Hampstead estate agents.

Ring JILL AUSTIN, 435 9822

Marketing Assistant

London, SW1 c£4,500

Top International Computer Service Company urgently requires intelligent, experienced, marketing assistant, mainly for prospect research and direct mail. Will also assist with literature, events and PR. Fast moving, lively young company. Excellent prospects, bonus, and benefits.

Contact: Ian Bramley, Marketing Manager,
S.I.A. LIMITED,
Ebury Gate, 23 Lower Belgrave St., SW1W 8NW.
01-730 4544

English/Italian Bilingual Secretary

Experienced Secretary, fully bilingual with fast, accurate audio typing in both languages and preferably shorthand in one of them, required by Senior Partner in firm of City Solicitors with busy, international practice. Interesting and responsible position for person with mature and co-operative approach to variable workload and occasional crises. Own office. Candidate should justify salary in excess of £3,500.

Box 2786 J, The Times,
or telephone 606 3723

VERSATILE and CONFIDENT

Could you keep tabs on two top Executives (one of whom is out a lot) of a diversified group in the West End? They need an organised well-educated PA (25+) with good secretarial skills who is capable of turning a hand to virtually anything. We offer a salary of c £3,750 plus LVs and good holidays allowance.

Please contact Elaine Wade on 404 5561 or 09328 62611

AUDIO/ SECRETARY

c £3,500

Required for a Senior Partner of West End Estate Agents with pleasant modern offices near Baker Street.

We need someone with ability, charm and a sense of humour for a very busy office, with varied work. Preferred age 22-30.

Ring 935 2256 Ref. CJB

FRENCH/ENGLISH Bilingual Secretary

required for Executive of International Lawyers, W.C.2. French mother tongue is preferred as she will be dealing with international clients by telephone and telex.

The work is interesting, involving much liaison on work on the commitment, and you should be able to help run the French section, as the Boss's regular help is abroad.

Good negotiable salary plus LVs.

To find out more ring Mr. Kucek

on 404 5541

KNIGHTSBRIDGE DESIGN CO.

require experienced bilingual Secretary (French), aged 25-30, inter alia and varied work. Driving licence essential. Must be able to travel frequently to France.

Telephone 584 4513
and ask for Lynne Misselidine

£4,500
NO SHORTHAND

Two Directors of City Merchant Bank require a top class Audio PA/Sec with bookkeeping experience to trial balance. Age 27-35. 25p per day LVs. 4 weeks holiday. Free BUPA and season ticket loan

Merrow Agency, 636 1497

—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial & General—Tempting Times—

NON-SECRETARIAL

Do People Listen to You?

We are seeking six lively fun-loving people who want to embark on an *interesting and challenging career*

You may be a bored Secretary, Receptionist or perhaps you just want a job where you can progress and be rewarded on your own merit. If you are aged between 18 and 25, and believe that life should be enjoyable and satisfying, even when you're working hard, we would like to meet you.

The job is selling the benefits of Classified Advertising to private and professional people, from Percy Thrilling-ton to large multi-national companies. We offer sales training, excellent opportunities to earn a good salary and bonus, plus 4 weeks 3 days holiday after 6 months.

Would you like to join a young, successful team? Consider your job now.

Ring Angela Grindley, 01-837 1234, ext 7164
OR WRITE TO:

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER
New Printing House Square
Grays Inn Road, London W.C.1.

Creating a good impression

Starts at your Reception . . . One of the most important people in your Company is the Receptionist. Creating the all-important first impression when people walk in and the even more important last impression when they walk out.
The efficient and friendly telephone manner of the Receptionist can make all the difference to your company image.
Yes, you need a very special person. That's why we have created a special department with expertise in selecting the essential qualities in the right person for you.
Contact our Receptionist Division . . .

Bernadette of Bond Street
No.55...next door to Fenwicks

YOUNG RECEPTIONIST

American Stockbrokers in the West End are looking for a well groomed, bright Receptionist with PBX switchboard experience to organise lunches and receive clients. Salary c. £2,600. Superb opportunity for 18+.
01-629 3369 01-629 7363

OPPORTUNITIES IN MAGAZINE PUBLISHING

Are you young, articulate, ambitious and determined to succeed in a business career?

Engineering Today, the UK's powerful business weekly for industry has a number of vacancies for advertisement sales staff. Excellent training is given to inexperienced staff (preferably graduates or 'A' level educational standard).

Starting salaries for untrained staff £2,600 increasing to £2,900 after three months (this includes average £350 per annum commission).

Salaries for trained staff depend on age and experience.
Contact Hilary McCarter on 01-437 5811 to arrange date and time of first interview.

G.A. Ltd
Regent House, 54/62 Regent Street
London W1

GA

3 AUDIOS
(one with shorthand)
c. £3,000 a.a.e.

TELEPHONIST
c. £2,400 a.a.e.

BOOKKEEPER
Part time, hours and salary negotiable.
To work for busy surveyors in Fleet Street.
Ring:
GALE HEATH & CO.,
Surveyors.
353 1851, ext. 29.

SALES PROMOTION

Exec. based near Baker St. needs Typist/person Friday. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus *fringe benefits.*

Phone 723 0934

RECEPTIONIST c £2,600 ON THE SCENT!

That's what you'll be if you are the right Receptionist required by a leading international firm of exclusive scent manufacturers in the West End. You need to be well-dressed and poised, with a lively life and interested in running a small boutique and working a busy 4 x 18. in a beautiful, luxury office. Normal reception duties. Age 20s.

BERNADETTE OF BOND STREET
(Recruitment Consultants
No. 55 (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 3369 01-629 7363

FROG HOLLOW

LONDON'S most unusual children's shop specialising in toys, linens, wallpapers and fabrics and exquisite hand-made presents for children urgently need assistants, full time or just for the Christmas season.
Please telephone Mrs. MacDonald 01-584 5645 for further details and an appointment.

WE WON'T TAX YOUR PATIENCE!

We'll see that you spend your time profitably—matching your qualifications and requirements with only the best jobs in town!
No deflation of morale—just a happy blend of business with pleasure!
Coffee as usual—welcome!
PERMANENT and TEMPORARY
JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE
BROMPTON ROAD
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane St. exit)
589 8807/0010
THE Recruitment Consultants

INTERVIEWERS TO TRAIN

Age 30+. Earn £5,500 to £6,000 (includes commission). We need 4 trainees to commence the 21st November for a 3 months course. Initial salary £2,550. Immediate increase on completion of course. Apply to Mrs Tull, The Alandale Group of Specialist Employment Agencies, 122 Drury Lane, London, WC2, or tel. 240 5464.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST required by small, lively Market Research Company in W.2. Pleasant telephone manner and good accurate typing. Salary negotiable. L.V.s + 4 weeks holiday. Telephone: Frances Shaw, 263 7386.

£3,500 for Account Exec. in Photographic Library.—See Creme.
COTSWOLD Town Centre Hotel recently acquired by young couple desperately requires vivacious, *hardworking staff* (over 20 years old). Ring Mr Robinson, Chipping Norton (0608) 2855.
ASSISTANT RECEPTIONIST, 19-ish, will be taught telex and small switch. Minimal typing ability but must have attractive qualities. Lots of client contact, out and about. S.W.1 Org. £2,700-£2,800 p.a., free lunch, 4 wks' hols.—JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807.
£4,500. No shorthand—but bookkeeping.—See La Creme.
TELEPHONIST. A prestige company in the Marble Arch area is seeking a well spoken and presentable person to work in their luxury reception area. Typing ability could be an advantage. There are generous staff benefits and a salary of £2,700 neg.—Please phone Julia Webb, 499 2881, Alfred Marks Staff Bureau, 15 Lansdowne Row, W.1.
MATURE TEACHER of shorthand required.—See Public & Fin. Appts.
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT required by Angela Mortimer Ltd.—See La Creme.

SECRETARIAL

Secretaries

Take this opportunity to join a major international mining and industrial group. We are looking for experienced Secretaries with good college training, for various departments at our London headquarters which is situated in St. Jame's Square very near to Piccadilly Circus.

Impeccable secretarial skills are an essential requirement together with educational qualifications to at least 'A' *level and an intelligent* approach to the job.

We offer a good salary for a 35 hour week with attractive company benefits and facilities including a subsidised staff dining room, excellent *working conditions* and a lively sports and social club.

RTZ

For further details and to arrange an interview please contact the Personnel Officer, RTZ Services Limited, 6 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD. Tel. 01-930 2399 ext. 2388 or 2389.

OXFORD CIRCUS £3,500 p.a.

Senior Partner, Chartered Accountants, needs a

SECRETARY

with good shorthand and typing, although the emphasis is on *accuracy rather than speed.* Must enjoy figure work. Pleasant telephone manner. Age preferably over 25. LVs. Three weeks' holiday.

Please ring Barbara Blacklock on 580 4751

ST. JAMES'S

Small headquarters office of international company requires reliable and responsible Audio Secretary/P.A. who enjoys figure work and working on own. Starting salary £3,300 per annum.

Phone 499 8756 for further details

SENIOR SECRETARY
WIMBLEDON

Director of private investment company requires a senior secretary, mid 20s, to work in their small luxurious offices near Wimbledon Common, *Commencing 1st January,* 1978. Good shorthand and typing speeds essential. A generous salary will be paid. *Please write with full details* to:

BOX 2666J, THE TIMES

A good organiser without shorthand!

Busy job at smallish, very friendly firm of Architects for intelligent young Secretary with plenty of initiative, able to look after the office for long spells, *cope with continual client* contact & get everyone organised. Around £3,000. Miss Kraushaar Challoners, 307 Oxford Street, W1. 629 9601. (Employment *Agency.*)

ADVERTISE YOURSELF

The MD of this well-known advertising Agency which deals primarily with Travel Accounts is looking for a capable confident Secretary, aged about 22, usual secretarial skills plus personality and you'll be worth a salary of £3,300 plus superb perks.
CATH'S WORKSHOP (Agy)
01-636 2116

VERSATILE, CAPABLE Shorthand Secretary required to join lively team in the West End. French or German an advantage. Must be *interested in the business operations* of the company. Salary over £3,300.—629 3346.

CONFERENCE ORGANISER
£2,800+

As PA to the Gen Sec of this W.1 *Association* you'll be involved in the setting up of conferences and one day courses which you will follow through and be able to attend, with *typing ability,* possibly a graduate, you can enjoy real scope and involvement here.

Ring Scott Stirling on 01-493 7127
HUDSON PERSONNEL
27 Old Bond St., W.1.

CHEERFUL, RELIABLE AUDIO TYPIST/ SECRETARY

19 plus, to join friendly, young commercial Estate Agents in the West End. *Salary £2,800 negotiable.* L.V.s. 5 weeks holiday. For immediate appointment
Phone Miss Caiolu
493 5211

HELP PLAN COSMETIC SALES CAMPAIGNS

Energetic young Continental Manager at the Knightsbridge H.Q. of a famous, international *cosmetic company, needs a reliable young Secretary,* 19+ who can work happily as part of a campaign planning team. Good salary, benefits and perks. Miss Cibbs, CHALLONERS, 18-22 Oxford Street, W.1. 437 9630 (Employment Agency).

PICTURE FRAMERS
W.10
require
SECRETARY
for interesting and varied responsible post. Shorthand not essential: 3 years' office experience preferred.
Salary c. £3,000 p.a. negotiable.
Ring 727 3458/9

LEGAL SECRETARIES with experience conveyancing, probate and trust, litigation or co. and commercial. *Use your s/h. or audio* skills to enhance your career. City or West End, to £3,500 to start.
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU,
55 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

PA/SECRETARY required for a Doctor. Interesting University post for someone with a lot of initiative. To £3,500. M & S Agency. 629 1331.

SECRETARIAL

Private Secretary Personnel

We are looking for a SECRETARY who is used to working with minimum supervision—sometimes under very heavy pressure. For instance, a major part of the job is concerned with university liaison and recruitment of graduates which entails processing 2,500 applications within a very tight time schedule.

Attention to detail is therefore very important, at times there is downright hard *slog,* so a sense of humour helps too! You need no more than 80/90 w.p.m. shorthand but your typing should be fast and accurate. You also need to be confident of your ability to deal with people at all levels both within the company and outside. Age is not important—maturity is.

We have a small, friendly department which covers a wide spectrum of personnel and allied work. Our offices are in pleasant surroundings very close to Bond Street Tube station, and the company's major interests cover newspaper, magazine and book publishing, holiday tour operating and North Sea oil.

Salary around £3,250 + LVs and five weeks' annual holiday. If you feel this could be your next job, and would like to know more about it, please telephone or write to Mr A. Wenborn, Senior Personnel Executive,

The Thomson Organisation
4, Stratford Place,
London W1A 4YG
Tel. 01-492 0321

SECRETARY/PA

required for Chief Officer, of Professional Institution near Piccadilly Circus. Must be proficient shorthand typist with some administrative experience and a good command of English language and grammar.

Duties include preparation of letters on own initiative, arrangements for meetings, progressing action on work of Council and Committees.

Age immaterial for right person but probably in range 25-45. Salary up to £3,495 p.a. LVs. Pension scheme.

Phone 01-734 5422 or write:
J. P. Banbury, M.B.E.,
The Institution of Water Engineers and Scientists
6-8 Sackville Street, London W1X 1DD

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Secretary/P.A. required for small, friendly, busy P.R. firm in Holborn. Advance your career through contact with clients and media. Good English and secretarial *skills.. Own modern* office and involvement with press visits, competitions and special events.

Salary c. £3,500
Phone: 405 2381
or write to John Brecken
6-8 Emerald St, WC1

SECRETARY

Personal and confidential secretary required for 2 partners *in a professional firm,* near Victoria Station. Excellent salary and conditions. Shorthand not essential.

Write in confidence with details to:

E. Tomlinson

Dearle and Henderson
4 Lyon Place
London SW1W 0RJ

or Telephone Mrs. Coen on 01-730 9301 for an interview.

P.R. CO., W1

Lively and rapidly expanding P.R. consultancy is looking for a young secretary with good basic secretarial skills to work for one of its consultants. Interesting consumer accounts and occasional exhibition work. Salary circa £3,000. 50p LV's and 4 weeks holiday per annum.
Phone Mrs. Nagel
01-491 4566

Shorthand Secretary
for Director
of well established City ship brokers. Adjacent Liverpool St. Stn. Aged 25 plus. Salary £3,300. LVs, pension and insurance scheme.
For full details
247 2382

GENIAL P.R. CO. IN W.1

Seeks P.A./Sec. with wit, resilience, S/H and typing. Age 20-32. Working in account group on amazingly diverse bunch of clients. No chance of being bored. *Sal. neg* £2,800+ and will rocket if you're good. 4+ weeks hols. Phone: Angela Lee. 486 5111.

£3,450
REGENTS PARK

Secretary with administrative flair for charitable foundation overlooking the Park. Pleasant working conditions, lunch club, parking.

Telephone Bryony Gray
486 9632

Community Health Council
(For North Kensington and Paddington)
P.A. TO SECRETARY

Lively person with energy, tact and adaptability needed by consumer group. Usual secretarial work relieved by opportunities to meet and help people, co-operate with local groups and use your initiative. Starting on £2,989 (NCO Scale).
For further details contact Ruth Howlett, 304 Westbourne Grove, W.11. Tel: 01-221 4018.

SWITZERLAND

Private student sports centre in the resort of Montana-Crans, in the French-speaking part of the Swiss Alps seeks SECRETARY for English and French correspondence. Opportunity for summer and winter sports, 4-weeks vacation. Fare paid, room and board, salary negotiable.

Write: La Moubra, CH 3962 Montana, Switzerland.

VICTORIA, S.W.1.

Audio-Secretary required to be responsible for the varied work of our Senior Surveyor and his team. Salary upwards from *£3,000 per annum depending* on age and experience.

Telephone: 01-730 9633

P.A. who welcomes a 4½ day week: To £3,600

Unusually interesting P.A. post for well-trained Secretary at small, easy going office of Property Developers. Wide variety of responsibilities and excellent free lunches. Miss Burr, CHALLONERS, 5-7 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 581 3753. (Employment Agency).

PUBLISHING!

Production Manager in W.1 needs Secretary/P.A. with average shorthand typing speeds. Plenty of scope for person who likes to be at the hub of this rapidly expanding publishing house. £2,900.
LONDON TOWN STAFF BUREAU
836 1994

Unique opportunity to get a really good start

Senior Executives at famous *Management Consultancy* have an ideal job for a junior Secretary keen to learn & grow within the company. General duties during a 1-year day. *good benefits & starting salary.* Miss Baines, Challoners, 153 Victoria Street, SW1. 828 3840. (Employment Agency).

TO £4,000 IF . . .

you're a good secretary/shorthand typist competent and confident enough to organise your boss's office. Nice modern environment. Near all the best shops. Male and female applications welcome. 9.30 start. *BROOK STREET BUREAU,* 589 0091. Employment Service.

HAVE YOU A DEGREE

and Shorthand Typing ability? P.A. required to work flexible *hours for busy and meticulous entrepreneurial Chairman* based in Luton, travelling regularly to London. Some commuting necessary. High salary and car provided for hard work.—Ring Luton 56876.

TRAVEL. A Sec./P.A. job with a difference in Belgravia. Dealing with public. Must be bi-lingual in French, Spanish and Portuguese asset. Able to work under pressure and free to travel within Europe. £4,000 p.a. + —Contact Annie Poulsier Agency Ltd. 01-589 9225.

PERSONAL ASST./SEC. for Senior Ptnr. of Consulting Marine Engineers, S.W.1: 100 shorthand/typing skills, a sense of priorities and initiative essential: £3-80; £3,000-£4,000.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

PA SECRETARY to join the Advertising World. 3 young executives require a bright person to organise them. Ideal for a good college leaver or someone wishing to move into an advertising agency. £3,000.—734 1825. Dir. Selection.

MERCHANT BANK, EC4, offers an excellent secretarial position to lively, intelligent applicant 21+. Good prospects and fringe benefits. Salary negotiable to £3,500. Phone Miller & McNish (Agy.), Regent Street. 01-637 7666.

BOOK PUBLISHERS require junior Sec. (A's 1's), over 18: an ideal opportunity to become involved in various aspects of publishing. C. £2,500.—Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, WC2. 836 5644.

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY of young diversified group in the West End requires competent Audio Secretary (30+). Salary c. £3,000 + LVs. Please ring Elaine Wade on 404 3061.

PERSONNEL SECRETARY for Airline Company, West London. Suners employers, environment & fringe benefits.—Gee's Recruitment, 499 6101.

PERSONNEL SECRETARY, short-hand typist + administration, to £3,700 p.a., C.C.4. Stella Fisher Bureau Ltd., Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644.

A HARD WORKING SECRETARY with excellent skills who wants to be very, very well paid for what she/he does, for Shipping Brokerage MD in City.—Gee's Recruitment, 499 6101.

ENGLISH/ITALIAN.—City Financial organisation requires experienced Secretary, English mother tongue with good Italian. Salary a.a.e.—Ring 248 1051, ext. 24.

INTELLIGENT and adaptable Secretary with a liking for meeting people required for small but substantial Belgravia office. Good salary. 01-235 7697.

LEGAL AUDIO for small practice, West End. £3,200 p.a. Excellent conditions.—350 0401.

PUBLIC RELATIONS S.W.1, needs a Secretary with good typing and some shorthand. Ideal opportunity to learn all about the P.R. world. Salary £2,700. Judy Farquharson Ltd. (Recruitment Consultants), 01-493 8824.

LIVELY.—*Medical practice* S.W.7. requires Secretary/Receptionist. Happy working atmosphere. Medical experience unnecessary. £3,300 p.a.—Tel. 584 7356.

MODERN CHELSEA BOUTIQUE Manager requires good shorthand typist who will get involved in the day-to-day office routine *including queries, payments and* meeting people: £3,300 + lunch and clothing allowance.—Phone Jacky Clarke, 584 8166. Alfred Marks Staff Bureau.

LITERARY AGENTS.—Young Secretary with lots of initiative and good typing, *with shorthand or audio* for this busy job. Salary £3,750. Judy Farquharson Ltd. (Recruitment Consultants), 01-493 8824.

SECRETARY to train as export assistant. See Non-Secretarial vacancies.

AND YOU LOOKING for promotion? See Winifred Johnson's ad in Crème.

PRESS OFFICER of *major* International company seeks a top college leaver/1st job Secretary. Full involvement with press & P.R. work. £3,200+. Dulcie Simpson, CENTACOM STAFF CONSULTANTS. 836 5207.

LEGAL SECRETARY required by small, lively Market Research Company in W.2. Pleasant telephone manner and good accurate typing. Salary negotiable. L.V.s + 4 weeks holiday. Telephone: Frances Shaw, 263 7386.

LEGAL AUDIO SEC./P.A. to work for senior partner. Able to cope with all aspects of this first-class position and able to organize a very busy executive and be his right hand. Slow shorthand useful. Good layout essential. £4,000 and free lunches. Phone Jane Gould, 403 6651. Alfred Marks Staff Bureau.

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SECRETARY with shorthand and previous legal experience, required by legal office in the West End. Salary £3,600.—Tel. Mr. Bethell, 01-387 1461.

ADMIN. ASSISTANT, 25-30-ish to head of Careers College, W.C.1. Essential skills must be good, but as important is the ability to deal with professional people, organize committee meetings and participate at top level. From £3,700 p.a. neg. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807.

AUDIO SEC./P.A. to work with *Eight person with some knowledge* of shorthand for W.1 Merchant Bankers.—Atlas Staff Bureau, 64 Oxford St., W.1. 01-636 3060.

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INTRIGUING POSITION has arisen for an intelligent Secretary to work for Senior Partner involved in European Company mergers. Languages useful. Salary £3,500 neg. *Regency Personnel,* 636 9135.

PERSONAL MANAGER, S.W.1. International Org. needs P.A.-Sec., 23-35. Must have good formal skills, ability to organize entire base depts. on national wavelengths. This section relates to senior-level appointments, so essential for discretion, savoir faire, and empathy. £4,000 p.a., free lunch, and superb fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807.

BRIGHT YOUNG Audio Typist/Secretary required by Writers' Agent. Pleasant office in W.C.2. Good salary and conditions. Excellent hours.—Phone Mrs. Grove, 629 9326.

LEGAL SECRETARY for Senior Partner of Solicitors to deal with all aspects of legal work, also queries, correspondence and client liaison. Salary up to £4,000 + £1.25 per day L.V.s. Jacky Clarke 584 8166. Alfred Marks Staff Bureau.

MAGAZINE, S.W.1., dealing beauty and health problems, needs interested *Secretary/P.A. (2nd* jobber) to organ. with Beauty Editor organising seminars, samples, models, etc. Good formal skills. Around £3,000 p.a., 60p per day L.V.s.—JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807.

JUNIOR SECRETARY for the Dynamic Director of this well-known radio station is seeking a young, intelligent person with good secretarial skills, who is well groomed and has a outgoing personality. This position offers variety and job involvement. Salary £3,000 + LVs. Please phone Helen Brand, 499 5882. Alfred Marks Staff Bureau, 16 Lansdowne Row, W.1.

SECRETARY. Public Relations, *£3,200+. Director of West End* Agency needs bright Secretary with shorthand and audio. Smart appearance and good telephone manner. Age 21+. Phone Elaine, 493 1991. *Elegant Personnel.*

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ART GALLERY.—A director of this small S.W.1 Gallery needs a young secretary with good shorthand typing who has an organized mind to help with catalogues. Salary £2,500. Judy Farquharson Ltd. (Recruitment Consultants), 17, Stratton St., W.1. 01-493 8824.

MANAGING DIRECTOR IN MAYFAIR office seeks 1st class dictaphone shorthand sec. working only for him. The nature of the work is varied, demanding and therefore needs a person with agile mind and common sense, able to take some responsibility in his absence. For immediate appointment tel. 499 5800.

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You should be over 23 years, attractive, chic and charming with lots of common sense and loyalty with some experience (although not essential).

We are offering a good salary, generous dress and hair allowances and annual bonus, along with other excellent staff benefits.

Applicants (male or female) should apply to Stephanie Maxwell on 01-935 4425.

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Old established Art School, Pimlico, seeks Assistant to Registrar / Bursar. General office duties, simple book-keeping, good typing essential; shorthand an advantage; four hours per day (flexible); long weeks paid holiday. Salary from £1,400 according to previous experience.
Apply: Registrar, The Hrothgar School of Fine Art, 73 Warwick Sq., S.W.1, before 11th November.

PART-TIME SECRETARY required for 3 Directors of small hotel company in South Kensington. 2 hrs. p.d., by arrangement. £2,500 p.a. Ring 581 1591.

ASSISTANT required. Typing essential; mornings only, for interior decorator. *Phone:* 589 4371.

PA Part-time to Architectural Entrepreneur. Write please G.C.A., P.O. Box 215, London, S.W.1.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

FELLOWSHIPS FOR VENETIAN RESEARC

The trustees of the GLADYS KRIEBLE DELMAS FOUND-TION of New York announ that up to £10,000 will made available in 1978-9 scholars of Great Britain a the Commonwealth RESEARCH IN VENICE. Council of Management of British School at Venice formation) has set up ad hoc committee to serve the advisory board. The pr or interest, arranged collea with the past history, a architecture, music, li science, literature, language and present (politics, envir ment, at Venice and t territories once subject t Further particulars may obtained from the secreta to the advisory board, M. E. Mallett, Department History, University of Warwi Coventry CV4 7AL, to wh eventual applications should sent before 15 January, 19

GIBBS TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP 1978-7
ARCHAEOLOGY, BIOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY OR SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications invited for Gi Travelling Fellowship, endow to assist women gradua undertaking research abr in one of the above subjec Applicants must be or ha been either University offic engaged in teaching in Universities of Cambridge members of a Cambrid College or Approved Foun tion.

Details available from C lege Secretary, Newnham C lege, Cambridge (please qu TGS). Applications to reac her by 1st January 1978.

S. MICHAELS BURTON PARK
Petworth, Sussex
(Girls' Independent Boarding School of the Woodard Corporation)

In 1978 OPEN SCHOLAR EXAMINATIONS in GEN SUBJECTS and in MUSIC, w held during the week begi January 30.

Entry forms should be rec before December 15.

For these forms and all ne fars, please apply to the Secre

STUDENTSHIPS

MAGDALEN COLLEG SCHOOL
OXFORD
(H.M.C., Direct Grant becoming Independent)

The College invites applicati for the post of Usher (Dep Head) of Magdalen Colle School, Oxford, which will become vacant through ret ment on 1st September 19 The School contains 500 b aged 11-18, has a 6 st Form of 150, and for sai purposes is in Burnham Gro 5. The Usher is on the fo dation of the College. Furt particulars can be obtai from the President, Magda College, Oxford. The closing date for appli tions is Saturday, 12th Nove ber.

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01-625 4363 (day)

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A married couple is requir for a villa in Nice to act a Housekeeper—Cook/Housemaid and Gardener/Handyman, in addition to maintaining the villa they will be required t look after the owners a their guests when in residen at least one of the couple mu be able to drive, and an abil to speak French would be advantage.

Please write giving details experience etc. and quo Ref. 156, to: Mr A. Co Grafton House, 80 Piccadi London W1V 9DL.

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A domestic situation is av able for married cou Accommodation is supplied duties include cooking, bu services and general house duties. An excellent wage offered to the right couple Good references and experie is essential. For more inform tion phone this immed vacancy 589 0629 NOW

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AU PAIR BUREAU Pieces World's largest Au Pair Bureau Best Selection Lowest fees with Social Travel Club at 87 Regent St., W.1. (Ta 734 8523 Oxford Circus). 24 Cambridge Place Agency Swiss Cottage (Tube Sta near Y Dept.—636 0337.

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HAIRDRESSER for top class Occasional and Permanent Hours to arrangement. Ap Mr Ashley, Ashley Hairdressers, Knightsbridge.

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Call mornings or evenings

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Please telephone 727 2910

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THE TIMES

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1973 CORTINA 1.6 1600, v.g.c. M.o.T., taxed. £850 o.n.o.—319 1665.

MOTORFAIR NORMANS are on the Citroen and Fiat stands. Ask for us at Earls Court. Normans. 01-584 6111.

LINCOLN CONTINENTAL Mk. IV. Dec. '73, beige, tan interior, fully loaded, taxed, MOT, exc. condition. £4,200. Tel.: 01-732 2348.

DAIMLER 4.2 L.W.B. '76.—Sky blue/beige int. Sunroof. Radio/cassette. Low mileage. Gleaming condition. £6,700. Tel. 867 2117 (office) or 586 5611 (home).

RENAULT 16TL, '76, unmarked, taxed, garaged. £1,745. Phone 01-730 5680, days.

1973 PORSCHE CARRERA R.S.T. White, electric roof, ducktail spoiler. 36,000 miles. Collector's item. £8,500. Tel. 01-636 2399.

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255 9671
any time.

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1974 RANGE ROVER, P.A.S., 20,000 miles, superb condition. £6,350.—387 9840 office hours. D. E. Wheeler Ltd.

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APPLY 589 0031.

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SECRETARY BIRD with Private Pilot's licence and lots of office experience. Any ideas? Box 2975 J, The Times.

EDUCATED West Indian female, seeks well-paid live-in job abroad, would prefer New York. Willing to consider elsewhere.—564 7004, Heather.

CORDON BLEU Cook/Caterer, 30s, very experienced, seeks challenging post home or abroad.—Tel. (089 94) 312.

FLAT SHARING

W.14. Girl share room luxury flat: £11.50 p.w.—385 4965 (eves.).

S.W.7. Luxury mews. Girl, 24 plus, own room, £72 p.c.m. incl. Available 30th October. 373 5011 after midday.

W.1 FLAT. Professional male, 30-ish, own room, £15 p.w. incl. 589 4015 after 6.

WALLINGTON.—Prof. person 25+ own room in large flat £80 p.c.m.—669 4594.

W.2. Person late 20s for own double room in luxury flat. £97.50 p.c.m. excl.—Phone days 403 0231 or 221 5440 after 6 p.m.

FLATMATES. Specialists. — 313 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 589 5491.

NR. WINDSOR CASTLE.—Room to let. Young professional wanted. £12.50 p.w.—Ring Littlewick Green 4201 after 5 p.m.

COSHAM (SY).—Own room in flat in country house, nr. station, suit 20s. £29 p.m.—353 4375 (day).

THIRD PERSON (MALE).—Own double room, luxury flat: £100 p.c.m. References essential.—01-580 6251 (daytime); 01-794 9106 (evening), Maggie.

DULWICH VILLAGE.—Own room in flat in country house, nr. station, suit 20s. £29 p.m.—353 4375 (day).

SW1. Girl to share room in Chelsea flat. £96 p.c.m. excl. 01-584 2139.

S.W.16.—£85 inclusive per month for 2 rooms in house. 876 0570 (after 7 p.m.).

WESTMINSTER. Mansion block flat. 3rd girl, own room, 5th Nov.—Xmas, references required. £16 p.w.—Ring 828 7600, 6-7 p.m.

W.8. FLAT. Third girl, own large room, 1st Nov.-31st Jan.: £16 p.w. excl.—937 7988, after 7 p.m.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

NR. VAUXHALL.—Professional girl to share s.c. flat. Own room, good transport; £70 p.c.m.—01-622 3143.

MAIDA VALE. 2nd girl prof. grad 26+, own room, £30 p.c.m. 289 3110 after 6.30.

RENTALS

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Cottage in good condition. 30 minutes from Edinburgh. Living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, small garden, garage, central heating. £100 per month. Short let. Apply:

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N.W.3.—Spacious maisonette avail. till Sept. 1978. 3 beds, 2 baths., lounge, dining room, fitted kitchen, fabulous music room. Lovely garden. C.H. £100 per week incl. Ring 722 3085 or 0323 870213 eves.

SUPERIOR FLATS AND HOUSES available and also required for diplomats and executives. Long or short lets. in all areas.—Lipfriand & Co., 17 Stratton Street, W.1 01-499 5334.

HOLIDAY FLATS. Large selection immediately available required. Long/short lets. Central London Luxury Flats Ltd., 937 9796.

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MARBLE ARCH. Well furnished 1st floor flat in block, 2 bedrooms, 2 recept., fully fitted kit. & 3 bath. —Phone, Ext. 584 4372.

HOLLAND PARK W.11. Spotless studio apart for 1. C.H. Phone, etc. + acres of gardens, only £40.—Nathan Wilson, 794 1161.

CHELSEA. Luxury furn flat, 1 dble bed, 2 recept, overlooking river, suit Embassy. £100 p.w.—Ring Jane Cole, 582 9940/3096.

RENTALS

SWISS COTTAGE

On a sunny day an ethereal air is given to the large reception room of this ground floor flat in Eton Avenue by the stained glass window set in an alcove. The standard of furnishing and decoration is high with a dominance of russets and brown. The additional accommodation consists of a double bedroom, dining room, kitchen and bathroom. Own c.h. Available mid Nov. for long let at £65 p.w.

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W.11. 5 mins. Marble Arch, 1st floor spacious two bedroom furnished flat, lounge, k. & b., c.h., £65 p.w. 6 months.—727 1840 or 777 1897.

HOLLAND PK.—Immaculate 2-bed. flat in modern block, use garden; suit couple for 6 mths.: £85 inc. c.h.—Around Town Flats, 229 0033.

KENSINGTON.—3 superbly located flats in luxury block. 2, 3 and 4 beds., all with modern furniture, long/short let.—Quintess 584 9175.

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CATERHAM.—In delightful rural setting, 3 bedroom, s/c., c.h., fully furnished flat in converted coach house. £40 p.w. Refs. essential. Tel. Caterham 43559.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Mod. room flat, c.h., 3 bath. £80 £100 p.w. 286 3231.

1 MIN. PICCADILLY. Self-contained furnished studio flat. Kitchen, bathroom, electric storage heaters, fitted carpet. Suit 2. £40 p.w. 437 3434.

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HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB. Delight. Family house. Mod. furn. 5 bedrooms, dble recep., breakfast room, k. & b., gas c.h., garden, w. machine, col TV: £90 p.w.—Church Bros. 439 0585.

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RENTALS

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HOLLAND PARK.—Luxury garden flat, suit 1 person, £55 p.w. Ring 727 5203 (after 5 p.m.).

CENTRAL LONDON.—Luxury 2-bedroom flats, colour T.V., lift, £70-£120 p.w., short/long lets. Tel. 937 0021 (any time).

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RENTALS

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REGENTS PARK, N.W.1. 3 bedroomed superb flat. £150 p.w., 6 months only. Hunters, 837 7666.

HALLAM STREET, W.1. 2 bed flat, lift, porter, k. & b., 2 recept., avail. now/9-10 months. £75 p.w.—Wilkett, 730 5455.

LATYMER COURT, Nr Hammersmith Tube. Fully furnished, newly decorated 2 bedroom flat. 3rd floor. Lift. £80 p.w. to include C.H. and C.H.W. Contact owners agent, Homeguide, 186 Sloane St., S.W.1. Tel. 235 6155.

NEW TOWN HOUSE, Wimbledon, 3 beds, C.H., garden, £50 p.w. Watson & Co., 637 4863.

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Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times
P.O. Box 7,
New Printing House Square,
Gray's Inn Road,
London WC1X 3EZ

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 12.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"... Jesus said: Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them; otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.—St. Matthew 6: 1."

BIRTHS

EIRLESON.—On 24th October, to Philippa (nee Gibson) and David —a son (Simon Philip), a brother for Andrew.

ELANKINSOP.—On 25th Oct. 1977, to Andrew and Angela, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, a daughter, Emma Jane, with her father's timing.

BROWN.—On October 20th, at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Jennifer and Patrick—a son (Alexander James Hugh.

SU-FREY.—On 23rd October, to Christine (nee Nash) and John —a daughter (Catherine Anne Joy).

DINSCHKIE.—On October 24th, to Anni (nee Saad) and Rennee —a son (Nadim) and a brother for Hala and Mazen.

DUNFORD WOOD.—On October 22nd at Cuiaba Preto, Brazil, to Emma (nee Stacey), and Hugh —a son (Jesse).

FABBRI.—On October 21st, in Palermo, to Silvana (nee Bachiland) and Pier Giorgio— a daughter (Georgia), granddaughter to Mario and Nicoletta.

FELCE.—On October 22nd, at Cuckfield Hospital, to Sheelagh (nee Woodfield) and Henry—a son (Thomas William), a brother for Clara.

HALL.—On 23rd October, at the London Hospital (Mile End), E.1, to Ray and John—a son (Robert Edward Gurney).

HOARE.—On October 19th, at West London Hospital, to Georgina (nee Hodgkin) and Nicholas—a son.

LENTON.—On 23rd October, at Horton General Hospital, Banbury, to Ann and John—a daughter (Sophia Rachel), a sister for Philip.

BIRTHS

LE-TAN.—On October 16 to Lesley (nee Cowan) and Pierre Le-Tan, of London and Paris—a daughter (Olympia Constance), sister for Alexis Louis.

MARQUES.—On October 25th, at the Westminster Hospital, to Isabel and Paul—a daughter.

MONKHOUSE.—On October 20th, at Nottingham, to Susan (nee Wilson) and Stanley—a son (Hugh Stanley Robson), brother for Helen Victoria.

PATERSON.—On October 19th, in Montreal, to Robin (daughter of Mr and Mrs F. C. Hone, of Montreal, Canada) and Robert (son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Paterson, of 24 Thurloe Square, London)—a daughter, Hope Diana, who weighed 6lb 11oz.

RUSSELL.—On Oct 13th, at Johnstone House, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, to Cynthia (nee MacHenry) and Brian—a son (Simon).

SELBIE.—On Oct. 19th, to Joyce (nee Rasmussen) and Nicholas —a son.

MARRIAGES

VERNEDE : DAVIDSON.—On Oct 22, 1977, quietly, at All Saints Church, Brenchley, Jack Ronald Vernede, of Marden, to Pearl Davidson, of Brenchley, Kent.

DEATHS

ANGUS.—On October 23rd, peacefully, after a short illness, Thomas Cochrane D.S.C., D.Sc., M.I.E.E., M.I.H.V.E., aged 86 years, of Claverlay, Essex, dearly loved husband and father. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Friday, October 28th, St. John's Church, Loughton, Essex. Family flowers only, but donations appreciated to R. D. Rolfe, Administrator, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow, Essex, to benefit Locke Ward.

BANUVAR.—On 21st October, 1977, at Coronado Hospital, California 92118, U.S.A., Michael J., aged 65, long time resident in Japan and Philippines. Deeply regretted his many Far Eastern friends.

BLACK.—On October 24th, at his home, Westgate, Fordcliffe Drive, Kesgrave, Peter Black, O.B.E., aged 69 years, the dear husband of Sue and father of Thomas, Gordon and Josephine. Funeral private. No flowers, please. A memorial service will take place with details to be announced later.

BRUNKER.—On Oct 22nd, peacefully in his sleep, Edward George (Peter), very dear husband of Climene. Cremation at Mortlake Crematorium on Monday, Oct. 31st at 2.40 p.m. Family flowers only please. Donations if desired to Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled, c/o R. Smith Sons, Leatherhead Court, Leatherhead, Surrey.

CLIFFORD BROWN.—On Saturday, 22nd October peacefully, at Dell Quay Hotel, Louise (Elfie), wife of Sidney Clifford Brown. Funeral 11.30 a.m., Friday, 28th October, at St. Mary's Church, Apuldram, near Dell Quay, Chichester. Family and close friends only.

CONSTABLE ROBERTS.—On October 24th, 1977, in the end peacefully after a long illness bravely borne, Marcella, beloved wife of Air Commodore John Constable Roberts, C.B.E., Keepers, Tidmarsh, Berks., and loving mother of Pamela Mervin, grandmother of Deborah, Victoria and Jennifer. Cremation private. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Memorial service at St. Laurence's Church, Tidmarsh, on Saturday, 29th October, at 12 noon.

COPE, ALFRED.—On 22nd October, 1977, in Lausanne, beloved husband of Jessie, and father of Sheila and Alan. Sadly missed by his son-in-law, Cyril, mother, brother, Sister Freda, sisters-in-law Kitty and Betty, and brother-in-law William. Also by his grandchildren, great-grandchildren and all his family and friends. Funeral Willesden Jewish Cemetery on Thursday, 27th October at 11.30 a.m. Prayers one night only, 35 Ingram Avenue, London, N.W.11.

DANNATT.—On Sunday, October the 23rd, Mrs. Marion Kidd Macdonald, of "The Lawns", Blackheath, in her 90th year, widow of Professor C. W. Dannatt, much loved mother of Joanna. Service 10.30 a.m. Friday, October 28th, at the Lewisham Crematorium. Flowers to 9 a.m. to Chapelle, 1 Belmont Hill, S.E.13. "Thou will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee."

DAVIS.—On October 23rd, John Smalley (Jack), aged 77 years, of Damley House, Upton St. Leonards, Gloucester, Freeman of the City of Gloucester, dearly beloved husband of Tina, stepfather of Nicholas and Shoka and much loved uncle of Mary. Funeral at Churchdown Parish Church, Gloucester, on Friday, October 28th, at 12.00 noon. Cremation to follow at Gloucester Crematorium. Family flowers only.

DOWER.—On 24th Oct., Clare, wife of Walter Dower, of Corpus Christi House, Steeple Langford, Wiltshire, daughter of the late Guy and Mary Nairn-Morin. Funeral to be announced.

FAWCETT.—On Oct. 23rd, in hospital, Jack, dearly loved husband of Margaret and father of Errol, Lynn, Richard, Melanie and Deryn. Service St. Mary the Virgin, Ewell, on Friday, 28th Oct., at 2.45, followed by cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead. Flowers to home address or donations to Cancer Research.

FLEMING-HAMILTON.—On 24th October, 1977, Susanna Fleming-Hamilton, aged 86 years, of Crichlaw, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire. Funeral on 28th October at 12 noon. Meeting in All Saints Church, Challoch, by Newton Stewart. Interment thereafter in churchyard. Family flowers only. If desired donations to League of Friends, Newton Stewart Hospital.

GASS.—On October 23rd, at his home, Barley Cottage, Sandhoe, Hugh Gass, M.D., O.B.E., younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gass, of Wyam. Greatly loved by all who knew him. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, Corbridge, on Thursday, October 27th, at 11.30 a.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers, please, but donations in lieu, if desired, to the Institute of the Blind.

GURDON.—On October 23, 1977, William Nathaniel, at his home Furnell House, Frensham, Surrey, aged 87, husband of the late Marjorie, and dear father of John and Caroline. Funeral service at Frensham Church, 3.30 p.m., October 27. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Royal National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.

DEATHS

GRENFELL.—On 23rd October, peacefully in her 85th year, Betty Bruce Grenfell of Nant-y-Garth, Ruthin, North Wales, widow of A. G. Grenfell, of Mostyn House School, Parkgate; dearly loved mother of Beryl and devoted grandmother of Peter, Alex and Robin. Cremation private. Memorial service on Sunday, October 30th, at 3 p.m., at Jesus Chapel, near Llanrhaeadr, D.C., Ruthin. All enquiries to Henry Norman, Funeral Director, Minver House, Neston. Tel. 051-336 3184.

HAMSON.—On October 25th in Saskatoon, Canada, peacefully, after a long illness bravely borne, Eva, dearly loved wife of Robin, mother of Catherine, Mark, Mab and Paul. Mourned by all her family.

HANBURY.—On October 24th, Irene, peacefully in her sleep at Nettlesworth Place, near Heathfield, Sussex. Only daughter of the late H. W. Richards, mother of Lady Patricia Douglas and Anne Moynihan. Funeral service on Friday, October 28th. Flowers to R. Jarvis (Funeral Director), Heaven, East Sussex.

HARDIMAN.—On Oct. 24th, peacefully at home, in her 81st year, Violet Hardiman, widow of Alfred F. Hardiman, RA. Private cremation Golders Green.

HARE.—On 25th October, at The Royal Free Hospital, in her sleep, Dr. Mary Louise Hare, D.P.M., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Cremation with prayers Golders Green, 3.15 p.m., 31st October. Funeral service Ewelme, 3.00 p.m., 5th November. No flowers, please.

HAWKINS.—On 24th October, 1977, suddenly, at Westcliff-on-Sea, aged 77, Lawrence Frederick Hawkins, dear husband of Cathie and father of Bruce and Stewart. Sadly mourned by all the family. Service at Crewkenne United Reform Church, Westcliff-on-Sea, 3.15 p.m., Thursday, 27th October. Cremation private. No flowers, by request.

HEANEY.—On 23rd October, James Patrick, suddenly at home.

HUTCHINSON.—On October 24, 1977, after an illness, Lucinda Hutchinson, of 60, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge. Funeral service at Cambridge Crematorium, on Thursday, October 27, at 1.30. Flowers may be sent to W. Eaden Tilley's Private Chapel, Mill Lane, Cambridge.

JEFFERSON.—On Saturday, October 22, Keith Edmund, of Honours Farm, Bovingdon, died suddenly, beloved husband of Denys. Funeral private.

KALLEVIG.—On Oct. 22nd, at 5 Ward Ave., Greenmount, W. Australia, Daisy Eva Kallevig, widow of John August Kallevig, mother of William Boisserain, grandmother of Caroline Riddell, Daisy and Jenny Boisserain. No flowers, please; donations to Cancer Research.

KEELING.—On October 24th, after a long illness, Janet, of Rowan House, New Lane Hill, Reading, dear wife of Richard Keeling and greatly loved sister and step-mother. Funeral private.

NUGEE.—On October 22, peacefully, at home, the Reverend Andrew Charles Nugee, widower of Elizabeth, dear husband and good companion of Zeals for 14 years, beloved by his many relations and friends. Funeral service to take place Lechlade Church, on Thursday, October 27, at 2.30 p.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers, please.

PENGELLY.—On October 23rd peacefully at Ashford Hospital, Frank, much loved husband of Freda and father of Audrey and Shirley. Funeral service on Friday, 28th October, at 3.15 at All Saints Church, Ashford, Middlesex, followed by Cremation at The South-West Middlesex Crematorium, Hanworth.

PRINGLE.—On Saturday, October 22nd, 1977, peacefully in Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City, in his 80th year, Colonel William Ernest Pringle, M.C., T.D., J.P., D.L., of 11 Calder Avenue, Brookmans Park, Herts, beloved husband of Amy Sarah, father of John and David and grandfather of Charles, Jonathan, Louise and Kathryn. Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Liveryman of the Goldsmiths Company, Liveryman of the Clock Makers Company, Past President of The British Jewellers Association. Cremation on Thursday, 27th October, at Enfield Crematorium at 3 p.m. Flowers or donations in his memory for Imperial Cancer Research Fund may be sent to J. Blackwell and Son, Funeral Director, 16 High Street, Barnet.

RUSSON.—On October 23th, peacefully in hospital, Marjorie Russon, M.B.E., aged 73, of 56 Three Way, Whitstable, dearly loved sister of Leslie. Funeral private.

SAWYER.—On October 21, 1977, peacefully, in hospital at Grimsby, Emma Maria (Polly) in her 90th year, widow of George Ewart Sawyer, of Sutton Coldfield, loving mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Private. family funeral.

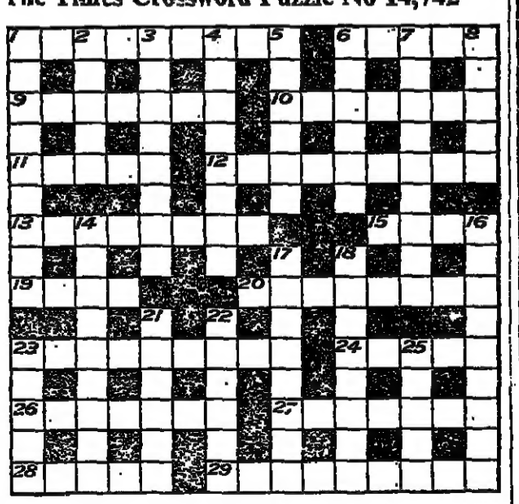
TIPPETT.—On October 22nd, peacefully, in Newcastle upon Tyne, Dorothy Dwyer Lowther, aged 60, widow of Captain Arthur Brendon Tippett, D.S.O., R.N., mother of Lowther, Denver and Philippa, and formerly of St. Piran's, Maidenhead, and Monks Court, Rhegate.

TOBY.—On Sunday, October 23rd, 1977, suddenly at Arundel, John Godwin Toby, aged 66, husband of Kay, father of Anne and grandfather of Nicholas, Henry and Rupert. Funeral at Worthing Crematorium, London, on Monday, October 31st, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, please, but, if desired, donations may be sent for the British Heart Foundation, c/o F. A. Holland & Son, Tennyson Road, Littlehampton. Telephone 3939.

TRACEY.—On Saturday, October 22nd, peacefully at his home at Saronde, P.O. Box 138, Roodepoort, Transvaal, Dr. Hugh Tracey, of the African Music Society. The beloved father of Andrew and Paul. Aged 74.

WORSDELL.—On Oct. 24th, at the Brendon Nursing Wing, Winchester, in her 94th year, Winifred Mary (nee Lee) widow of Major G. S. Worsdell, OBE, The Green Howards, mother of Geoffrey and Kenneth killed in action 1940. Much loved grandmother and great-grandmother. Thanksgiving service at St Bartholomew, Abbo, Winchester, on Fri., Oct. 28th at 10.00 a.m. followed by Private Cremation. Family flowers only. No letters, please. Donations if desired to Brendon Nursing Wing.

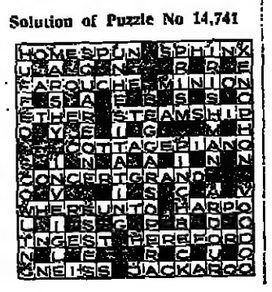
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,742



ACROSS
1 Might win at poker—result of good play? (4, 5).
6 Many wise to back this artist (5).
9 Flower is a feature in Jersey, perhaps? (7).
10 Skipped poor opening in C. Reade novel (7).
11 This card trick isn't seen at the bridge table (5).
12 Of good character, but could be replaced? (9).
13 Unlikely to win, our diet's upset him (8).
15 Strike in mine about money (4).
19 Part of problem for speakers (4).
20 Admitting total indebtedness (8).
22 Native scattered this in bush (9).
24 Creeper put back by a fastener (5).
26 He calls for it in a mask (7).
27 Poet seen in another bar (7).
28 One enters opposing points in church office (5).
29 Aunt confused by court exchanges, of course (9).

DOWN
1 Jocose view on monetary obligations (9).
2 Let down by milk supplier? (5).
3 What the drunk said about the girl being Greek (8).
4 Sole connexion with a number of top people (5,3).
5 Leave out former church training (6).
6 American stations of foreign vessels (6).
7 Clothes laid out, including one blouse (9).
8 Plant by beginning of spring, on border (5).
14 Poem could be Milton's? No, Kipling's (9).
16 Splendid display for a time in home store (9).
17 Article rewritten about northern musical instrument (8).
18 Raising of money on 2 by an adherent (8).
21 Call our attention to an opening? (6).
22 The late rower (6).
23 Some probe vindicates a Labour statesman? (5).
25 Bell's produced it in the island (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,741



If you can hear, be thankful

Deafness is like a road accident. It always happens to other people. Until it happens to you.
The RNID is in urgent need of money to help the deaf. Will you please spare something (even a couple of pounds would help) so that this very necessary work can go on? And be thankful it isn't for you.

No stamp needed.
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Room 3, FREEPOST,
105 Gower Street,
London WC1E 6BR.
Patron:
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

RNID
helps deaf people to live with deafness

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ASHDOWN.—The service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Ashdown will take place at the West London Reform Synagogue, 34 Upper Berkeley Street, London, W.1, at noon, on Thursday, November 10, 1977.

BLACKBURN.—Memorial service for Thomas Blackburn at All Saints Church, Lower Common (opp. Putney Hospital) on November 2nd, 7 p.m.

LAKIN.—A memorial service of thanksgiving for the life and work of John E. D. Lakin will be held at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on Friday, November 18th, at 12.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

GODSAL, CHARLES.—Remembered on his birthday.—R.M.

MUDD, WILLIAM SAMUEL.—Remembering Bill, a most dearly loved husband to Dorothy, father to Janice and Sandra and fountain of fun to granddaughter Carolyn—died on 26th October, 1976.

RICHARDS.—Remembering always Gladys, beloved sister and aunt.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MULCHRONE: Louie, Martin, Patrick and Michael, family of the late Vincent Mulchrone, wish to express their gratitude for the kindness and sympathy they have received. It is comforting to know that one has so many loyal and sincere friends.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

GROUCHO MARX
MEMORIAL PARTY

Inclusive of buffet, entertainment, dancing, etc. Tickets £7.50. Real ale supplied and spirits available.

Spot prizes for the best dressed Groucho.

The date: 3rd November 1977. Admission limited. Contact details later.

GEORGE MACDONALD FRAZER

Author of the Flashman novels will be at Hatchards, 187 Piccadilly, London W.1, tomorrow between 12 & 1.30 p.m. to sign copies of his new novel, FLASHMAN'S LADY. If you are unable to be there, signed copies can be reserved or sent to you.
Phone 01-439 9921

DR. ALEC VIDLER (formerly Dean of King's College, Cambridge) signs copies of his new book "Scenes from a Clerical Life" (Collins, £4.50) on publication day, Thursday, October 27th, 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., at Mowbray's Bookshop, 28 Margaret Street, London, W.1. (01-580 2812. Signed copies available by post £4.85 (inc. p. & p.).—Write or phone quoting Barclaycard or Access number.

RADAR.—Men of the Year Luncheon, Savoy Hotel, 7th Nov.—For tickets phone 01-637 5400.

PUBLIC MEDITATION with disciples of the Spiritual Master Sri Chinmoy: Restfulness from his poetry and an address. Friends House, Euston Road, 7.30 p.m., on Thursday, October 27th. *Admission free. All welcome. "To hope for peace without meditation and spiritual discipline is to hope for water in the desert."*—Sri Chinmoy.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY Christmas Collection. When you buy our cards and gifts you help us to finance vital research into what causes MS and look after the 50,000 who have it. Send today for our 32 page brochure to MSS (Cards) Ltd., 4/8, Tenterbrook Road, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-831 8231.

MALCOLM SARGENT CANCER FUND for Children. Send s.a.e. for colour brochure, 5 designs, pkts. of 6—from 25p-38p. Calendar, etc., also Carol Records and Seed-at-Christmas.—6 Sydney Street, SW3 6PP.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PAYING GUEST ACCOMMODATION with caring responsible family or person sought in term time for intelligent, quiet 17 year old girl, recovering from debilitating illness, new standing tutorial college, S.W.1.—Reply to Box 0783, The Times.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOUR, use your car to help the old and lonely, one Sunday afternoon a month.—Phone Contact, 01-240 8630.

INTER FRANCE, Aix-en-Provence. A young persons for work in Common Market Countries.—See Gen. Jobs.

GUY GOT HIS FIREWORKS at Hamleys of Regent Street this Bonfire Night.

REGENT'S PARK.—Self-contained flat. Sleeps 4.—See Rentals.

STOCKISTS of Hand-Knit YARN. See Situations, Services & Equipment.

VEGETARIAN Mother's Help refer to Domestic Sits. column.

HAVE A CHRISTMAS I could be if you use The Christmas Gift Guide to sell your products. To find out more about our generous discount rates for early booking ring 01-278 9351.

BRITISH CRAFTS CENTRE seek Retail Manager, Sal. £3,484-£4,513. See Gen. Vacs.

RURAL RICHMOND, a charming s/c flat.—See Rentals column.

LUCKERMANU Italian Vivymals, 1977.—See For Sale column.

GOLD FLAT linked chain, refer For Sale Column.

QUALIFIED NURSE for Nice required.—See Domestic Vacancies.

NANNY for Royal Household—Jordan—see domestic sits col.

HUMBLE East Lothian 3-bedroomed cottage in good condition. See Rentals.

TO ROSALIE AND MORRIS Verier. Happy Silver Wedding Anniversary. Love.—Peter and Dara.

USE YOUR INITIATIVE as P.A./Sec. See La Creme.

RICHMOND HILL.—Flat to mod. block. See London Flats.

BIG OVERHEADS? We'll share your shop. See Property Wanted.

NORTH YORKSHIRE welcomes Pullman Glass Ltd. to Whitby.

KENSINGTON.—Modern flat. See London Flats.

SEE GROUCHO in forthcoming events and his crazy party!

A LIVING TRIBUTE to Marie Curie. Please support generously by donation or bequest the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 124 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9BP.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

COMMUNITY SERVICE volunteers needs full time volunteers to work in a wide range of social and community projects throughout the U.K. Full board and £5 per week. Ring Eve Mason now on 01-278 6601 or write to 42 Pentonville Road, London N1 9NJ.

SCOTLAND, Callanness. Magnificent house. See Country Property.

THE KRYPTON FACTOR is for supermen—lesser mortals join Mensa, the high IQ Society. For details write to British Mensa Limited (TS), 15 Fitzroy Street, Wolverhampton WV2 4DF.

A WORLDWIDE expedition organization seeks Real Individuals.—See Gen. Appts.

LONDON'S MOST Unusual Place.—See Commercial Services.

FRANCES ELIZABETH WESTON.—Would anyone having information about her, of 14 Upper Montague St., and 1 Northumberland St., Marylebone, in 1914, and who is believed to have come from Oxfordshire, is asked to write to D. R. Weston, 2033 Olivier Avenue, Apt. 209, Westmount, Quebec, Canada H3Z 2C4.

HOUSEKEEPER/COOK for co. chairman. See Domestic Sits. col.

SECRETARY/P.A. for professional institution, W.1. See Secretarial.

INTERIOR DECORATOR required. See Creme de la Creme.

MARKETING ASSISTANT, S.W.1. See Creme de la Creme.

JAZZ "78s", 300 records. 10/- each. See For Sale column.

WILL PEOPLE who keep knocking on our windows at Wigmore Street please be patient until we open next Tuesday at 8 a.m.—Hamleys Sports & Leisure, Wigmore St., W.1.

MICHAEL S, please ring The Ivory Tower.—J.

TO FISHING ENTHUSIASTS, 20-acre lake.—See Country Property.

TIMES READER SERVICES DIRECTORY

Unfortunately, due to technical problems, it has been necessary to postpone the launch of our "Who's Who of What's Where". So the first issue of The Times reader services directory will be published on Tuesday, November 1st, 1977.

There is still time to place your entry in this weekly reader services index.

It is your opportunity to reach over one million potential clients for as little as £2.95 a week. For further information or to reserve your entry please telephone 01-837 3311.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

The heavy toll that cancer still takes—when will it be brought to an end? Hope lies in continuing the fight, building on the knowledge gained from years of research. Please help the Fund by sending a donation or "In Memoriam" gift to:

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND,
Room 160N, P.O. Box 123,
Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London WC2A 3PX.

Our Christmas Cards help our work—send to us for this year's 32 p.p. catalogue.

SANITY

The Arbours Association

provides an alternative to hospitalization, drugs and electric shock. Our Crisis Centre, Communities, low cost psycho therapy, clinic and psycho therapy training programme gives individuals and families "a chance to be".

Help us continue our work. Please send your donations to The Arbours Association, 55 Dartmouth Park Rd., London, N.W.5. Further information on request.

CLAPHAM, CEPHAS THREAPLETON CLAPHAM, late of 1 Roundhay Crescent, Harehills, Leeds, died in Anglesey, on or about 4th June, 1977. (Estate about £3,000).

DAVES, HARRY EDGAR DAVES, late of 5 Battledown Cottages, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, died in Cheltenham, on 10th July 1976. (Estate about £19,000).

DEAR, JOHN DEAR, late of 36 Muldmay Park, Islington, London W.1, died at Lambeth, London SE1, on 11th December, 1976 (Estate about £4,000).

DICKINSON, HAROLD DICKINSON, late of 25 Bournemouth Park Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, died at Rochford, Essex, on 2nd May, 1977. (Estate about £7,400).

ELDRIDGE, LILIAN ELDRIDGE, spinster, late of 11 Pearsons Terrace, Hexham, Northumberland, died at Hexham, on 16th May, 1977. (Estate about £10,200).

FORSYTH-MAJOR otherwise **FORSYTH, ODO ALEXANDER FORSYTH-MAJOR** otherwise **ALEXANDER ODO FORSYTH-MAJOR** otherwise **ALEXANDER FORSYTH-MAJOR** otherwise **ALEXANDER FORSYTH** late of Nicholson House, Mirfield Grove, Hull, died at Hull on 16th April, 1977. (Estate about £3,000).

HARDS, HARRY THOMAS HARDS, late of Jessamine Terrace, Burns Green, Horsham, Sussex, died at Crawley, Sussex, on 9th March, 1977. (Estate about £1,000).

MOORE, otherwise **DORE** nee **DORE LILIAN VIOLET MOORE** otherwise **LILIAN VIOLET MOORE** otherwise **LILIAN VIOLET DORE** otherwise **LILIAN DORE** nee **DORE** widow, late of 23 Binns Road, Fulham, West Hammersmith, London, W6, died there on 10th April, 1977. (Estate about £24,000).

SOFTLEY, JAMES THOMAS SOFTLEY, late of 10 Rigby Road, Southampton, Hampshire, died at Southampton, on 18th October, 1976. (Estate about £9,800).

SMITH, ALBERT ALDEN SMITH, otherwise **ALBERT SMITH,** late of 143 Ruskin Avenue, Manor Park, London E12, died at Leytonstone, London, E11, 16th January, 1973. (Estate about £5,500).

SEAL, WILLIAM WALTER CLARKE SEAL, otherwise **WILLIAM WALTER SEAL** otherwise **WILLIAM SEAL,** late of 2 Bideford Square, Corby, Northamptonshire, and of Kettering, Northamptonshire, on 5th April, 1977. (Estate about £3,500).

THOMPSON, nee **RUSSELL ETHEL THOMPSON** nee **RUSSELL,** widow, late of 15 Charleston Road, Gleadless, Derbyshire, died at Macclesfield, Cheshire, on 16th February, 1977. (Estate about £2,300).

TICE, HENRY PHILPOT TICE otherwise **HENRY HUGH PHILPOTT TICE** otherwise **HENRY TICE,** late of 11 Oaklands Grove, Shepherds Bush, London W12, died at Acton, London W3, on 17th September, 1976. (Estate about £20,000).

WILSON, PETER GRAHAM WILSON otherwise **PETER WILSON,** late of 33 Park Drive, Harrogate, Yorkshire, died in Harrogate, Yorkshire, on 1st November, 1975. (Estate about £1,200).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.), 13 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London SW1, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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A WORLDWIDE expedition organization seeks Real Individuals.—See Gen. Appts.

LONDON'S MOST Unusual Place.—See Commercial Services.

FRANCES ELIZABETH WESTON.—Would anyone having information about her, of 14 Upper Montague St., and 1 Northumberland St., Marylebone, in 1914, and who is believed to have come from Oxfordshire, is asked to write to D. R. Weston, 2033 Olivier Avenue, Apt. 209, Westmount, Quebec, Canada H3Z 2C4.

HOUSEKEEPER/COOK for co. chairman. See Domestic Sits. col.

SECRETARY/P.A. for professional institution, W.1. See Secretarial.

INTERIOR DECORATOR required. See Creme de la Creme.

MARKETING ASSISTANT, S.W.1. See Creme de la Creme.

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MICHAEL S, please ring The Ivory Tower.—J.

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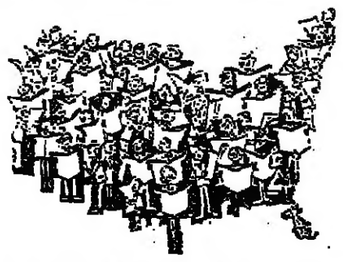

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

TIMES READER SERVICES DIRECTORY

"The Who's Who of What's Where". In November 1st The Times will launch a weekly reader services index (not October 25th as originally intended). It will be a full page directory which will provide our readers with all the information they require. Also it is an opportunity for businesses to reach over a million potential customers for as little as £2.95.

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W. B. W. STEPHEN asks why.—Please phone Telford 596885.

PART-TIME Secretarial Assistant for Art School.—See Part-time Appts.

MAYFAIR, W.1.—Personal Assistant required. C. £5,000 p.a.—See "La Creme".

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SHORTHAND SECRETARY for City Shipbrokers.—See Sec. Appts.

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